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L U N A C Y.

C O P Y

OF THE

FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

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THE
FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
1904.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

According to the statutory returns made to our office there were in England and Wales on the 1st January 1904, 117,199 persons certified as insane, being 3,235 in excess of the number on the same day in 1903. Appendix A.,
Table I.

This increase for the year 1903 may be compared with that of 3,251 for 1902, 2,769 for 1901, and 1,333 for 1900. The average annual increase in the ten years ending 31st December 1903, was 2,513, and in that of the five years ending on the same date 2,423. The increase in 1903 exceeded the annual average increase in the preceding ten years by 821, and that in the preceding five years by 837. (*See Chart 1.*)

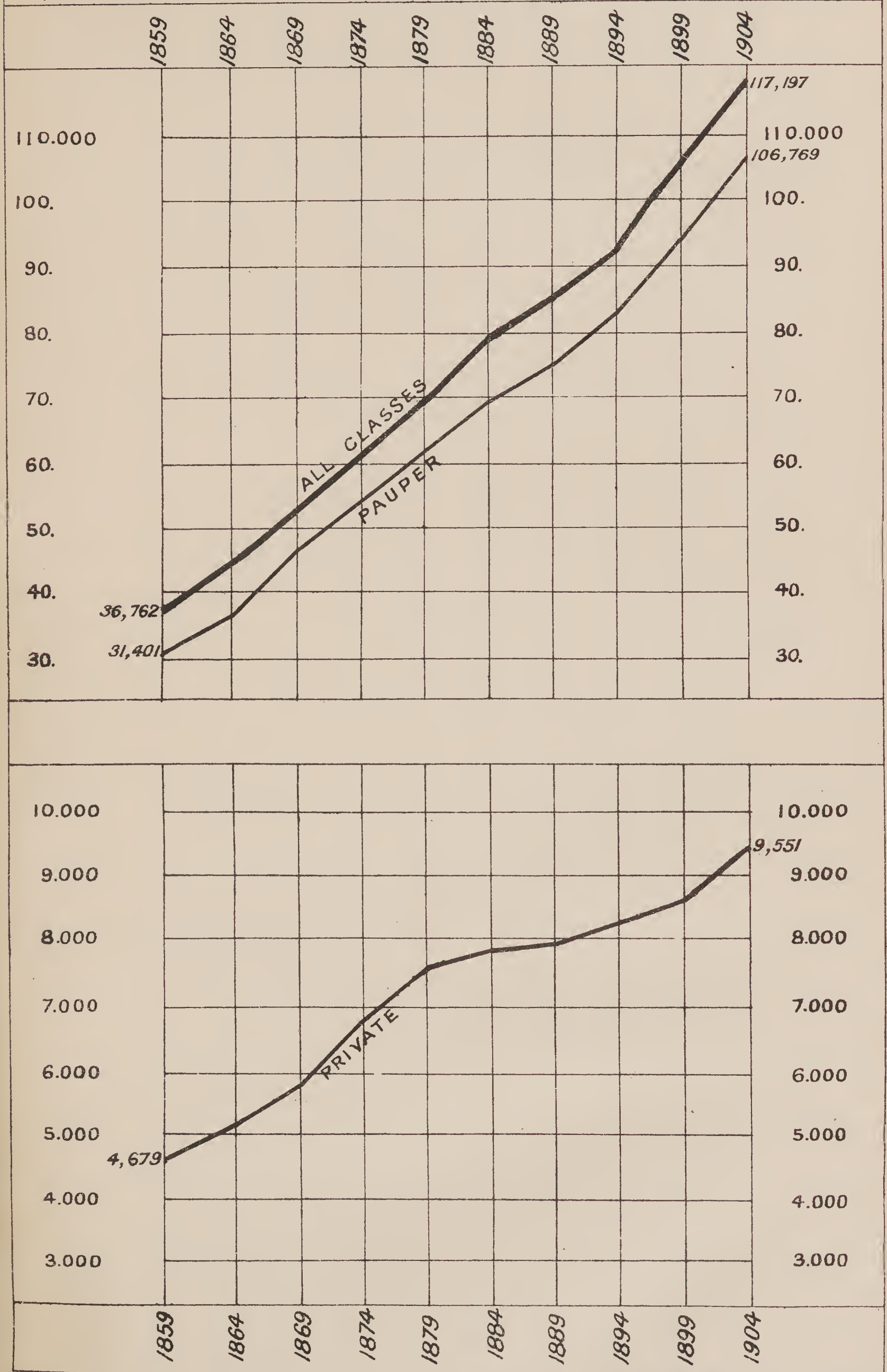
Distribution of Insane Patients.—A summary of the returns, whereby it is seen how these 117,199 insane persons were distributed on the 1st January 1904, is given on the following page. On comparing these figures with those given in our last Report, it will be found that the main increase has been in respect to those detained in the County and Borough Asylums, amounting to 2,540, or 78·5 per cent. of the total increase. There has also been a large increase in the numbers detained in the Metropolitan District Asylums, namely, 688. The numbers in Provincial Licensed Houses have increased by 23, in Broadmoor Asylum by 21, and there has been an addition of 19 to those in "single care." The difference between the total of these figures and the total recorded increase is 56, which is represented by a diminution on last year's returns of 11 in Registered Hospitals, 18 in Metropolitan Licensed Houses, 19 in Naval and Military Hospitals, 5 in ordinary Workhouses, and of 3 in the number of out-door pauper patients.

SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1904.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1904.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums	873	1,320	2,193	37,801	44,436	82,237(a)	95	24	119	38,769	45,780	84,549
In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).	1,860	1,832	3,692	371	208	579	—	—	—	2,231	2,040	4,271
In Licensed Houses:— Metropolitan (including one Idiot Establishment).	659	948	1,607	179	178	357	—	—	—	838	1,126	1,964
Provincial (including one Idiot Establishment).	506	837	1,343	126	168	294	—	—	—	632	1,005	1,637
In Naval and Military Hospitals	211	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	—	211
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor)	—	—	—	1	—	1	566	192	758	567	192	759
In Workhouses:— Ordinary Workhouses	—	—	—	5,039	6,220	11,259	—	—	—	5,039	6,220	11,259
Metropolitan District Asylums	—	—	—	3,172	3,356	6,528	—	—	—	3,172	3,356	6,528
Private Single Patients	175	330	505	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	330	505
Out-door Paupers	—	—	—	2,091	3,425	5,516	—	—	—	2,091	3,425	5,516
TOTAL	4,284	5,267	9,551	48,780	57,991	106,771	661	216	877	53,725	63,474	117,199

(a) One hundred and five of the patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26.
See Appendix B., Table VII.

CHART N^o 1. Showing total number of Insane Persons in England & Wales reported to be under care on the 1st January of each year specified, & of those in the Private & Pauper Classes respectively.



It should be added that of the pauper lunatics on the books of the County and Borough Asylums 105 were maintained in Workhouses under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Classification of Insane Patients.—All certified insane persons are classed under the three heads of private, pauper, and criminal. The class of *private* patients, who on the 1st January 1904 amounted to 9,551, includes 297 who are maintained by the State in the Naval and Military Hospitals (Yarmouth, 155; Netley, 56), and in Grove Hall, Bow (86). It includes, too, 501 patients found lunatic by inquisition, of whom there are also 240 males 105, females 135) not included in our statistics. The *pauper* patients numbered 106,771, and comprise all those whose maintenance is defrayed wholly or in part out of the rates. There were 877 *criminal* patients, of whom 758 were detained in the State Asylum at Broadmoor.

The *private* patients (4,284 males and 5,267 females) have increased by 228, being 40 in excess of the increase of 1902, the excess being limited to those of female sex who were 50 above their number for 1902, whereas the male patients were 10 below. The total increase is 116 above the average increase in the preceding ten years. In this connexion it is noteworthy that during the year 1903, in various institutions for the insane, there were transferred from the private to the pauper class 104 patients (41 males, 63 females); and from the pauper to the private class 390 patients (180 males, 210 females). The disproportion in the numbers thus transferred is becoming more marked, and doubtless in part explains the fact that out of the total increase of 228 no fewer than 224 are in County and Borough Asylums. The numbers in Licensed Houses, Metropolitan and Provincial, and of those in single care, increased by 19 in each instance—a total of 57; but on the other hand the numbers in Registered Hospitals were fewer than in the preceding return by 34, and those in Naval and Military Hospitals by 19—a total of 53. The proportion of private patients to total inmates in County and Borough Asylums has risen from 1·6 per cent. in 1889 to 2·6 per cent in 1904.

Appendix B.
Table IIIA.

The *pauper* patients (48,780 males, 57,991 females) have increased by 2,305 in County and Borough Asylums, by 24 in Registered Hospitals, by 4 in Provincial Licensed Houses, and by 688 in Metropolitan District Asylums, a total of 3,021, to which must be added one patient of this class still detained in Broadmoor Asylum. *Per contra*, there has been a diminution of 37 pauper patients in Metropolitan Licensed Houses, of 5 in ordinary Workhouses, and of 3 amongst those in receipt of out-door relief—a total of 45. The net increase is therefore 2,977, of whom 1,678 were males and 1,299 females, being 38 less than the increase in the preceding year. In the County and Borough Asylums, however,

Appendix A.,
Table X.

the number is 1,323 below that of the increase for 1902, which is partially balanced by the addition of 688 in the District Asylums, due to the opening of the new Asylum at Tooting Bec. As showing the change that has been effected in the distribution of the pauper insane, a comparison may be made with the figures of 1859. In that year this class numbered 31,401, of whom 56·18 per cent. were detained in Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses; 25·36 per cent. in Workhouses, and 18·46 in the care of relatives or others. In 1904, with a total of 106,771, there are 78·17 per cent. in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses; 16·66 per cent. in Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums, 6·0 per cent.), and 5·17 per cent. in the care of relatives and others.

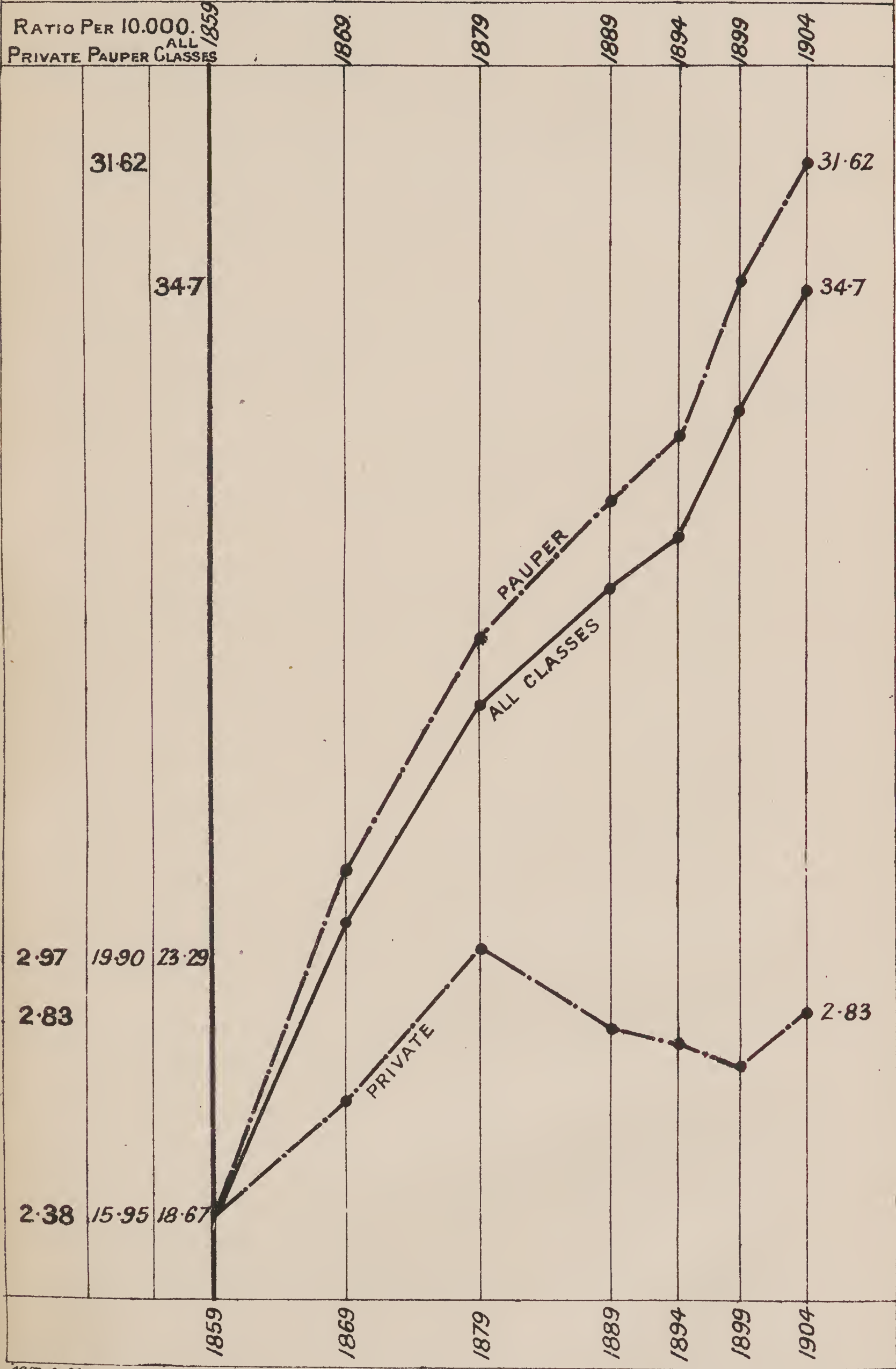
The *criminal* lunatics (661 males, 216 females) have increased by 30, of whom 18 are males. Of the total number 119 are detained in County and Borough Asylums, being an increase of 11 on the numbers there placed a year ago. The remainder are in Broadmoor, which contained 20 more than on the 1st January 1903.

Appendix A.,
Table II.

Ratio of the Insane to the Population.—On the 1st January 1904, the total number of notified insane was to the estimated population of England and Wales in the proportion of 1 to 288, or, stated in other terms, the ratio of the insane per 10,000 of population was 34·71. Last year on the same day this ratio was 34·14. When dealing with the gross figures alone there has been a rise in the total numbers from 113,964 to 117,199, *i.e.*, an increase of 2·8 per cent, but the increase of the one *ratio* over the other is 1·7 per cent., a rate which should represent more accurately the actual growth of insanity, since it takes into account the concomitant growth in population of which the insane form a fraction. The total increase in this ratio for the past 10 years has been 13·1 per cent., whereas the increase in the *numbers* of the insane during the same period has been 27·3 per cent.; for in 1894 the proportion of insane to total population was as 1 to 327; in 1904 it is as 1 to 288; and whilst the insane have increased from about 92,000 to 117,000, the general population has also grown from about 30 millions to 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions. (Chart 2.)

Comparison of the ratios (to population) therefore should give a fairly accurate record of the progressive increase in insanity, and this is represented in diagrammatic form in Chart 2, which indicates these ratios at intervals from 1859 onwards. The figures of that year are taken as the basis or starting point of each of the three curves, which exhibits the variations in the ratios in private, pauper, and all classes of insane respectively. The vertical scale has been constructed by making each unit to correspond proportionately to the difference between the maximal and minimal figures of the ratios for the private class. Reference to this chart and to

CHART N° 2. Showing the comparative variations in the proportion of the Insane in England & Wales (& of the Pauper & Private Classes respectively) to the population. 1859 to 1904.



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See Table III. App^t A.

the table upon which it is based shows clearly that the increase in the pauper class has accompanied, *pari passu*, the increase in total insanity, whereas in the private class there has been no such parallelism. Appendix A.,
Table II.

Ratio of Admissions.—During the year 1903 there were admitted into single care and into institutions for the insane (exclusive of idiot establishments) 22,217 patients, comprising 2,442 of the private class, 19,543 pauper, and 232 criminal. Of the above total, 18,363, or 82·6 per cent, were *first* admissions. These figures represent a ratio of 6·66 per 10,000 of population, or 5·50 for those admitted for the first time. Appendix A.,
Table III.

Compared with 1902 there has been a decrease in the admissions, amounting to 634, namely, 51 in the private class, 582 in the pauper class, and 1 in the criminal class. As regards their distribution, there was an increase of 32 of admissions into the Provincial Licensed Houses, and of 4 into “single care”; while the admissions were less than in 1902 into County and Borough Asylums by 159, into Registered Hospitals by 88, into Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 215, into Naval and Military Hospitals by 173, and into Broadmoor by 35. Appendix A.,
Table IV.

Rate of Increase of Insanity.—The annual returns made to this office show that the numbers of the insane under care in England and Wales have for some time past been steadily increasing at a greater rate than the growth of the population, an increase which, as already stated, is practically confined to the “pauper” class. The census returns for 1901 permit of a fairly accurate computation of the extent and rate of this increase by contrasting the figures of that year with those of 1891. The rate of increase in the population generally during that decade was 12·2 per cent. (males 11·9, females 12·4), and that of the insane community as known to us 24·4 per cent. (males 25·6, females 23·3). But when the ratios of insane to population in 1891 and 1901 respectively are compared, it will be found that the increase in the *ratio*, that is of the insane fraction of the population, was only 10·9 per cent. (males 12·2, females 9·7).

The returns at our disposal do not permit of carrying this comparison farther as regards the total numbers of the insane, since we have no detailed information of those pauper lunatics who are in Workhouses or in receipt of out-door relief, or are residing with relatives. Nevertheless, we believe that some valuable deductions may be made by dealing only with those who are detained in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, who form nearly four-fifths of the whole number. With this object the two tables (*a* and *b*) which supplement this Report have been compiled (*see* pp. 6, 8).

Of the total number of cases of insanity admitted annually under treatment about three-fourths are stated to be “first

Appendix A,
Table XVIII

attacks," the proportion, as based on the average of five years (1898-1902), being higher amongst males (75·0 per cent.) than amongst females (69·9 per cent.). These proportions are fairly maintained as between the average annual admissions in the years 1890-92, and 1900-1902 respectively, and a much larger proportion of "first attacks" is yielded by the figures which represent the increment between these periods (*see* Table *a*), namely, 79·0 per cent. (males 84 per cent., females 74 per cent.).

TABLE (*a*), showing the Averages of the Annual Number of Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, whose attack of Insanity was (*a*) stated to be in the FIRST, and (*b*) NOT stated to be in the FIRST; during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892; and during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902; with their Ratio to the whole Population [excluding cases of Congenital Insanity].

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
Population : Census 1891 - -	14,052,901		14,949,624		29,002,525	
Census 1901 - -	15,728,613		16,799,230		32,527,843	
Increase - -	1,675,712		1,849,606		3,525,318	
Increase (per cent.)	11·9		12·4		12·2	
	First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lunatic Patients :						
Average of annual number of Patients admitted--						
Years 1890, 1891, 1892 -	5,478	5,587	11,065	1,807	2,115	3,922
Years 1900, 1901, 1902 -	7,183	7,135	14,318	2,131	2,658	4,789
Increase - - -	1,705	1,548	3,253	324	543	867
Increase (per cent.) -	31·1	27·7	29·4	17·9	25·7	22·1
Ratio (per 10,000) of Patients admitted to population--						
Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (to population 1891).	3·89	3·74	3·82	1·29	1·41	1·35
Years 1900, 1901, and 1902 (to population 1901).	4·57	4·25	4·40	1·35	1·58	1·47
Increase - - -	·68	·51	·58	·06	·17	·12
Increase (per cent.) -	17·5	13·6	15·2	4·6	12·1	8·9

Again, whereas the rate of increase in the population during these ten years has been 12·2 per cent., that of the insane admitted under care for the first time has been 29·4 per cent., and of those whose attacks are “not stated to be the first” 22·1 per cent. In proportion, however, to the population at each period the increase for “first attacks” was 15·2 per cent., and of “not first attacks” 8·9 per cent., figures which, in the one case, are as much above as in the other they are below the percentage rate of increase in the population.

The table also furnishes information with regard to sex-incidence. It shows that whereas the rate of increase in the population generally during the 10 years was 0·5 per cent. higher amongst females than amongst males, the difference between the increase in the ratios of insane to population gives in the case of “first” attacks a preponderance of 3·9 per cent. to males; in the case of “not first” attacks the female rate exceeds the male by 7·5 per cent.

Hence as regards the numbers admitted into Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and excluding cases of congenital insanity, the actual rate of growth of insanity as compared with the rate of growth of the population at large, is 1·5 per cent in excess of the latter, a difference which is more marked amongst males (2·1 per cent.) than amongst females (0·8 per cent.). But this increase is wholly to be found amongst those attacked for the first time, and here, too, it preponderates in the male sex.

The question, however, cannot be left here; it requires to be regarded from the standpoint of the age-periods at which the insane come under care. Table (b) has been drawn up with this view, to endeavour to determine whether this growth of insanity is to be met with more amongst those who are of an age when the mental faculties are presumably most active, or whether on the other hand it is mainly amongst those who are probably reaching, or who have already reached, a time of life when the mental as well as bodily powers are declining. With this object a comparison has been made between the statistics of the population at the Census of 1891 and of 1901, and those of Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, by grouping them somewhat arbitrarily, but conveniently, under two heads, namely, as affecting those persons who had attained the ages of 20 to 54 in one group, and those aged 55 and upwards in the other group.

Table “b,”
p. 8.

a. *At the Age-period 20 to 54.*—The growth of population in England and Wales between 1891 and 1901 amounted to an increase of 18·7 per cent. for males and 19·0 per cent. for females. During the same period the insane population (restricted as above) showed an increase of 32·8 per cent. for males and 31·0 per cent. for females; there being an increase

of the average numbers admitted annually (in the 3 years 1890-92 and 1900-02 respectively) of 24·4 per cent. for males and 22·9 per cent. for females.

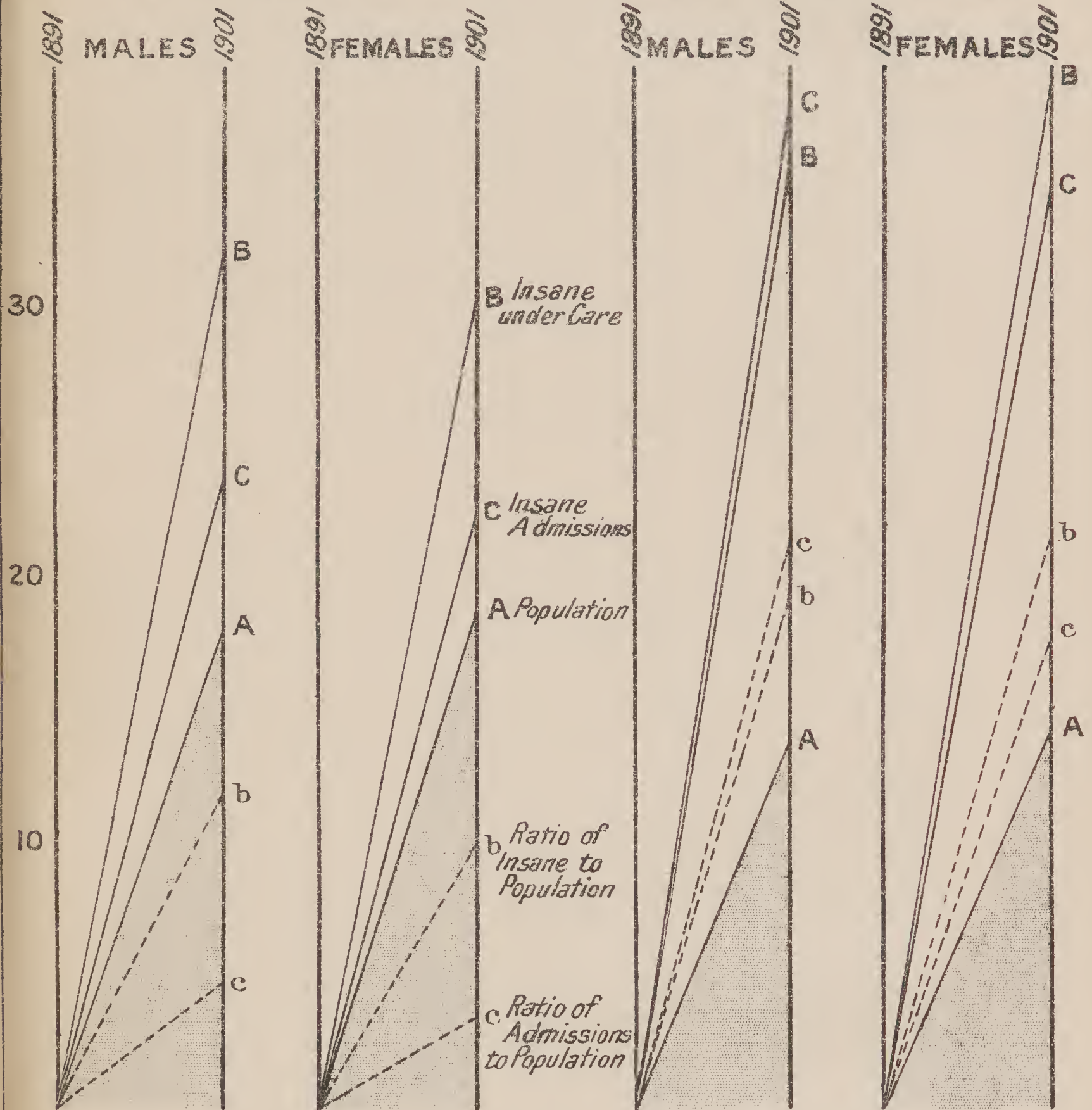
TABLE (b) showing Population, aged 20-54 years, and 55 years and upwards (Census 1891 and 1901); Number of Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments) January 1st, 1891 and 1901 (at the same ages); and Average annual Number of Patients admitted into the same Institutions (at the same ages) in the 3 years, 1890, 1891, and 1892, and in the 3 years, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

	Ages 20-54.		55 and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Population :				
Census 1891 - - - -	6,139,222	6,710,598	1,376,712	1,652,893
Census 1901 - - - -	7,286,750	7,988,208	1,569,017	1,891,986
Increase in the 10 years - -	1,147,528	1,277,610	192,305	239,093
Increase [per cent.] in the 10 years	18·7	19·0	14·0	14·5
Number of patients in residence :				
January 1st, 1891 - - -	19,967	22,645	7,099	10,484
January 1st, 1901 - - -	26,522	29,668	9,704	14,608
Increase in the 10 years - -	6,555	7,023	2,605	4,124
Increase [per cent.] in the 10 years	32·8	31·0	36·7	39·3
Average of annual number of patients admitted :				
Years 1890, 1891, 1892 - -	5,891	6,265	1,619	1,772
Years 1900, 1901, 1902 - -	7,330	7,697	2,243	2,393
Increase of latter upon former -	1,439	1,432	624	626
Increase [per cent.] of latter upon former.	24·4	22·9	38·5	35·3
Ratio [per 10,000] of patients in residence to population :				
1891 - - - - -	32·5	33·7	51·6	63·4
1901 - - - - -	36·4	37·1	61·8	77·2
Increase of ratio in the 10 years -	3·9	3·4	10·2	13·8
Increase of ratio [per cent.] in the 10 years.	12·0	10·1	19·8	21·8
Ratio [per 10,000] of average annual number of patients admitted to population :				
Years 1890, 1891, 1892 (to population 1891).	9·60	9·34	11·76	10·72
Years 1900, 1901, 1902 (to population 1901).	10·06	9·64	14·30	12·67
Increase of latter ratio upon former	·46	·30	2·54	1·95
Increase [per cent.] of latter ratio upon former.	4·79	3·21	21·60	18·19

CHART N° 3. Diagram showing relative Increase of Insane in Asylums, Hospitals & Licensed Houses to Increase in Population, 1891-1901 at Ages 20 to 54; and 55 years & upwards.

AGES 20 TO 54

AGES 55 & UPWARDS



- | | |
|----|---|
| A. | Rate of Increase (Per Cent) of Population in 10 years 1891-1901 |
| B. | Insane " " " " |
| b. | Ratio of Insane to Population |
| C. | Insane, Annual Admissions |
| c | Ratio of Admissions to Population. |

These figures show undoubtedly that at these ages the insane have increased at a much higher rate than the population at large; but they do not accurately represent an actual growth of insanity. To determine this it is necessary to ascertain what has been the rate of increase of the insane by comparing the proportions which they bore to the community in 1891 and in 1901 respectively. In other words the *ratios of the insane to the population* at the beginning and end of the decade must be contrasted. It will be seen by reference to Table (b) that in 1891 the insane (in institutions) at the above age-period were to the numbers living in England and Wales—in the proportion of—males 1 in 307, and females 1 in 296; ratios which had risen in 1901 to 1 in 274 and 1 in 269 respectively. The percentage increase during the 10 years of the second ratio over the first was, therefore, 12 per cent. in the case of males, and 10 per cent. in the case of females, figures which represent the real rate of increase of insanity between the ages 20 and 54. An even lower rate obtains on comparison of the admissions which show a relative increase (of the ratio to the population) of 4·79 per cent. for males and 3·21 per cent. for females (see Chart 3).

b. At the *age-period 55 years and upwards*, similar data give an increase in the population living at these ages of males 14·0 per cent., and females 14·5 per cent.; whilst the increase in the numbers of the insane cared for in institutions at these ages has been 36·7 per cent. for males, and 39·3 per cent. for females; the average admission rates during the same period increasing in the case of males by 38·5 per cent. and of females by 35·3 per cent.

The *ratios* which the insane at these ages bore to the population are much higher than those of the first group, being in 1891 for males 1 in 194, and for females 1 in 158, rising in 1901 to 1 in 162 and 1 in 129 respectively. The increase per cent. between these two terms was as much as 19·8 for males and 21·8 for females, rates which may be contrasted with those above given in the case of persons between 20 and 54. Similarly when dealing with the ratios borne to the population by the average number admitted, we find that there was an increase of 21·6 per cent. for males and 18·19 per cent. for females.

If these statistical facts are trustworthy, and it appears to us that they are, although we must again emphasise the point that they only refer to about four-fifths of the total (known) insanity in the kingdom, they justify the inference that, as regards those who were cared for in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, the rate of increase in the numbers, both of those in residence and those admitted, when contrasted with the total number of persons living at each term, has been much smaller amongst those who are of ages 20 to 54 than amongst those above the latter age.

Indeed, if comparison with the actual rate of increase of the population in the 10 years be permissible, the rate of increase of the ratio of the insane to population is seen to be *below* the foregoing rate in the younger group, but *above* it in the older.

It may, therefore, be inferred that the growth of insanity amongst those of the community upon whom its burden would most be felt is really lower than the rate of growth in population at the same period of life; and that it is only when that term is past that a rate of increase in excess of that of the population is to be found.

Appendix A.,
Table X.

Distribution of the Pauper Insane in Counties and Boroughs.—On the 1st January 1904 there were known to be under care 106,771 pauper persons of unsound mind. Of this number, 83,468, or 78·17 per cent., were maintained in the County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Houses—a figure very slightly below the proportion last year—and 16·66 per cent. in Workhouses, which is above that of 1903.

Appendix A.,
Table IX.

From returns made to us by the clerks to the guardians of unions and parishes, it appears that in the 63 Administrative Counties, as compared with the return of the previous year, there has been an increase of numbers in 50 of these counties, the total net increase being 2,336 (to which the County of London contributed 1,001), whilst in 12 of the counties there has been a decrease amounting in all to 106. In one county (Anglesey) the numbers remain the same.

Appendix A.,
Table XI.

In 54 of the 69 county boroughs the numbers show an increase, the total net increase being 861; whilst in 13 there was a total net decrease of 109. In two boroughs (Hanley and West Bromwich) there has been no change in the numbers.

In 10 of the 19 boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, there was a net increase of 43, and in 9 a net decrease of 47.

Appendix A.,
Table XII.

In Table XII. will be found details of the increase in the numbers of pauper lunatics in the various counties and boroughs as between 1st January 1899 and 1st January 1904, with the average annual increase in the five years.

Appendix A.,
Table XIVA.

Pauper Lunatic Aliens.—From a special return we are enabled to state that on the 1st July 1903 the total number of aliens maintained as paupers in Asylums and Licensed Houses was 817 (males 502, females 315). The nationality of 39 of these patients could not be ascertained; and reference may be made to the Table (XIV. A.) in Appendix A. for the numbers assigned to the several countries.

Statistics of the Insane in Institutions and Single Care.

Appendix A.,
Table IV.

(a) *Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.*—On the 1st January 1894 there were under detention in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses and in single care, 67,692

patients, exclusive of those in idiot establishments. On the 1st January 1903, the numbers were 89,466, so that for every 100 persons so detained on the former date there were 132 on the latter. That the increase is mainly an increase of the Asylum population is shown by the fact that in these Institutions which on 1st January 1894 contained 60,361 inmates, *i.e.*, 89·17 per cent. of the total under care, there were on 1st January 1903 as many as 82,009, or 91·66 per cent.

At the close of the year 1903 there remained under detention 92,009, the changes by admissions, discharges and deaths being as follows :—

Under detention 1 January 1903	-	-	-	89,466	Discharged recovered	-	8,299
Admitted in 1903	-	-	-	22,217	" not recovered	-	2,142
					Died	-	9,233
					Remained, 1 January 1904		92,009
				<u>111,683</u>			<u>111,683</u>

The figures of admission and discharge do not include 97 patients who were re-certified under section 38 of the Lunacy Act, nor the transfers from one institution to another, which amounted to 5,465. It may be observed that in the Table these are reckoned amongst the discharges "not recovered."

The 22,217 admissions were less by 634 than the numbers for 1902, and of them 89·1 per cent. were into County and Borough Asylums. Of the whole number, 18,363, or 82·6 per cent. were *first* admissions.

The total number of patients discharged as "recovered" was 7,130 in 1894, and 8,299 in 1903. Of these, 6,181, or 86·7 per cent. of the former number, and 7,262, or 87·5 per cent. of the latter, were discharged from the County and Borough Asylums. The *recovery rate* in proportion to the admissions (exclusive of transfers and re-admissions) was Table V. 37·35, which, although below the average of the 10 years, 1894-1903 inclusive (38·08), was above the rate for 1902 (36·13). As regards sex the recovery rate amongst females (41·12) closely approximated the average of the 10 years (41·17), but amongst males (33·53) the rate was 1·27 below the average (34·80). In institutions, other than those belonging to the State, the rate was higher than the mean in Registered Hospitals, and Metropolitan Licensed Houses, but below the mean in County and Borough Asylums and Provincial Licensed Houses. The highest rate (50·27) occurred in the Hospitals, the lowest amongst single patients (29·90), where, however, it was above the mean.

The total number discharged as "not recovered" was Table IV. 7,704, but from this should be deducted 5,465, who were discharged on transfer to other institutions, and also 97 who were technically discharged owing to the lapse of reception

orders under section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The absolute discharges under this head were therefore 2,142, or 9·64 per cent. of the admissions.

Table IV.

Table VI.

The *deaths* amounted to 9,233, or 33 below the total for 1902. The death-rate reckoned upon the average daily number resident was 10·20, slightly less than that for 1902, but exceeding by 0·33 the average rate for the decade. The rate was highest in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses (13·91), where it was above the 10 years' average by 1·97. It was lowest in the Broadmoor (Criminal) Asylum (2·96). It was above the mean for the 10 years in County and Borough Asylums (10·39), and Registered Hospitals (7·31), and below the mean in Provincial Licensed Houses (6·08) and amongst "single patients."

Table IV.

The daily average number resident in 1894 was 68,569, and in 1903 it was 90,517. Of these numbers those in County and Borough Asylums formed 88·9 in the former year and 91·6 in the latter.

Table VIII.

(b) *Recovery and Death Rates*.—The annual recovery and death rates are subject to considerable variations. Thus in the past 30 years the recovery rate in proportion to the admissions has been as high as 41·99 (in 1885), and as low as 36·13 (in 1902), whilst the death rate (on the daily average number resident) has ranged from 10·85 (in 1875) to 9·05 (in 1896). The rates of recovery are exclusive of those in Idiot Establishments, which, however, are included in the numbers on which these death rates are calculated. The quinquennial averages from 1873 to 1902 inclusive, exhibit as regards recoveries a rise from 38·78 in the first period to 40·11 in the third, and thence a steady decline to 37·58 in the sixth and last. The death rate, however, was highest in the first period (10·26), and from thence onwards throughout the remaining quinquennia it has ranged within the comparatively narrow limits of 9·50 and 9·87, which was the figure in the 1898–1902 period.

Appendix A.,
Table XIII.

The physical inferiority of the insane as a class is evidenced by these comparatively high death rates, and may be illustrated in another way. The ratio (per 1,000) of the number of deaths of patients in insane institutions during 1902 to the number of patients living in these institutions (excluding Idiot Establishments) on 31st December 1902 was, males 119·0, females 91·3. The ratio (per 1,000) of deaths in the whole population to the whole population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the year 1902 was, males 17·4, females 15·2.

Table II.

Sex, Age and Condition as to Marriage.—On the 1st January 1904 the number of certified male insane persons to the total estimated male population of England and Wales was 32·93 per 10,000; and the female rate, 36·38. The figures show that of the total insane under care at that date

54·2 per cent. were of the female sex, a proportion in excess of that obtaining in the general population. For according to the Census returns of 1901 the females were 51·6 per cent. of the total population. It is noteworthy that this disproportionate excess of females amongst the insane community obtained to almost precisely the same degree in 1859 as it did in 1904.

However, the annual average admission rate into institutions for the insane, calculated on the five years 1898 to 1902, gives the percentage of females *admitted* under care as 51·2 per cent. of the total admissions, a proportion closely approximating to the relative proportion of females in the general population. Tables XV.
XVI. and
XVII.

Upon the same returns it is found that *below* the age of 35 years the proportion of either sex to the total living was considerably higher amongst the population at large (m. 68·8, f. 67·5) than it was amongst the insane in institutions (m. 27·0, f. 21·6). For those aged 35 to 64, the rates are reversed, being in the general population, males 27·0 per cent., females 27·4 per cent.; in the insane, males 62·0 per cent., females 63·8 per cent. And for those aged 65 years and upwards the rates for each sex are again higher amongst the insane, being for males 11·0 per cent., females 14·6 per cent., as against 4·2 per cent. for males and 5·1 per cent. for females in the total population.

As regards the average annual admissions, the proportions borne to the total of each sex at similar periods were: below 35 years, males 37·8, females 37·0; from 35 to 64, males 52·2, females 52·2; and 65 years and upwards, males 10·0, females 10·7, showing close approximation between the sexes at each age-period, with not quite so marked a variation from the ratios obtaining in the population at large as when all under care are reckoned.

That there is a higher proportion of insane admitted into institutions above than below the age of 65 is seen from the fact that the rates per 10,000 of population of such admissions were: below 35, males 3·4, females 3·3; from 35 to 64, males 12·1, females 11·7; and 65 and upwards, males 14·9, females 13·2. Appendix A.,
Table XVII.

As regards the condition of the patients in respect to marriage, the figures show that from the age of 20 upwards, the proportions per 10,000 of the population were of the insane (admissions): single 14·5, married 7·7, and widowed 14·7. The highest proportion for both single and widowed amongst males was in the age-period, 35 to 44 years; amongst females, this was for single persons at the period 45 to 54; and for widowed, 35 to 44. In each sex the rate for the married rises continuously from the youngest period (20 to 24) to the oldest (65 years and upwards), yielding in the latter a ratio per 10,000 of population, for males 12·4, and for females 10·0. Table XVII.

Table XVIII.

Proportion of First Attacks.—Apart from cases of congenital insanity, the attack was stated to have been the first from which the patient suffered in 72·4 per cent. of the yearly average number of patients admitted into institutions during the five years 1898–1902. Amongst males the proportion of such first attacks to total admissions was 75·0 per cent., amongst females 69·9 per cent.

Table XXII.

Causes of Insanity.—The figures showing the yearly average of assigned causes of insanity during the five years 1898–1902 amongst patients admitted into institutions do not differ materially from those given in our last Report referring to the average of the five years, 1897–1901. The return as we then pointed out is only approximately true, nor must it be forgotten that more than one antecedent may be present in a single case, rendering it often a matter of difficulty to distinguish between the predisposing conditions and the exciting cause of any given attack of mental derangement. The present returns show that a “previous attack” was recorded in 16·1 per cent. of the male admissions, and 22·6 per cent. of the females; “heredity” was present in males, 18·6 per cent., females 24·4 per cent., *i.e.*, between $\frac{1}{5}$ th and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of all the cases admitted. As before, “alcoholic intemperance” takes a chief place amongst physical causes, and preponderatingly in the male sex, being noted in 22·8 per cent. of the male attacks and 9·5 per cent. of the female. Mental deterioration due to “old age” was assigned in males, 7·1 per cent.; females, 8·2 per cent. Amongst conditions incidental to the female sex the insanity was ascribed to “parturition and the puerperal state” in 5·6 per cent., to “pregnancy” in 1·0 per cent., and to the “climacteric” in 5·4 per cent. Amongst moral and mental conditions it is seen that the mental balance in women is more disturbed by “domestic troubles” than it is in men, such causes being assigned in 8·6 per cent. of the former and 3·8 per cent. of the latter sex. On the other hand “adverse circumstances,” such as business and pecuniary anxieties, were more prominent as causes of insanity in men (5·7 per cent.) than in women (3·5 per cent.). Other forms of mental anxiety, “worry and overwork,” were the assigned cause in 5·7 per cent. of males and 5·9 per cent. of females. Religious excitement was ascribed in 1·2 per cent. of males and 1·6 per cent. of females. Comparison has also been made with respect to the distribution of the various assigned causes amongst patients of the private and pauper class respectively, the most noteworthy differences being in regard to the “moral” causes, in all of which, especially in those involving anxiety and worry, the rates for the private patients are higher than those for the pauper. On the other hand alcoholic intemperance appears as a more prominent cause amongst the pauper than it is amongst the private class.

Table XXIII.

Forms of Insanity in Relation to Sex and Age.—The statistics of institutions, other than idiot establishments, show that on the average of the four years, 1899 to 1902, there were of the total admissions, 5·5 per cent. of congenital insanity, 41·7 per cent. suffering from mania (all forms), 29·5 per cent. from melancholia (all forms), 4·1 per cent. from delusional insanity, 6·4 per cent. from general paralysis, 12·8 per cent. from dementia (all forms). Prior to 1899 there were no separate headings in these returns for delusional insanity and general paralysis, so that an accurate comparison between the proportionate incidence of the varieties of mental disorder occurring at periods before and after that date cannot be made. Broadly speaking there would appear to have been a certain decrease in maniacal and an increase in melancholic types.

As between the sexes, it will be seen from the Table XXIV. that there is a higher proportion both of mania and of melancholia amongst females, whilst the rates for general paralysis and for dementia are higher amongst males, general paralysis accounting for 10·8 per cent. of that sex, and only 2·2 per cent. of females. It is also noteworthy that delusional insanity is more met with amongst private patients (10·2 per cent.) than amongst the pauper class (3·2 per cent.).

In Tables XXV. and XXVI. the numbers admitted under each form of insanity during 1902 are grouped in age-periods. Without attempting a full analysis of these tables it may suffice here to note that in almost all forms of insanity the age incidence is higher in the pauper class than amongst the private class. Thus, below the age of 35, the percentage proportion of cases of mania was, for private patients, 50, for pauper, 41; melancholia, private, 42, pauper, 35; delusional insanity, private, 50, pauper, 36; general paralysis, private, 16, pauper, 20; primary dementia, private, 75, pauper, 43. Indeed, with respect to primary dementia, there were in the private class under 19, a per-centage of 3·5, as against one of 7 in the pauper class; but from 20 to 24, the percentage amongst private patients was 31·4, amongst pauper, 12·1, and equally striking variations occur in other age periods.

During the five years 1898–1902, the annual average number of patients admitted with general paralysis was 1,324, of whom 1,085, or nearly 82 per cent., were males. The highest proportion relative to the total number of admissions was in the age-period 35 to 44 years. The “married” general paralytics at all ages were 10·6 per cent. of the total admissions, the “single” 3·3, and the “widowed” 3·8 per cent. respectively. As regards class, general paralysis was about equally distributed amongst private and pauper patients respectively, 6·3 per cent. of the former and 6·6 per cent. of the latter admitted on an average during the five years suffering from this affection.

Appendix A.,
Tables XXIV.,
XXV., and
XXVI.

Table XXI.

Table XIX.

Table XIX.

Epilepsy and Insanity.—The returns show an annual average of 7·7 per cent. as the proportion of those admitted who are suffering from epilepsy. Amongst males the rate is higher (9·1) than amongst females (6·5), and far more epileptics are to be found in the pauper (8·4) than in the private (2·6) class.

Table XX.

Suicidal Propensity.—Of the total number admitted during the five years, 1898–1902, 4,684 were reported to be suicidally disposed, and of these, 2,587, or 55·2 per cent., were females. In proportion to the total average number of each sex admitted, there were 21·3 per cent. males, and 25·1 per cent. females, or 23·2 per cent. of both sexes. These rates, which appear to be fairly constant from year to year, are, as pointed out in our last Report, in marked contrast with the numbers who actually commit suicide whilst under care.

Appendix A.,
Table XIV.

Causes of Death.—Information respecting the causes of death in the County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, compiled from Returns made to us by the medical officers will be found in Appendix A., Table XIV.

THE INCREASING SIZE OF COUNTY ASYLUMS.

THE INCREASING SIZE OF COUNTY ASYLUMS.

We are unable to view without grave concern the modern tendency to undue increase in the size of asylums for the insane poor, and we think that the time has arrived when we should renew our protest against it.

Its advocates justify it principally on the ground of convenience and economy, and if this were proved, and there were no weighty counterbalancing evils, we should have no adequate grounds for the expression of adverse views.

This is, however, in our opinion, far from being the case.

We have never failed to recognize the serious financial burden which the continually increasing accumulation of the insane poor is imposing upon the community, or to sympathize with every legitimate and practicable effort to lessen its onerous character.

As we have pointed out in previous reports, we think that this might be done to an appreciable extent by the building of asylums of simpler forms of construction, in which the aged and harmless class of patients who are now removed in increasing numbers from their homes and from the wards of workhouses into asylums which have been built and are fitted for acute cases, might be accommodated and maintained at a somewhat cheaper rate.

While such asylums as we have indicated could never be made absolutely cheap, for the helpless and sick predominate and would need all the appliances for suitable nursing, we think that they could be built and furnished less expensively than at present, and be conducted at a lower rate.

The mixed asylums, as now built and organized, provide for all patients, in whatever mental and physical condition they may be, practically the same kind of accommodation and treatment, which for some is necessary but for others superfluous.

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As long, however, as these asylums remain of moderate size they accomplish their objects, if in a somewhat expensive at least in an efficient manner; and the Medical Superintendent of each, who has presumably and generally been selected by the Committee for his skill and experience in the treatment of mental disease, is able to apply those qualities to the treatment of all his patients, and to be in close medical relationship to them.

The moment that his asylum increases beyond a reasonable size, this ceases to be possible. He loses touch with his patients, and has to delegate his medical functions to others who are, if not less able, usually less experienced than himself.

When an asylum contains from 2,000 to 2,500 patients, as some of them now do, this delegation must necessarily apply to the great bulk of the patients and the special qualifications of the Medical Superintendent become comparatively of small value in the matter of medical treatment. When it is remembered that an asylum is, or should be, to a large extent, a hospital for the treatment of actual physical disease, which is only called mental because it produces mental symptoms, the import of this loss becomes at once apparent.

In an asylum of this size it is almost impossible for the Medical Superintendent to know even the names of all, or nearly all, his patients, still less the nature of their ailments, especially as the changes in the asylum population are exceedingly numerous and many new names are added to the list week by week.

He must be, therefore, without the intimate knowledge which is necessary to enable him properly to apply medical treatment or to guide him in the retention or discharge of his patients.

The state of the large asylums throughout the country, and the results of treatment in them, show how ably and earnestly these difficulties are struggled with by their Medical Superintendents. But human capacity has its limits, and when the number of patients in an asylum has increased to a point far short of 2,000, a Medical Superintendent can only administer, he cannot personally apply, and watch the effects of, medical treatment.

This is a fact which would be at once recognised with reference to a hospital for other diseases.

But it is by no means the only serious ground of objection to the indefinite extension of asylums.

The aggregation of large numbers of persons within buildings upon a limited area gives rise to the origination or development of diseases of a serious and fatal type, such as that which has come to be known as "Asylum Dysentery."

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In 1902, cases of this disease occurred in 57 asylums, but while in asylums with less than 500 patients the cases were only 3·2, and the deaths 1·1 per thousand, in asylums with more than 500 and less than 1,000 inmates the cases were 9·8, and the deaths 3·3 per thousand, and in those asylums in which the average number of inmates exceeded 1,000 the cases were 14·5 and the deaths 4·3 per thousand.

In 12 asylums cases of this disease prevailed to the largest extent, and were fatal in nearly 24 per cent. ; in only two of them the insane population was less than 1,000, while in 2 it was between 1,600 and 1,900, and in 7 it ranged between 2,051 and 2,545.

The evils of undue aggregation in consumption have already been widely recognised by the public, who have long since realised the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of maintaining in health even animals of the lower species which are kept in confinement under such conditions.

As the population of asylums assumes proportions beyond certain limits their administration becomes increasingly difficult.

The Master's eye cannot pervade them, and administration has to be delegated as well as medical treatment, an arrangement which operates injuriously in many directions.

It certainly does not conduce to greater efficiency, and it obviously cannot, therefore, be supported on the ground of economy.

The greater absence of reposeful conditions and the consequent diminution of comfortable existence in the largest as compared with the more moderate-sized asylums is apparent to us at our visits to those of both classes, and this cannot fail to be in itself a hindrance to the attainment of the best curative results.

If statistics fail to prove this it is probably due to the fact that the larger asylums provide accommodation and treatment for the population of large towns, from which are admitted an undue proportion of alcoholic and other similar cases, the duration of which is short, and in which recovery ensues closely upon the withdrawal of the cause of the attack.

It follows that if the best possible results are prevented by the undue size of these asylums they cannot be discharging their functions in the most economical manner ; for the largest possible recovery-rate must of necessity be the truest measure of ultimate economy.

Moreover, these large asylums are not maintained at rates which prove their economical superiority but the contrary. Of the 62 County Asylums, omitting Brecon, Winwick, Horton, and Scalebor, as then either unfinished or with the records of an incomplete year only, the average weekly cost per head of maintenance in 1902, as given in Table IX., Appendix B., of our Report for that year, was in 36 which contained less than 1,000 patients each, 9s. 8½d., whereas

in 26, each of them containing from 1,000 to 2,672 patients, the average weekly cost per head was 10s. 3½d., showing an excess of 6½d. per head per week, or for the 44,426 patients the average number daily resident in them, no less a sum than 62,566l. for the year.

THE
INCREASING
SIZE OF
COUNTY
ASYLUMS.

As has been well pointed out elsewhere, there would seem to be an unit of economical supervision and management which cannot be overpassed without waste and loss of efficiency. In the case of the Rowton houses this is said to have been found to be about 800 beds. An important factor in its influence upon the administration of large asylums is the necessary loss of interest which must sooner or later result from the practical impossibility of promotion after many years' service of members of the subordinate medical staff, many of whom can have no reasonable prospect of ever reaching the position of Medical Superintendent.

For these and many other reasons of a similar nature we regard the present tendency unduly to enlarge County Asylums as distinctly retrogressive, and opposed to the best interests both of the insane poor and of the public upon whom falls the burden of their maintenance.

Justice and economy alike demand that the means which are provided to reinstate in health of mind and body those of the industrial classes who fall by the way should be those which are best calculated to secure that result in the speediest and most effectual manner, and this we believe to be hindered by the undue growth of asylums.

The fact that we have upon several occasions been overruled in our endeavours to stem the progress of this tendency has failed in any measure to alter our views, to which we have thought it necessary at this time to give free expression.

EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS IN POLICE COURTS, OR IN BUILDINGS, parts of which are used for the ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE.

In continuation of the protest in several of our recent Annual Reports, we have again to express our regret that the examination of patients for certification at Police Courts, or in buildings, parts of which are used for the administration of justice, has been by no means discontinued.

EXAMINATION
OF PATIENTS
IN POLICE
COURTS.

As we have so often pointed out, its influence upon patients is frequently very prejudicial as leading them to the conclusion that they are being subjected to a judicial examination for some crime and that their subsequent confinement in an Asylum is a form of imprisonment as its penalty.

We think it important again to draw attention to the matter in the hope that such examinations will be altogether

EXAMINATION
OF PATIENTS
IN POLICE
COURTS.

dispensed with, except in criminal cases, the patients being examined either at their own homes or at the workhouse of the district in which they may be.

Objection has been taken to our inclusion in the list which was given in last year's Report of places in which examinations at Police Courts had been made, of Brentford, Halifax, Hull, and Sculcoates. In the two last of these we are glad to have been informed that only wandering lunatics apprehended by the police have been so treated, arrangements having been made for the examination of other cases either at their own homes or at the workhouse.

As respects Brentford and Halifax, the documents received at this office, stated that examinations had taken place at "the Town Hall," "the Police Court," and "the Borough Court," but it is explained that although they were made in municipal or other buildings in which other magisterial functions are discharged, the rooms which were used for this purpose were separate and distinct.

In reply to this we could only say that examinations under these conditions were, in our experience, no less, or little less, prejudicial than those made in the Police Courts themselves.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

In our last annual report to your Lordship, issued in 1903, we had occasion to refer to the disastrous fire at Colney Hatch Asylum which occurred in the early part of that year, resulting in the death of 51 patients and the entire destruction of the temporary buildings in which those patients were then lodged.

We also reported that immediately after the occurrence of this deplorable incident we made a careful investigation with respect to the temporary buildings which had been erected at other Asylums; that we possessed ourselves of full particulars upon all points which concerned their liability to danger from fire, and that we took such further steps as were within our power to limit this danger, as far as possible, and to ensure the escape of the inmates in case of necessity.

The following schedule was issued by us, on the 16th February 1903, to all the Asylums at which temporary buildings had been erected.

1. The number of patients, attendants, nurses, and others, respectively, for whom accommodation has been provided in temporary buildings at your Asylum.

2. The number of persons of each of such classes actually in residence therein.

3. The precise construction of these buildings in detail, as respects materials (match-boarding, felt, &c.), form, connecting corridors (and whether open at the sides or closed), floors, internal walls and ceilings, and any other information on these points which you consider to be material.

4. The number, size, and position of the exits which are provided from TEMPORARY dormitories and day rooms ; how they are controlled ; whether the doors BUILDINGS. open inwards or outwards ; how they are fastened ; and what means are available for ready and rapid escape in case of fire ? Which of them are double-locked at night, and who have the keys ?

5. The fire appliances which are provided within and outside the buildings ; the size of the hydrant main, the pressure of water therein and from whence obtained, and the means of connection between these buildings and the central fire station.

6. Who compose the Asylum fire brigade ; whether fire drill is regularly practised and by whom directed, and with what frequency, and whether the attendants and nurses in the temporary buildings are all made to take a practical part in it on these occasions.

7. The means by which these buildings are artificially heated ; whether by open fire-places, or stoves burning coal, coke, or gas, or by hot water or steam, and if by the last of these, the situation of the heating apparatus. If gas or other stoves are used anywhere, specify the place and the mode in which they are protected.

8. The method of artificial lighting used. If by gas, the forms of gas fixture, how lighted, and the means by which the lights are turned off and on and protected.

9. The staff of attendants and nurses in the whole Asylum, and the smallest number ever on duty at one time. The staff of attendants and nurses in the temporary buildings, and the smallest number ever on duty at one time ; the number sleeping in these buildings, and in what proximity to the patients' dormitories and single rooms, and the number of attendants and nurses who are on watch duty at night, and where, and is their watchfulness tested by clocks ?

10. The instructions to nurses and attendants what to do in case of fire.

11. Send rough block plan of these buildings, showing position with reference to main building, and all exits, and state date when sanction for use expires.

The recommendations made and the steps actually taken with regard to the abolition of temporary buildings, the substitution in certain cases of permanent for temporary structures, and the provision of improved fire appliances and alternative exits are described briefly in the following paragraphs relating to the several institutions concerned. In some cases the course adopted has received our approval, but, in others, we regret to have to report that our strongly expressed opinions have been entirely disregarded.

Colney Hatch Asylum.—Prior to the destruction by fire Colney Hatch of the temporary buildings at this Asylum 2,488 patients Asylum. were accommodated in the institution, in the proportion of 919 men to 1,569 women, 320 of the latter being lodged at the temporary annexe. That the accommodation in one Institution of this enormous number of patients was never intended to be permanent it is unnecessary here to point out, inasmuch as we have already stated in our Annual Report to your Lordship last year the circumstances, in which we gave our very reluctant consent to the temporary use of the annexe for the accommodation of the 320 female patients who were lodged therein, and our objections to the crowding together in one Asylum of unduly large numbers of patients have been stated above.

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

Shortly after the fire we received in February of last year two deputations from the London Asylums Committee who attended to consult with us concerning certain alterations at Banstead, Manor, and Hanwell Asylums, which will be considered later, and also concerning the provision of further permanent Asylum accommodation for the insane poor of the County of London.

Under this head the Committee submitted for our consideration a proposal to erect a permanent block for the accommodation of 300 patients on the site of the temporary buildings at Colney Hatch Asylum, and also to erect a similar block at Banstead Asylum, in lieu of the temporary buildings at that Institution. To both these proposals, which were very carefully considered by us, we, while advocating the immediate demolition of the temporary buildings at the last-mentioned Asylum, expressed a decided objection, recapitulating the general arguments elsewhere expressed in this Report against the erection of Asylums of great size, and pointing out that in the particular cases under consideration there were special reasons militating against the proposals, inasmuch as both Asylums were built upon estates too small to justify the further enlargement of their buildings—that at Banstead being less than half the size which is regarded by us as necessary for the purposes of an Asylum in respect to the matters of exercise, recreation, useful occupation and some forms of food supply.

While declining, therefore, for reasons which appear to us to be unanswerable, to recommend for the approval of the Secretary of State, the proposals submitted to us in this behalf, we pointed out that in our opinion the time had come when we must press for the immediate commencement of a permanent Asylum on the Horton Manor Estate, Epsom, of the Bexley and Horton type, plans for which could be approved with no appreciable delay; and also for the consideration with a view to immediate action of the question of providing a further new Asylum for the County of London: we also pointed out that unless very early steps were taken to carry out our recommendations we should feel constrained to report to the Secretary of State, in accordance with Section 247 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, that the London County Council had failed to satisfy the requirements of that Act as regards the provision of Asylum accommodation. With regard to these two recommendations, it is satisfactory to be able to report that the Secretary of State has supported us and that some progress is now being made on the lines suggested by us with a view to providing the much needed additional Asylum accommodation for the County of London, the plans of a 10th Asylum for the county at Epsom having been approved by the Secretary of State. We greatly regret, however, to have to report that the erection of permanent blocks on the sites of the temporary buildings at Colney Hatch and Banstead

Asylums respectively, has been included in the general scheme, and has been sanctioned, though reluctantly, by the Secretary of State, who was approached directly on the matter by the London Asylums Committee when they had failed to obtain our co-operation. TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

With respect to the additional precautions against fire adopted at Colney Hatch since the destruction of the temporary buildings at that institution, we can report that the Committee have introduced a new system of fire alarms connecting every ward with the central fire station and the officers' quarters; that all the exit doors have been made to open outwards; that, with a view to facilitating escape in case of fire, the iron bars from three windows in each of the ground-floor dormitories have been removed; and that all spring locks throughout the building are being replaced by dead locks.

Banstead Asylum.—At this Asylum we regret to have to report that the temporary buildings, first sanctioned in 1895, are still in use, and in our opinion continue to menace the safety of not only the inmates of the temporary annexe, but also the main building itself. To the deputations of the London Asylums Committee, to which we have already referred as having consulted with us in February of last year, and in subsequent correspondence with the Committee, we have pointed out that in our very strong opinion these buildings ought to be disused at the earliest possible moment, notwithstanding the fact that their continued use for a period of five years was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in January 1901, inasmuch as they are constructed of highly inflammable materials, very similar to those with which the late temporary annexe at Colney Hatch Asylum was built. Banstead Asylum.

In this opinion, to which we firmly adhere, the Secretary of State has expressed his entire concurrence, though he has approved, on our recommendations, certain alterations, pending the abolition of the temporary buildings, with a view to minimising the danger in case of an outbreak of fire.

These alterations, which in our judgment cannot safely be regarded as more than a temporary expedient, are as follows:—

1. The blocks of single rooms and the sides of connecting corridors have been removed.

2. The subways beneath the corridors have been partitioned by cross walls.

3. Concrete flooring has been laid at the entrance of the wards and also between the dayrooms and dormitories.

4. The work of staining and dry-rubbing the floors has been discontinued; and

5. Additional exits, opening outwards from all the rooms, have been provided.

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

We can also report that an attendant is now employed for night duty in each ward; a fire patrol visits all parts of the building every hour; and all the patients now lodged in the annexe are of the able-bodied class.

At the main building and villa some further precautions have been adopted, at the former the iron gates of the fire-escape staircases having been abolished and extra fire doors having been provided in A. Extension and B. Block; and at the latter an external iron staircase having been erected. An additional water supply also, in case of necessity, has been obtained from the Sutton Water Company.

With regard to the decision to erect at this Asylum a new permanent block in lieu of the existing temporary buildings, we have already expressed our strong objection to the course proposed in considering the similar scheme for the permanent enlargement of Colney Hatch Asylum.

Hanwell
Asylum.

Hanwell Asylum.—In 1897 the erection of temporary buildings at this institution to accommodate 400 female patients was, contrary to our advice, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for a period of 15 years, subject to certain conditions similar to those imposed in respect to the Manor Asylum, to which we refer later.

In view of the fire at Colney Hatch Asylum, the Secretary of State has, upon our recommendation, approved the plans of certain alterations of these buildings.

Those alterations, which have been carried out, are as follows:—

1. The main corridor has been entirely removed, with the exception of a small portion near the kitchen, and has been replaced by a covered way with open sides.

2. The subway beneath the corridor has been subdivided by iron walls.

3. A concrete flooring has been laid.

4. The roof of corrugated iron carried on old wood ridging plates and principals, is now supported by the old wood uprights, resting on brick foundation walls.

5. Thirteen additional emergency exits have been formed, two in each large dormitory and one in each sanitary spur.

6. The top sashes in the windows in the nurses' bedrooms have been made to open to their full extent.

7. Concrete floors have been laid in the store-rooms, and the wooden shelves have been replaced by slates.

In addition to these precautions we have advised that external lamps be fixed to ensure the speedy detection of the outside fire hydrants; that check locking be discontinued at the temporary annexe, and that no dormitory therein be left without the continuous supervision of a nurse.

The overcrowded condition of this Asylum, there being more than 200 patients in the institution in excess of the proper numbers, emphasises the importance of providing increased Asylum accommodation for the county.

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

Manor Asylum.—In 1897, in order to meet the pressing demand for Asylum accommodation for the insane poor of the County of London, the erection of temporary buildings on the Manor Asylum Estate was sanctioned by the Secretary of State to accommodate 700 patients for a period of 15 years on certain conditions. Those conditions comprised the construction of the buildings of iron and wood, with walls of plaster upon stabbed iron; the sending of triennial reports by us to the Secretary of State to the effect that the buildings were maintained at a high standard of suitability; the immediate commencement of the permanent Asylum, the plans of which had then recently been approved; and the provision of another permanent Asylum of a less expensive character for quiet patients.

Manor Asylum

The terms conceded by the Secretary of State were contrary to our advice in the matters of size and time; our recommendations—reluctantly made—being that 400 patients might be accommodated in temporary buildings, to be removed in not more than seven years.

As the result of the fire at Colney Hatch Asylum, the Secretary of State has approved, upon our suggestion, plans which have been carried into execution for the better protection from fire of the temporary buildings at this institution.

The alterations comprise the breaking up of the corridors by the substitution at intervals of a covered way with open sides and a concrete floor; the blocking at intervals of the subway; and the provision of additional exits.

In recommending these precautions for the approval of the Secretary of State we have made it clear that we maintain our objection to this continuance of temporary buildings in any shape longer than is unavoidably necessary, and we have therefore gladly encouraged a scheme for substituting in place of a proposed temporary building for male patients at this Asylum, which had received the sanction of the Secretary of State, a permanent structure of the same plan and on the same site.

Denbigh Asylum.—Pending the erection of permanent additions, the temporary buildings at this Institution for the accommodation of 100 patients were sanctioned in 1897 on the undertaking by the Committee that their use should be discontinued at or before the end of four years from the date of their erection.

Denbigh
Asylum.

In view of certain unforeseen difficulties which retarded the erection of the permanent blocks, the Secretary of State, upon our recommendation, sanctioned the continued use of the temporary buildings for two years longer.

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

Upon the expiration of this second period permission was again requested and again reluctantly granted for the further use of these buildings, limiting it, however, upon our recommendation, to the term of one year—the cause operating in favour of this further extension being the peculiarly adverse circumstances attending the erection of the permanent buildings.

In making this further concession the Secretary of State has made it clear that he will be unable to give his consent to the occupation of these buildings beyond the additional period of one year.

The following precautions have been adopted in order to ensure the safety of the patients lodged in the temporary buildings :—

(a.) In each dormitory one of the exits on the most sheltered side has been doubled in size, and an additional wide doorway made at the end.

(b.) The telephone from the annexe has been supplemented by a fire alarm gong.

(c.) A fire alarm bell has been fixed outside the adjoining annexe.

(d.) A deputy chief of the fire brigade has been appointed with a view to securing regular practice and greater efficiency.

In the main buildings, also at all principal exits, glass fronted boxes containing duplicate keys have been fixed, and extra external staircases and internal fire hydrants at the new buildings have been provided.

Durham
Asylum.

Durham Asylum.—The temporary iron buildings known as the male and female temporary hospitals at this institution, which have never received the approval of the Secretary of State, having been erected upon the sole responsibility of the Visiting Committee, have been in use about ten years pending the provision of additional permanent Asylum accommodation and for about the same time Newton Hall and Trimdon House have been rented by the Committee for the temporary accommodation of patients. In 1900 plans for the erection of permanent buildings in the form of four cottage blocks were approved by the Secretary of State upon our recommendation, and two of these blocks have since been built.

In view, however, of the disastrous fire at Colney Hatch Asylum, we have somewhat modified our opinion with regard to the erection of the two remaining blocks, which, we now think, ought not to be built until an undertaking has been given by the Committee that on their completion, if not before, the use of Newton Hall shall be discontinued and the now temporary buildings demolished—and this opinion we have expressed to the Secretary of State.

Our specific recommendations respecting the temporary buildings and the provision of additional Asylum accommodation at this institution may be briefly summarised as follows :—

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

1. That the buildings known as the Male and Female Hospitals be immediately demolished.

2. That Newton Hall be no longer used for the accommodation of patients, on the ground that it is unsafe for that purpose, a large amount of inflammable material being used in its internal construction.

3. That the use of the back bedrooms at Trimdon Hall, another Branch House, be discontinued for the accommodation of patients, and that if this house be retained for its present purpose an outside iron staircase be erected to, and doors of inter-communication made between, the bedrooms.

4. That the temporary laundry dormitory at the main building be abolished, and that an external staircase be erected communicating with the laundrymaids' bedroom.

5. That an external iron staircase be provided at the far end of the large double dormitories on the male and female sides of the Winterton building.

6. That certain doors of inter-communication between dormitories, and smoke screens, be provided at the places indicated in the Visiting Commissioners' Report.

Essex Asylum.—During the past ten years temporary buildings have been erected at this Institution from time to time with the approval of the Secretary of State, and upon our recommendation very reluctantly made in consequence of the greatly overcrowded condition of the Essex Asylum and the rapidly increasing demand for accommodation for the insane poor of that county.

Essex Asylum.

The two first of the existing temporary buildings were erected in 1895, on the same site as the structure previously used for a similar purpose, and afterwards removed when the Branch House, known as the "Chestnuts" was occupied.

These buildings provided sleeping accommodation for 30 female patients, and were sanctioned on the undertaking of the Committee that they should be removed when the union between the County of Essex and the Borough of West Ham was dissolved.

In 1896 another temporary dormitory was sanctioned for the accommodation of 50 female patients, on the ground that the Committee were commencing to provide permanent accommodation, and on the understanding that the building should be removed directly that the permanent accommodation was completed.

In 1897, in view of the pressing difficulty in obtaining adequate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the County, and on conditions similar to those on which our

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

previous consent had been obtained, a further concession was made, and a new temporary iron dormitory to accommodate 100 patients was sanctioned.

In 1898, for the same reasons which had hitherto influenced us, we recommended that the use of the existing temporary buildings should be continued until the West Ham Asylum should be ready to receive its own patients,—the iron building near the laundry being permitted to be permanently retained for the use of attendants. Later in the same year, upon the same conditions as previously exacted, the approval of the Secretary of State was obtained, upon our recommendation, to the erection of two new temporary iron buildings to accommodate 100 patients of each sex.

In 1901, in view of the fact that the West Ham patients, numbering 600, had then been transferred to their own Asylum, we pressed for the removal of the temporary buildings, and we also urged upon the Committee the necessity of taking into immediate consideration the question of providing additional accommodation of a permanent character for the insane poor of the County.

In consideration of the steps taken to carry out our suggestions in the latter respect, which are described elsewhere in this Report, we informed the Committee, in January 1903, just before the outbreak of fire at Colney Hatch Asylum, that as soon as a site for a second Essex Asylum was secured and approved by us we would consent to the further retention of the temporary buildings for a term to be then decided.

This promise, however, we have felt constrained to withdraw in consequence of the pressing danger attaching to these buildings, to which our attention has now been specially drawn, and we have again pressed for their immediate removal, with the result that the Committee have determined, if possible, to discontinue the use of these buildings and to board out some of the patients in another Asylum.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

Glamorgan Asylum.—At the Parc Gwyllt Division of this Institution temporary buildings were erected in 1897, with the approval of the Secretary of State, for the accommodation of 100 patients, on the undertaking of the Committee that the buildings should be disused directly the permanent additions were completed.

In 1900 the erection of another temporary ward at the Angelton Division, to accommodate 150 men, was sanctioned on the understanding that it should be removed when the pressure for accommodation was relieved by the removal of the Cardiff patients on the completion of the proposed Asylum for that borough.

In 1901, with great reluctance, we consented to recommend, for the approval of the Secretary of State, for the term of five years, the erection of a further temporary

annexe at the Parc Gwyllt Division for the accommodation of 100 female patients, but we then pointed out that the Committee should take into immediate consideration what form of relief might be best applied to the overcrowded condition of the Asylum, in addition to the removal of the Cardiff patients which would leave no appreciable vacant accommodation for the prospective needs of the county. From that time till the beginning of the present year we have pressed to be informed what steps have been taken for the dissolution of union between the County Borough of Swansea and the County of Glamorgan for the provision of Asylum accommodation for pauper lunatics, and we can now report that the Glamorgan County Council have applied to the Local Government Board to appoint an arbitrator to decide the difference that has arisen between the County Council and the Council of the County Borough of Swansea. Pending the decision on this point and the erection of the new Cardiff Asylum, the contract for which was approved in August of last year, the temporary buildings at the Glamorgan Asylum continue to menace the safety of the patients who are lodged therein, notwithstanding that some precautions have been taken by the Committee, including the adoption of schemes for the provision of fire alarms and telephone services at both divisions of the Asylum and of a new fire main at Parc Gwyllt; the improvement of exits; and the provision of keys in glass-fronted boxes, to be used in case of emergency.

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

To the grave danger attending the continued use of these buildings special attention has been drawn by the members of our Board who last visited the Institution, but as yet we regret that we are unable to report the decision of the Committee to discontinue their use.

Monmouth Asylum.—In consequence of serious overcrowding at this Asylum, the erection of temporary buildings for the accommodation of 50 patients of each sex was sanctioned in 1898 upon our recommendation on the undertaking of the Committee that they should be disused when the Brecon and Radnor Asylum was completed.

Monmouth
Asylum.

In 1903, shortly after the fire at Colney Hatch Asylum, we called upon the Committee to carry out the undertaking they had given, in view of the fact that the Brecon and Radnorshire patients were about to be transferred to their new Asylum, and we declined to recommend for the approval of the Secretary of State a proposed contract for the reception of other out-county patients in the Monmouth Asylum, on the ground that without the continued use of the temporary buildings, which we deprecated, the vacant accommodation in the institution would not justify such reception. In consequence of this decision, to which we adhered when approached by a deputation of the Monmouthshire County

TEMPORARY
BUILDINGS.

Council with a view to inducing us to reconsider it, a deputation of the same local authority waited upon the Secretary of State, and, waiving the proposed contract, requested him, notwithstanding our objection, to permit the temporary buildings to be used for a further period of two years, in order that the reconstruction of the upper storey of the old part of the Asylum might be effected. To this request we are glad to be able to report that the Secretary of State declined to accede.

This decision has, we believe, caused the Committee to abandon temporarily the work of reconstructing the attic dormitories at the old building until the completion of the Newport Asylum and the removal of the patients belonging to that borough. Some other precautionary measures, however, have been adopted, the plans of a new fire pump and mains and two new external staircases having been approved.

Northumber-
land Asylum.

Northumberland Asylum.—In our opinion the isolation hospital at this Asylum, being constructed of inflammable materials, is unsafe for use in its present condition, but though we have expressed this opinion, we have received no assurance that its use will be discontinued.

Notts Borough
Asylum.

Notts Borough Asylum.—In 1898 the plan of a temporary building at this Asylum was approved on the undertaking of the Committee that its use should be discontinued on the completion of the extensions of the Asylum; and in 1902 the use of this building was extended for three years further.

The new wing having been completed, we have pressed the Committee to carry out their undertaking, and we are glad to report that they have decided to take immediate steps towards removing the temporary building and replacing it by a permanent structure.

Rainhill
Asylum.

Rainhill Asylum.—We are able to report that the temporary buildings at this Institution have been abandoned, plans of two new permanent blocks to accommodate 52 patients of each sex having been approved by the Secretary of State in their stead. We are also able to report that the plan of a proposed fire-hydrant system for the Asylum has been approved.

Brighton
Asylum.

Brighton Asylum.—At this Asylum we can report that the use of the temporary buildings has been discontinued.

 COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.General
Condition and
Management.

The general condition and management of the County and Borough Asylums continue to be, with but very few exceptions, entirely satisfactory.

The reports of our annual inspections are to be found in Appendix (C) and afford detailed information as to the condition of each Asylum at the time of our visit.

The number of these Institutions, which on the 1st January 1903 stood at 82, has during the year been raised to 87 by the opening of five new Asylums, namely:—the Brecon and Radnor Asylum at Talgarth; the East Sussex Asylum at Hellingly; the Croydon County Borough Asylum at Upper Warlingham; the Canterbury County Borough Asylum at Canterbury; and the Horton Epileptic Colony for the County of London, situate near Epsom.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Number.
New Asylums
opened.

The last-mentioned Institution, some particulars of which were given at page 38 of our 56th Report, is the first Asylum provided by the rates which has been established in this country on the Colony system for the separate and special treatment of insane epileptics, and great hopes are entertained of its success.

Horton
Epileptic
Colony.

The East Sussex Asylum, too, presents several special features, and the Committee of Visitors and their architect have used every endeavour that nothing shall be lacking which can possibly tend to the recovery and welfare of the patients.

East Sussex
Asylum.

Dr. Hubert Bond, late senior assistant medical officer of the London County Asylum at Bexley, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Horton Epileptic Colony.

Medical
Superintend-
ents.

The appointment of medical superintendents to the other four new Asylums has already been recorded in previous reports.

There has been no change among the medical superintendents of the older Asylums.

On the 1st January 1904 there were in the County and Borough Asylums 84,549 patients (38,769 male and 45,780 female), classed as follows:—

Statistics.
Number of
patients in
County and
Borough
Asylums at
end of year.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	873	1,320	2,193
Pauper - - - - -	37,801	44,436	82,237
Criminal - - - - -	95	24	119
TOTAL - - - - -	38,769	45,780	84,549

In Appendix A. Tables XIX., XX., XXIII., and XXIV., and in Appendix B, Table III., the criminals are included with the private patients, as they are technically of that class.

Upon the year there was an increase of as many as 2,540 in the number of patients resident.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Admissions.

The admissions were :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Total Admissions in 1903 - -	12,104	12,600	24,704
Deduct transfers from other Institutions, and re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders to replace lapsed Orders - -	2,285	2,604	4,889
Number of fresh Admissions -	9,819	9,996	19,815

The fresh admissions in 1903 were 159 fewer in number than those of the previous year, but were 2,988 more than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 17·2 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the insane.

Discharges.

The discharges during the year were :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged "Recovered" - -	3,167	4,095	7,262
Discharged "Not Recovered," including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed Orders -	2,923	3,359	6,282
TOTAL - - -	6,090	7,454	13,544

Recovery rate.

The proportion per cent. of those discharged recovered to those admitted as fresh admissions was 36·6 or 32·3 for males and 41·0 for females.

Deaths.

During the year 8,620 patients (4,471 males and 4,149 females) died.

Death rate.

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the daily average number resident was 10·4, namely 11·8 males and 9·2 females, and to the total number under treatment, 8·1, namely, 9·1 males and 7·2 females.

Post-mortem examinations.

The number of post-mortem examinations was 6,918, being 80·3 per cent. of the total number of deaths, or about the same proportion as in the previous year.

There is still considerable variation in the practice at different Asylums in the matter of post-mortem examinations. Thus in four, namely, Cumberland and Westmorland, Dorset, Derby Borough, and Sunderland Asylums, post-mortem examination was made in the case of every death: in 39

others it was made in over 85 per cent. of the cases; but in the Cornwall, Devon, and Brighton Borough Asylums the percentages of these examinations were all below 50 per cent.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Twenty of the deaths were due to suicide. In one instance the patient was absent from the Asylum on leave, and in three the act, which subsequently resulted in death, was committed before admission.

Suicides.

Kesteven Asylum.—In November two members of our Board paid a special visit to the Kesteven Asylum for the purpose of enquiring into certain allegations which had been preferred by the sisters of a female patient (M. T. D.) as to her ill-treatment by some of the nurses.

Alleged
ill-treatment
of a patient in
Kesteven
Asylum.

Special
enquiry.

The Commissioners who held the enquiry came to the conclusion that the more serious charges of ill-treatment had been disproved, but they were not satisfied that the patients in the receiving ward had at all times been properly treated by certain nurses, whose conduct they advised should be closely watched in future.

They also were of opinion that the medical superintendent had displayed an unfortunate want of courtesy and consideration for the feelings of the relatives of the patient.

Durham County Asylum.—We regret to have to report the murder of an attendant in the Durham County Asylum by a male patient, in the following circumstances :—

Durham
County
Asylum.

On the morning of the 6th of January 1903, a party of 9 patients were at work digging in one of the Asylum gardens under the charge of John Dixon, who had been an attendant in the Asylum for 18 years. Included in the party was a patient, G. H., who had been an inmate of the Asylum for 12 years, and who suffered from chronic mania. The attendant had occasion to remonstrate with the patient for not digging in a proper way, whereupon the latter turned upon the attendant and dealt him two severe blows on the head, which were immediately fatal. The patient had formed one of Dixon's party for years and during that time had never shown any signs of violence.

Murder of an
attendant by a
patient.

A verdict of wilful murder was returned by the coroner's jury, but before the case came on for trial the patient was removed to the Broadmoor Asylum for criminal lunatics.

This case illustrates the dangerous nature of Asylum service and the claim to compensation of the relations of those who are either killed or permanently injured whilst in the performance of duties towards insane patients.

The Secretary of State has approved General Rules for the government of the Scalebor Park and Canterbury Asylums and has also given his sanction to the revised rules of the Berks, Glamorgan, and Northumberland Asylums.

General Rules
approved by
Secretary of
State.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Names of
medical super-
intendents.

A list of the County and Borough Asylums, with the names of the medical superintendents, and the names and addresses of the clerks to the Committee of Visitors, is given in Appendix K.

*Alterations, Additions, and Improvements.*Alterations,
additions, and
improvements.

A large number of plans and estimates for alterations and additions to existing Asylums have, as usual, passed through our office for examination prior to application for the approval of the Secretary of State.

Some of these, about to be referred to, involved works of considerable importance and proportionately large expenditure, while others, tabulated in Appendix D., related to minor matters to be executed at no great cost.

Brecon and
Radnor
Asylum.Farm buildings
and cottages.

Brecon and Radnor Asylum.—Plans of farm buildings and of a pair of attendants' cottages in connexion with the new Brecon and Radnor Asylum have been prepared and submitted by the Committee of Visitors. The estimated outlay is 4,000*l.* and 600*l.* respectively.

Cheshire
Asylums
(Upton).Fire escape
staircases.

Cheshire Asylum at Upton.—In order further to safeguard the patients against an outbreak of fire, it has been decided to provide, at an estimated cost of 2,030*l.*, some additional staircases and exits from various wards in the old buildings at the Chester County Asylum situate at Upton.

Cumber-
land and Westmore-
land Asylum.Extensions
and
alterations.

Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum.—The continued increase in the number of insane persons belonging to Cumberland and Westmoreland having rendered the provision of additional accommodation absolutely necessary, the Joint Lunacy Committee for the two counties have, after very careful consideration, decided to enlarge the Garlands Asylum.

The plans, which have already been approved by the Secretary of State, provide accommodation for 152 additional patients, a detached house for the medical superintendent, blocks for attendants and nurses, and various minor alterations and additions.

The new wards and dormitories are planned for the reception of patients of the sick and infirm and recent and acute classes. Their arrangement is somewhat unusual owing to the contour of the only available site on which the main building can be extended, but we are satisfied that it is the best that could, in the circumstances, be adopted.

The present medical superintendent's house will be altered and then chiefly utilised for the accommodation of the assistant medical officers and other members of the staff.

The estimated cost of the entire scheme is 42,719*l.* This appears to be somewhat high, but it is hoped that the actual cost may come out at a rather lower figure. It must be remembered, however, that the distance which materials have to be hauled adds considerably to the expense of building operations at the Garlands Asylum.

Denbigh Asylum.—A very desirable addition has been made to the freehold estate of the North Wales Counties Asylum, Denbigh, by the acquisition of Parc-y-twill Farm, in exchange for about 19 acres of land belonging to the Asylum and the sum of 3,000*l.* The estate, which comprises about 50 acres of land, was already held by the Asylum on lease.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
North Wales
Counties
Asylum.
Acquirement
of additional
land.

Durham County Asylum.—Owing to the hardness of the water used at the Durham County Asylum, a considerable loss is incurred through the shrinkage of clothing in washing, the excessive quantity of soap consumed, and the furring up of the hot-water pipes. It is therefore proposed to provide at a cost of 1,650*l.* a water-softening apparatus on the "Desrumaux" system, which the Committee of Visitors consider is the best suited for their purpose.

Durham
County
Asylum.
Provision of
water-
softening
apparatus.

Plans have also been approved for the erection of a small detached hospital for infectious cases, which is to cost 3,571*l.*

Provision of
Infectious
Hospital.

Glamorgan Asylum.—At the Glamorgan County Asylum a new fire main and a telephone and fire alarm service are to be provided at an estimated expenditure of 2,500*l.* and 1,500*l.* respectively.

Glamorgan
Asylum.
Provision of
Fire Alarm
Service, &c.

Some additional exits, and verandahs in connection with the infirmary wards, to serve for the treatment of phthisical patients, are also to be provided at a cost of 360*l.*

Plans in connexion with the drainage scheme of the Parc Gwyllt portion of this institution have been approved by the Secretary of State in substitution for plans that were sanctioned by him in August 1901.

Hants Asylum.—There is to be an extension of the laundry and a new engine-house at the Hants County Asylum. These works, with the additional machinery, are expected to cost the sum of 5,603*l.*

Hants Asylum.
New Engine-
house and
Cottages.

A residence for the farm bailiff, and two cottages for labourers, are also to be built at the same Asylum, at an estimated expenditure of 1,400*l.*

Hereford County and City Asylum.—A new engine-room, boiler-house, chimney shaft, and battery-room are to be erected at the Hereford Asylum, at an estimated cost of 2,170*l.*

Hereford
County and
City Asylum.

Lancaster Asylum.—Some additions and alterations are to be made to Ward No. 16 in the Lancaster County Asylum, which will probably cost 1,534*l.*

Lancashire
Asylum.
(Lancaster.)
Additions to
ward.

These improvements include the provision of a dining-room for the patients who occupy the ward, sleeping accommodation sufficient for 12 more patients, and a block of w.c's.

Rainhill Asylum.—Two permanent blocks, each for 54 patients, are to be erected at the Rainhill Asylum on the site of the demolished temporary buildings.

(Rainhill.)
Erection of
permanent
blocks on
site of tempo-
rary buildings.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Improved fire
hydrants and
heating appara-
tus.

The blocks will be single-storied, one for males and the other for females. They are estimated to cost 12,000*l.*, or about 116*l.* a bed.

A new fire hydrant system, for which 2,500*l.* has been voted, is to be laid down at the same Asylum, the Committee of Visitors not being satisfied that sufficient pressure can be obtained with the existing system to cope with a large fire.

The plan proposed is to encircle both buildings with a 6-inch hydrant main capable of withstanding 150 lbs. pressure, off which twenty-nine 4-inch hydrant pipes will be taken. A special fire pump will be erected guaranteed to throw six $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch jets 80 feet high at one time.

The supply of water for the pump will be obtained from the existing rain-water reservoir, which has a capacity of 300,000 gallons, the water being conducted by a 12-inch iron pipe to a feed tank at the pumping station.

The water in the reservoir will always be maintained at the above-mentioned volume and the fire pump will be used for no other purpose. A stoker will be on duty at the pumping station all day and all night.

The existing hydrant system will remain as at present and be still available.

In the male division at the Annexe of the Asylum the heating apparatus and hot-water supply are to be improved at a cost of 1,857*l.*

London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Centralization
of boilers.

Hanwell Asylum.—Plans of certain proposed alterations and additions at the Hanwell Asylum with a view to the centralization of the boilers have been sanctioned.

The scheme is expected to cost 10,250*l.* and has been evolved by the Committee of Visitors for the more economical working of the heating and hot-water systems and for the better control of the staff.

(Manor.)
Villa residence
for male
patients.

Manor Asylum.—In October 1902 the Secretary of State was pleased to approve plans of a villa residence in connexion with the Manor Asylum, Epsom, to accommodate 60 male patients.

The Manor Asylum, consisting mainly of blocks of temporary buildings of wood and iron, had till then been devoted exclusively to female patients, but on its being found that male patients were needed to undertake the outdoor work, it was decided to build a block for them of the same materials and to correspond with the existing buildings.

In March last, however, in consequence of the fire at Colney Hatch Asylum, plans supplementary to those already approved were submitted by the Committee of Visitors for the construction of the building in permanent brickwork, and these were shortly after sanctioned. It is anticipated that the block will now cost 10,500*l.*, or only 1,200*l.* more than the original estimate.

Horton Epileptic Colony.—Plans for a laundry, mortuary and post-mortem room at the new Horton Epileptic Colony, which was opened in July last, have been sanctioned. The cost of these buildings is estimated at 3,200*l*.

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ASYLUMS.
(Horton
Epileptic
Colony.)

Norfolk Asylum.—Contracts have been submitted by the Committee of Visitors of the Norfolk Asylum and approved by the Secretary of State for the following works at the amounts stated viz.:—

Norfolk
Asylum.

1. The carrying out of new sewage disposal works, 1,645*l*.
2. The erection of four new cottages, 1,139*l*.
3. Alterations and additions to two of the female wards, 1,174*l*.

Cotford Asylum.—In consequence of the need for further accommodation for patients chargeable to the county of Somerset, it has been decided to enlarge the Cotford Asylum by the erection of two additional blocks, one for males and one for females, to accommodate 150 patients each.

Somerset
Asylums.
(Cotford.)

The buildings have been designed to correspond in respect of construction with the present Asylum, and the total cost of all building and engineering works, but exclusive of furnishing and architect's commission, is set down at 32,650*l*, or 108*l*. 17*s*. a bed.

Cheddleton Asylum.—More accommodation being required for the county of Stafford, it is proposed to enlarge the Cheddleton Asylum by the erection of additional wards sufficient for 200 patients of each sex, and plans for this are we believe in course of preparation.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Cheddleton.)

Brookwood Asylum.—An outlay of 2,718*l*. is to be incurred at Brookwood Asylum in forming a new pump chamber, in purchasing a new steam fire-pump, and in providing additional exits for use in case of fire.

Surrey
Asylums
(Brookwood).

East Sussex Asylum.—In connexion with the East Sussex Asylum, plans have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the erection of three more pairs of semi-detached cottages for married attendants, a single cottage, and a house for the engineer.

East Sussex
Asylum.
Provision of
cottages and
farm buildings.

The engineer's house is to cost 650*l*., and the seven cottages 2,199*l*.

Plans of additions to the farm buildings for the same Institution have also been approved. The contract price for these buildings is 2,280*l*.

North Riding Asylum.—At the North Riding Asylum there is to be a revision of the drainage, and the sewage is to be treated on the bacterial system in order that the effluent may be sufficiently purified before finding its way into the River Ouse. It is anticipated that these works will cost 4,000*l*.

North Riding
Asylum.
Improved
system of
sewage dis-
posal.

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ASYLUMS.

Plymouth.

Plymouth Borough Asylum.—Hitherto there has been no storage for water at the Plymouth Borough Asylum. This serious defect we are glad to know is to be met by the provision of a covered reservoir, costing 1,625*l*.

Sunderland.

Sunderland Asylum.—The farm buildings at the Sunderland Asylum are to be extended at an estimated cost of 2,500*l*.

*New Asylums in course of Erection, Sanctioned or
Approved.*

Essex.
(Proposed 2nd
Asylum.)
Site selected at
Colchester.

Essex 2nd Asylum.—The rapid increase in the number of insane persons belonging to the county of Essex, mainly due to the increase in the population of the county from the extension of the Metropolis, has necessitated the provision of additional Asylum accommodation, upon a large scale. As the further extension of the existing Asylum at Brentwood is regarded as very undesirable, the County Council have determined upon the erection of a second Asylum. The Committee, upon whom, under the Lunacy Act, has devolved the duty of providing the new Asylum, early in the year selected a site which has been inspected and reported on favourably by a member of our Board. The site, which forms a portion of an estate known as the Severall's Estate, is situate about a mile from the town of Colchester, and comprises 295 acres of land, most of which is arable. Up to the close of the year no contract for the purchase had been submitted for approval.

Counties of
Leicester and
Rutland.
Plans for new
Asylum
approved.

Leicestershire and Rutland New Asylum.—In March the Secretary of State approved plans for a new Asylum for the Counties of Leicester and Rutland, which counties are in union for Asylum purposes. There is also in union with them a Charity entitled to have accommodated a certain number of private patients.

The proposed new Asylum was mentioned in our 54th and subsequent Annual Reports. It will be in substitution for the existing Asylum, situate in a suburb of Leicester, which, from its urban position, scanty estate and defects of construction and arrangement, has become unsuitable, and, as regards the amount of accommodation, insufficient for the patients to be housed in it.

The site for the new Asylum is at Narborough, a few miles from Leicester, and comprises about 185 acres of land.

The Asylum in the first instance will accommodate 628 pauper and 60 private patients, the latter being those receiving benefit from the charity referred to above. The administrative departments, following the usual course, are designed on a scale sufficient for 912 patients, the erection of a block on each side of the Asylum being deferred until the need of extension arises.

The estimate of the cost of all the works shown in the plans is 214,674*l*.

It is expected that the site and buildings of the present Asylum will realise a large sum of money, which will go towards defraying the cost of the new Asylum. It is also understood that the Charity contributes a substantial amount.

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London County 10th Asylum.—The London County Council have decided upon the erection of a tenth Asylum for the County of London. It is to be built on the Horton Estate, and will be known as the Long Grove Asylum. Plans of the main building have already been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. They are generally identical with those of the Horton and Bexley Asylums, but have been varied in some respects with the hope of further securing efficiency and economy. The main building will accommodate 1,613 patients; and it is estimated that, including engineering works, but not furniture or architect's commission, it will cost 362,729*l.*, or about 215*l.* a bed. Plans of an Acute Hospital, a chapel, a superintendent's house and other detached buildings will be submitted later and dealt with under separate contracts.

London
County.
Provision of a
10th Asylum.

West Riding, Storthes Hall Asylum.—With regard to the proposed new Asylum at Storthes Hall for the West Riding of Yorkshire, we have been informed that the Acute Hospital, two cottage homes, and laundry block, plans of which were sanctioned some time ago, will be ready for occupation in the approaching Spring. These buildings will accommodate 322 patients.

Yorkshire.
West Riding.
(Storthes Hall.)
Progress made
in the erection
of the Asylum.

Since the approval of plans for the residence of the medical superintendent, reservoirs, and other matters mentioned in our last report, a plan and contract for the construction of the main drain of the Asylum, at a cost of 1,157*l.*, have been sanctioned.

The plans of the main building have not as yet been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, but they are in a forward state of preparation.

Birmingham City, Hollymoor Asylum.—In October 1899 plans were approved by the Secretary of State of a 3rd Lunatic Asylum for the City of Birmingham, to accommodate 604 patients, to be erected at Hollymoor on an estate conterminous with that of the Rubery Hill, or 2nd Birmingham Asylum.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Hollymoor.)
To be an
annexe of
Rubery Hill
Asylum.

As originally intended the two Asylums were to be worked separately, but, from motives principally of economy, the Committee have recently decided that it will be better to place both Asylums under the control of the same medical superintendent and to treat them as one institution, the Hollymoor Asylum being regarded as an Annexe of the Rubery Hill Asylum. The Secretary of State has consented to this rearrangement, and has authorised certain modifications in the plans.

In June last contracts relating to the erection of a portion of the proposed buildings which, under section 254 (2) of the

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Lunacy Act, 1890, required the approval of the Secretary of State, were forwarded to our office. As, however, the works had been or were in process of being carried out, and as the Secretary of State had definitely declined to give in any case his *ex post facto* consent, we felt unable to submit the contracts for his approval.

Newport
Asylum.
Plans of pro-
posed new
Asylum
approved.

Newport Borough Asylum.—In March the Secretary of State sanctioned a contract for the erection of the proposed Lunatic Asylum for the Borough of Newport, Monmouthshire, the plans for which were approved as long ago as 28th October 1901.

The sum fixed by the contract is 96,165*l.*, being, what is rarely the case, somewhat below the estimate.

The plans provide accommodation for 368 patients, in equal proportions of the sexes, but with administrative buildings adequate for a total of 500 patients.

York City.
Contract for
erection of
Asylum
approved.

York City Asylum.—In June the Secretary of State approved a contract for the erection of the proposed Lunatic Asylum for the City of York, plans for which were sanctioned in February 1902. The contract price of the work was also in this instance considerably below the estimate, which averaged 277*l.* a bed.

The plans provide immediate ward accommodation for 362 patients, but the administrative buildings are designed to allow of an addition of 124 to this number when it shall become necessary.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

Durham.

Durham County.—For reasons that are fully set forth in the report of the members of our Board who last visited Sedgefield Asylum, to be found at page 286, we have strongly recommended that the County Council of the County of Durham should proceed with the erection of a second Asylum, which we think ought to be placed in the northern part of the county.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

Glamorgan Asylum.—When last visited this Asylum was found to be very seriously overcrowded, there being then 112 patients in excess of the proper number. This overcrowding will be only partially relieved by removal, in the spring, under the terms of the contract, of the 400 Cardiff patients, for, as soon as these patients are removed, the temporary buildings, which accommodate 350 patients, should be demolished. In these circumstances it behoves the local authorities concerned to consider without delay what should be done to provide further accommodation.

Kent.

Kent.—A Committee has been appointed by the Kent County Council to consider how the needs of the county as regards the provision of additional Asylum accommodation can best be met.

London County.—We regret to report that even with the erection of the Long Grove Asylum, before mentioned, the accommodation provided for the care and treatment of the insane poor of the County of London will still be altogether inadequate, the increase in the number of pauper lunatics of the county during the past year having amounted to 1,001.

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ASYLUMS.
London
County.

With great reluctance we have therefore felt it our duty to urge upon the Asylums Committee the necessity for immediate steps being taken towards the erection of at least an Eleventh Asylum.

Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1903, exclusive of repairs, additions and alterations, was as follows :—

	s.	d.
In County Asylums - - -	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
In Borough Asylums - - -	10	8 $\frac{5}{8}$
In both taken together - -	10	2

Compared with the average weekly cost of the previous financial year the cost in County Asylums has risen by $\frac{7}{8}d.$, in Borough Asylums by $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, and in both taken together by $1\frac{1}{4}d.$

The following table supplies details of the average weekly cost for the two years :—

DETAILS OF THE AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clothing - - - - -	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salaries and wages - - - - -	2 10	2 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 1	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	1 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{5}{8}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 1	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 1	0 1
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Garden and farm - - - - -	0 10	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 0 $\frac{5}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	10 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less moneys received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 $\frac{7}{8}$
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost } per Head - - - - - }	9 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 8 $\frac{5}{8}$

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.*Suicides and some other fatal Casualties in County and
Borough Asylums.*Suicides and
other fatal
casualties in
County and
Borough
Asylums.

Exclusive of 3 cases where the suicidal act was committed prior to admission but inclusive of one case where the act was committed while the patient was at home on leave of absence on trial, 17 patients (11 men and 6 women) in County and Borough Asylums have during the past year committed suicide.

Of these suicides and of some other fatal casualties during the year we give the following particulars:—

Berks Asylum.
Death with
fracture of
sternum and
ribs.

Berks Asylum.—A.H., a male patient, admitted into this Asylum on 9th January 1903 suffering from general paralysis with acute mania, died on the 21st of the same month from exhaustion following on fractures of the sternum and 9 ribs.

On admission the patient was placed in the ward for acute cases. On the evening of the 20th January he appeared to be faint and was by the direction of one of the assistant medical officers removed to the Infirmary, where, on examination, he was found to have sustained a fracture of the chest bone and of five ribs on the right side and four of the left. He died the following morning. The case was enquired into by the coroner's jury, who returned an open verdict; and a full investigation by the Asylum Committee failed to elicit how and when the injuries were sustained.

It appeared from the evidence that on the morning of January 18th the patient was examined by the medical superintendent, who found nothing wrong, so that the injuries must have been sustained between that date and the 20th, when the patient was removed to the infirmary ward. There was evidence to show that in this interval the patient had met with three falls, and had on one occasion been pushed down by another patient; and it was possible that the injuries might have been sustained in this way. Neither the falls nor the accident were, however, deemed sufficiently serious to be at the time reported to the medical officers by the attendants who witnessed them.

Our Board intimated to the Asylum authorities the opinion that the decision as to the severity of an injury should not be left to the judgment of an attendant, and that it was desirable that the rules of the Asylum should be amended with a view to all accidents and injuries, however slight, being immediately reported to the respective head attendants and by them to one of the medical officers.

Cheshire
Asylum
(Upton).Death by frac-
ture of skull
sustained by
falling in an
attempt to
escape.

Cheshire Asylum at Upton.—P. C. K., a male patient at this Asylum, suffering from melancholia but not considered to be suicidal, fell from a staircase window on the 11th of April 1903 and sustained a fatal fracture of the skull. He was seen by an attendant of his ward on returning from dinner in the act of jumping off the window sill; and

enquiries into the circumstances in which the patient had left his ward and so got on to the staircase led to the discovery that the ward door had not been locked.

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Derby County Asylum.—W. H. B. was admitted into this Asylum on the 10th July 1903, suffering from mania with hallucinations of hearing.

Derby
County
Asylum.

Owing to his noisy and restless condition the patient was placed to sleep in a single room off the observation ward, where he was visited every half hour by the night attendant. At 5.30 on the morning of the 16th July he was found dead with a part of his night-shirt torn off and tied tightly round his neck.

Suicide by
strangulation.

There was no history of a suicidal tendency prior to admission, and the patient had exhibited none prior to the fatal occurrence which does not appear to have been due to neglect of precaution.

Dorset Asylum.—A. R. W. D. was admitted into the Dorset Asylum on the 12th of May 1903, suffering from melancholia and suicidally disposed. In the afternoon of the 29th May he was returning from a walk accompanied by two other patients and an attendant. On reaching a cross-road they had to wait for a traction engine to pass, and the attendant drew up his three patients on one side of the road. As the engine drew near one of the patients moved forward, and while the attendant turned to bring this patient back the deceased threw down his umbrella and placed his head under the wheel of the engine. The engine was pulled up at once, and the wheel did not actually go over the deceased, whose head, however, was so severely crushed that death was instantaneous.

Dorset Asylum.
Suicide by
patient placing
himself in front
of a traction
engine and sus-
taining frac-
ture of skull.

An inquest was held, the coroner's jury acquitting both the attendant and the driver of the engine of any blame in the matter.

Glamorgan Asylum.—E. McN., a female patient at this Asylum, died there on the 28th January 1903 from the effects of drinking some carbolic lotion. On admission to the Asylum in 1900 the patient was stated to be suicidally disposed; but subsequent to her admission she gave no indication of such disposition. On the morning of the fatal occurrence she was engaged in dusting a dormitory where a nurse was looking after twelve patients who were confined to bed with influenza. The nurse, after dressing a sore on one of these patients, using a basin containing 10 ounces of carbolic lotion of a strength of 1 in 40, put the basin on the washstand of her bedroom which opened out of the dormitory, and slammed to the door, which was provided with a spring lock, and thought she had secured it. The lock, however, failed to act. The nurse a moment afterwards saw the patient standing in her room with the basin in her hand, having drunk nearly

Glamorgan
Asylum.
Death from
drinking car-
bolic acid.

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all the contents of the basin. The patient died within 40 minutes in spite of medical assistance, which was at once procured.

The nurse showed a want of judgment in placing the lotion elsewhere than in the medicine press which was provided in the adjoining day-room, and was seriously cautioned as to the necessity for greater care in future.

Gloucester
County
Asylum.
Suicide by
drowning
whilst out on
trial.

Gloucester Asylum.—J. S. was admitted into the Gloucester County Asylum on the 23rd of May 1902, suffering from acute mania. In the following December she appeared to be sufficiently well to go home on trial. Whilst at home she appeared to be going on satisfactorily, excepting that she suffered from insomnia. On the 9th of January her body was found in a water-butt at the back of her house, the result evidently of suicide.

Hereford
Asylum.
Suicide by
strangulation.

Hereford Asylum.—W. T., a male, was admitted into the Hereford Asylum in August 1902.

He was an imbecile, and there had been nothing in his conduct while in the Asylum to indicate suicidal intent. He was placed to sleep in an associated dormitory, which was visited six times during the night by a patrol. On the morning of the 28th of February the patrol on the last visit found the patient dead, lying on one side with a bootlace tied round his neck and a handkerchief stuffed into his mouth. The act was doubtless due to a sudden suicidal impulse.

Kent County
Asylum.
(Chartham.)
Death from
broncho-pneu-
monia, accel-
erated by frac-
ture of ribs.

Chartham Asylum.—W. F. B., a quiet demented male patient, died at this Asylum on the 4th June 1903, after a residence there of nineteen years, from broncho-pneumonia, accelerated by fracture of six ribs on the right and seven on the left side. He was found on the 30th of May to be suffering from pneumonia, but notwithstanding these extensive injuries the fractures were not discovered till a few hours before death.

There was no evidence of a fall or personal violence, and neither the coroner's jury nor the Asylum Committee, who enquired into the matter, were able to arrive at any conclusion as to how and when the injuries had been sustained.

Our Board, feeling satisfied that such severe injuries could not have been sustained without the knowledge of some person or persons in charge of the deceased, suggested to the Asylum Committee the desirability of discharging such of the attendants as had had direct charge of the patient. The Committee did not however adopt this view.

Lancashire
Asylum.
(Prestwich.)
Death with
fractured ribs.

Prestwich Asylum.—W. K. aged 47, and a general paralytic, was admitted into the Prestwich Asylum in May 1903. On the 16th of June he was observed by one of the medical officers to be ill, and was removed to the infirmary ward, where he died within two days the direct cause of death being acute hæmorrhagic pancreatitis.

At the post-mortem examination the patient was found to have five ribs fractured on the right side. There was a history of a struggle with three attendants on the 16th of June, but neither at the coroner's inquest nor at an enquiry held by the Asylum Committee was it ascertained how and when these injuries were sustained. The Committee, however, felt that the attendants should have been able to account for such injuries, and in the circumstances dismissed all three attendants.

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Colney Hatch Asylum.—H. S., after a residence of eight years in this Asylum, died there on the 9th of July 1903 from perforation of the stomach and peritonitis, due to a piece of wood which he had swallowed four months previously. It appears that in May of that year the patient told the doctors that he had swallowed a piece of wood, but there was at the time nothing to substantiate his statement, and it was only at the post-mortem examination after his death from hæmorrhage that the stick of wood, nine inches in length, was found lying along the length of the stomach.

London
County
Asylum.
(Colney
Hatch.)

Suicide by
swallowing a
piece of wood.

W. T. B., who had been an inmate of this Asylum for thirteen years, during which he had shown no suicidal tendency was found to be missing when the patients in his ward sat down to dinner on the 12th of October 1903.

Suicide by
hanging.

On search being made he was found in the w.c. of the ward, hanging by his neckerchief from the handle attached to the chain connected with the flushing tank. The chain was protected by an iron pipe, the handle only being exposed.

When found the patient was dead.

At the inquest no blame was attributed to anyone. The deed was probably the result of a sudden and uncontrollable impulse.

Hanwell Asylum.—M. G., a powerful man, weighing eighteen stone and suffering from mania, and at the time placed in a padded room, attacked an attendant who entered the room for the purpose of opening the shutter. Another attendant came to the rescue, and in the course of the struggle in which all three fell, the patient sustained a fracture of three ribs. He died thirteen days afterwards from broncho-pneumonia, probably accelerated by the injuries. At the inquest the coroner's jury exonerated the attendants from blame.

(Hanwell.)

Death with
fracture of ribs
caused in a
struggle with
attendants.

London County Asylum at Horton.—J. W. P. was admitted, on transfer from Hoxton House into the Horton Asylum on the 5th of September 1902, and suffering from delusional mania.

(Horton.)

Suicide by
asphyxiation
caused by
patient stuffing
paper, a hand-
kerchief, and
other foreign
bodies in his
pharynx.

On the 6th of February 1903, after having tea in his ward the patient retired into a w.c. He was seen shortly afterwards to stagger out of the closet and to fall on his back. An attendant who was in close proximity ran to the patient's assistance and found him in a state of partial asphyxia. With the assistance of another attendant the patient's mouth was

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opened but nothing was found in it. Two of the assistant medical officers, who were soon on the spot, forced open the patient's throat, from the back of which they extracted a handkerchief, several pieces of paper, and some bread.

Resort was had to artificial respiration, but to no purpose.

At no time during his residence in the Asylum had the patient evinced a suicidal disposition.

An inquest was held on the case, when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Suicide by
strangulation.

E. L. was admitted into this Asylum on the 12th May 1903, suffering from melancholia with hallucinations of sight and hearing. She was at first placed for observation in the hospital ward; but, owing to her restlessness and an attempt at suicide by strangulation, she was removed to another ward, where she was placed in a padded room under the charge of a special nurse, and put to bed in a strong ticking dress and rugs. She was visited every ten minutes during the night. On the morning of the 22nd May the patient was alive when the day nurse took over the patients of the ward from the night nurse. Half-an-hour afterwards the charge nurse, on going into the padded room, found the patient lying on her side with her face buried in the bed and a piece of ticking, which she had torn from her night-dress, tied tightly round her neck.

Artificial respiration was at once applied but to no purpose.

The jury at the inquest considered that no one was to blame in the matter; but the case illustrates the importance in suicidal cases of continuous supervision.

Death with
fractures of
sternum and
ribs.

A male patient (C. L.) at this Asylum, who was suffering from general paralysis in an advanced stage, with general pyæmia, secondary to gangrene of the extremities, was found at the post-mortem examination to have sustained fractures of seven ribs on the right side and of one on the left, together with a fracture of the sternum at the junction of its upper and middle third. No injuries were suspected during life, and beyond some force, which was necessary in dressing the patient's wounds or putting on his shirt, there had been no difficulty in dealing with him.

At the inquest the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the patient died "from pyæmia, produced by gangrene."

The Asylum Committee held an exhaustive enquiry into the matter, and arrived at the conclusion that no improper force had been used upon the patient; and that having regard to the extremely brittle character of his bones as demonstrated medically at the inquest and the enquiry, it was possible that the injuries might have been caused by the necessary efforts in dressing the patient and his wounds.

Death
accelerated by
fractures of
sternum and
ribs.

J. T. was admitted into the Horton Asylum on 8th December 1903, suffering from general paralysis and in a state of restless and resistive mania. He was found on examination to have chronic bronchitis and emphysema of the lungs

with hypertrophy of the heart. He was sent to ward 5, occupying a single room by day, and sleeping in an associated room for the first two nights. On the third night and afterwards, owing to his extreme restlessness, he slept in a single room. He remained in this condition till the evening of the 11th, between seven and eight o'clock, when an attendant, hearing a sound like a dull thud, went with the charge-attendant to the room and saw the patient with a hard indiarubber chamber-pot clasped in both hands in front of his chest and dashing himself against the wall and falling backwards. On his attempting to repeat this the utensil was knocked out of his hand by the charge-attendant, and the patient was induced to go back to his bed quietly. At that time he appeared to be free from pain or injury. Shortly afterwards he was removed to the padded room, when abrasions were noticed on the shins and elbows, with discolouration on the chest, shins and elbows. A casualty report was sent in, but it was not till the following morning, at about 11.30, that the patient was medically examined, when he was found to have sustained fracture of ribs on both sides. The usual strappings were applied, and the patient remained fairly quiet during the rest of the day. He was seen by one of the medical officers twice during the afternoon. At the latter's second visit the patient was sitting in the corner of the padded room, when he suddenly collapsed and died.

A post-mortem examination was performed by Dr. Thornley, an independent medical practitioner, appointed by the coroner, assisted by Dr. Mott, the pathologist of the London Asylums Committee. It disclosed a transverse fracture of the sternum between the attachments of the third and fourth ribs of the right side and fractures of the third and tenth ribs on the right, and of the sixth and last rib on the left side. The fractures were quite recent. At the post-mortem examination some of the ribs were found to be very brittle, and when tested broke easily with the finger and thumb. The sternum was not tested for brittleness.

At the inquest the jury found that the patient had "died from bronchitis and emphysema of the lungs, accelerated by the fracture of the sternum and ribs, but that the evidence did not conclusively prove how the injuries were received."

Two members of our Board held an enquiry, upon oath, at the Asylum into the matter, and arrived at the opinion expressed by Dr. Thornley that the injuries might have been caused in the way described, by the patient knocking himself against the wall with the utensil in his hands.

At the same time they suggested, with a view to a more prompt medical examination of patients after the discovery of injuries, that the Asylum rules should be amended so to ensure the immediate reporting of all accidents and injuries, however slight, to the respective head attendants, and by them to a medical officer.

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Middlesex
Asylum.
Suicide.

Middlesex Asylum.—H. L. was admitted into the Middlesex Asylum suffering from melancholia but with no record of a suicidal tendency. He gradually improved up to the 18th July, when he had a relapse and was carefully watched on that account. In a few days, however, he was sufficiently recovered to go to work again, and as he continued to improve steadily arrangements were made for him to go home on the 12th of September. On the 6th of September the patient was told of these arrangements, when he appeared to be cheerful and expressed his satisfaction at being able to get out to work.

He slept in a room with two other patients, the windows of which were partly sheltered, and on going to bed no change in his condition was noticed. The dormitory was visited hourly during the night, and at the 5 a.m. round the night-attendant found the patient asleep, but at the next round at 6 a.m. he found him suspended from the window frame. He at once cut the body down and sent for a medical officer, who, on arrival, found life to be extinct.

The patient had made a knot in the end of his handkerchief, and having placed it over the top of the window had secured it by pulling the window down. Tied to the handkerchief was a necktie with a loop in which the patient placed his head. The necktie was not the patient's, which had been left with his clothing outside the dormitory, and he had apparently found another necktie and had secreted it in his handkerchief.

The occurrence led the Asylum authorities to increase the height of the shutters up to the top of the windows, and to put ventilators in them, so as to prevent a similar accident in the future.

Monmouth-
shire Asylum.
Suicide by
hanging.

Monmouthshire Asylum.—A. J. M., a male patient at the Monmouthshire Asylum, committed suicide there on the 27th of September 1903, in the following circumstances:—

On admission into the Asylum in March of the previous year the patient was suffering from acute melancholia, and was actively suicidal. He had previously attempted to hang himself. He was placed to sleep in a dormitory under constant supervision where were thirty-four patients, three of whom, in addition to the deceased, were suicidal. The attendant in charge of this ward had been twenty-five years in the Asylum service, and was regarded as a trustworthy man. In the early morning of the 27th of September the deceased was seen by the night attendant, who had special instructions not to let the patient pass out of his sight, to rise from his bed and go along an open passage leading to the w.c. The attendant however, did not follow the deceased, giving as an excuse that he was attending to another patient who was suffering from an epileptic fit. The deceased was allowed to be away for twenty minutes, and as he did not

return the attendant went in search and found him hanging by a scarf attached to a stiff gas bracket in the passage. The body was at once cut down, but life was extinct.

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At the inquest the jury, while finding a verdict of suicide, expressed the opinion that the night attendant had committed a serious error of judgment in allowing the patient in the circumstances to be so long out of sight.

The Asylum authorities, with a view to preventing a similar accident, are taking steps to substitute safety gas brackets for stiff ones.

Norfolk Asylum.—A. L. was admitted into the Norfolk Asylum on the 7th of April 1903, suffering from melancholia with strong suicidal tendency. Prior to her admission she had attempted suicide on three occasions. She was, on admission, placed in the special ward for suicidal patients, and the nurse in charge had special instructions as to keeping her under continuous supervision.

Norfolk
Asylum.
Suicide by
drinking hot
water.

In the afternoon of the 23rd of April a kettle was brought into the ward and water for the nurses' tea was boiled in it on the fire. After drawing off some of this water the kettle was placed for a few minutes on the hearth, and subsequently taken into the ward scullery. Shortly afterwards the patient and her special nurse went into the scullery, and whilst the nurse was engaged in wiping some knives the patient took up the kettle and swallowed some of the hot water.

She died on the following day from the shock and injuries she sustained.

At the inquest which followed, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide, adding as a rider to their verdict, their opinion that the practice of boiling water in a ward in which are patients with a suicidal tendency should be discontinued.

Our Board, in considering the case, intimated to the Asylum superintendent the opinion that kettles of hot water should never be kept within reach of patients.

Steps have since been taken at the Asylum to give effect to these recommendations.

H. J. T., another patient at this Asylum, committed suicide in the following circumstances :—

Suicide by
drowning.

The patient being on his admission in September suicidally disposed, was, for a time, placed under constant supervision, which was gradually relaxed as his mental condition improved. In the month of November he was employed in manual labour on the farm. Whilst thus employed he effected his escape, but was retaken the same day. For a fortnight after the occurrence the patient was taken off farm work, which he resumed on the 14th of December. Two days afterwards whilst working with a party of patients in field work, he again effected his escape by climbing some iron railings. He was seen to escape by another patient, who drew the attention

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of one of the attendants to the matter. Two attendants went in pursuit of the patient, but failed to retake him owing to darkness coming on.

A week afterwards the body was found in a pond; and under the circumstances the coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Salop Asylum.
Suicide by
hanging.

Salop Asylum.—E. M. M. was admitted in August 1901 into the Grove House, Stretton, suffering from melancholia with suicidal tendencies. Whilst there she made a determined attempt at suicide by cutting her throat. In the following January she was discharged home relieved. In July 1903, on a relapse, she was placed in the Salop Asylum, where she was at first treated as an actively suicidal case; but becoming much better she was within a few weeks of her reception removed to the ward for convalescent patients.

There she remained quiet and fairly rational till November 15, when she was observed to be restless and excitable, whereupon she was again sent to the infirmary ward. She was placed in a single room but was not regarded as suicidal. She was seen on November 19 by one of the medical officers, who saw no reason to think that she was meditating suicide, and was last seen alive at 2 o'clock of that day by one of the nurses, who observed nothing unusual. At 2.30 the same nurse on visiting the patient found her hanging by a sheet to the window frame of her room.

The patient had made a loop of the corner of the sheet and fastened it to a point of the framework where a small aperture had been left at the top of the sash between the top of the pane of glass and the sash. Through this aperture the patient had evidently inserted a corner of the sheet, and then putting her head through the loop, had jumped off the bedstead and so hanged herself.

The jury at the inquest attached no blame to anyone.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums
at Wells.Death from
eating yew
leaves.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.—On the 7th August 1903, H.B., a male who had been an inmate of the Asylum since May 1900, was found by the night attendant unconscious. One of the medical officers was at once summoned, only to find on his arrival that the patient was dead. The death was at the time attributed to apoplexy, but at the post-mortem examination a quantity of yew leaves was found in the stomach and small intestine.

The patient since the 21st July had been confined for exercise to the airing courts where there were no yew trees, but it was surmised that the leaves had been brought him by another patient, who got them when out walking.

As a previous death from yew poisoning had occurred in this Asylum in 1900, and there were some yew trees in the Asylum grounds, we suggested to the Asylum Committee, with a view to preventing a similar fatality, the removal of all such trees.

The Committee have not, however, thought fit to carry out this suggestion.

Staffordshire Asylum at Cheddleton.—G.D. was admitted into this Asylum in June 1901, and being suicidal, was placed under continuous observation. In May 1902 he was so far improved mentally as to permit of his transfer to the Convalescent Ward, but relapsing was retransferred to the Suicidal Ward, and again placed under continuous supervision until the month of September, from which time he showed no suicidal disposition. On the morning of the 13th of May 1903 the patient had risen and dressed as usual, helped to air the beds in his dormitory, and also to gather the coir from a bed which had been destroyed by another patient in a side room. He appeared to be well and cheerful, made a hearty breakfast and then returned with an attendant to the dormitories to resume work. The attendant left the patient for a few minutes to go downstairs to get some floor polish, and on his return found the bath-room door, which he had left open, partially closed. On pushing the door open he found the patient suspended from the inside door-knob by a loop of cord passed in a slip-knot round his neck. The lower limbs were on the ground, the arms hanging loosely down, and the weight of the trunk, face downwards, hanging on the cord. The attendant removed the cord, opened the patient's clothing and started artificial respiration, but without success.

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Staffordshire
Asylum.
(Cheddleton).

Suicide by
hanging.

The patient's clothes had been searched overnight and no cord was seen to be lying about the dormitories.

It is surmised that the cord must have been amongst the coir on the floor of the side room above mentioned and that the patient saw and obtained possession of it whilst the attendant was opening and securing the window shutter.

The occurrence appears to have been due to a sudden suicidal impulse, and this was the view of the coroner's jury, who, in returning a verdict of suicide, found no blame attributable to anyone.

Suffolk Asylum.—A female patient (A. M. D.), who, on account of her severe epileptic fits, slept in an observation dormitory, was found dead at 6.25 on the morning of the 7th of May 1903, lying prone with her face buried in the pillow. The patient was seen alive a quarter of an hour previously by the night nurse; but neither she nor the charge day nurse went round the patients as they should have done on the night nurse handing over her patients to the day nurse.

Suffolk
Asylum.

Death from
epileptic
suffocation.

The patient was discovered to be dead by one of the day nurses after the night nurse had gone off duty.

Warwick County Asylum.—W. E. S., a female patient at the Warwick County Asylum, effected her escape therefrom on the 10th of January 1903. Her body was found a month afterwards in a canal, under the following circumstances, which left no doubt that the case was one of suicide.

Warwick
County
Asylum.

Suicide by
drowning after
escape.

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The patient had been received into the Warwick Asylum on transfer from the Staffordshire Asylum at Burntwood, where she had twice attempted suicide, once by cutting her throat and on the other occasion by drowning. On her reception into the Warwick Asylum she was treated as actively suicidal, and was accordingly placed by day under the special care of a nurse, with instructions at no time to lose sight of her.

On the morning of the 10th of January 1903, the deceased, with forty-nine other patients, was getting up. The nurse in special charge, who, in addition to her duty in regard to the deceased, was supposed to assist the other nurses in getting the other patients dressed, turned her back for a moment on the deceased to look for some other patient's clothing. The deceased seized the opportunity to slip out through a doorway (which had inadvertently been left open) into the grounds, from which she made her way to the canal.

The patient was missed within two minutes of her escape, and a search was made without success.

The nurse was dismissed for allowing the patient to get out of her sight.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide, but they expressed their opinion that no blame attached to the nurse, who they considered had too many duties to perform, and they thought that more care should have been exercised with regard to the door leading into the grounds.

Worcester
County and
City Asylum.

Death with
rupture of the
gullet.

Worcester Asylum.—G. S., a male patient at this Asylum since September 1894, complained of feeling ill in February 1903, and was put to bed, where he grew worse and died. On making a post-mortem examination blood was found in the intestines, stomach and œsophagus, and in the latter a triangular piece of bone measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches across. The right wall of the œsophagus was ruptured, causing hæmorrhage and death.

It was not found possible to discover how the patient had got possessed of the bone.

Birmingham
City Asylum.

Death with
fracture of
ribs.

Birmingham City Asylum.—E. C. was admitted into this Asylum suffering from acute mania. Being restless and resistive he was put to bed and remained there till his death from pneumonia, on July 9th. A post-mortem examination revealed the existence (which had been suspected during life) of broken ribs and a fracture of the sternum, with advanced mollities ossium.

There had been a history of a struggle with his attendants, owing to the patient's resistiveness, and at the inquest the jury arrived at the conclusion that the injuries were thus sustained, twelve of the jury being of opinion that more force than was necessary had been used.

City of
London
Asylum.

City of London Asylum.—E. K. B. was admitted into the City of London Asylum on the 1st of May 1903 on an urgency

order, the medical certifier giving as the reason for the patient being forthwith placed under care and treatment that he thought her suicidal.

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The patient on admission was described by the medical superintendent of the Asylum as "suffering from melancholia, very impulsive, and actively suicidal, hearing voices which prompt her to kill herself, and thinking she was the devil." She was also subject to epilepsy.

Suicide by self-
inflicted burns.

On admission she was put to bed in the hospital. During the first night, whilst the nurse's back was turned for a moment in attending to another patient, the deceased suddenly sprang out of bed, removed the fire-guard and sat on the fire. The nurse rescued her immediately, and put out her burning night-gown.

The patient sustained extensive burns on the arms and buttocks. Everything possible was done for the patient, who did fairly well till the 31st of May, when she suddenly collapsed and died.

An inquest was held, when the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from exhaustion from melancholia and epilepsy, accelerated by burns received through accidentally falling upon the fire.

The case, however, appears to have been one of suicide.

With a view to preventing a similar accident in future, a locked fire-guard has been substituted for the movable one for the fire-place in the hospital ward.

Norwich City Asylum.—R. T. was admitted into the Norwich City Asylum in September 1902. On admission he was stated to be suicidal. His mental condition rapidly improved, and in March he was so far convalescent that arrangements were being made for his discharge. On the 22nd of March he was visited by his son, who found him cheerful and looking forward to shortly going home. The deceased was placed to sleep in a single room, where he was found on the morning of the 24th of March suspended by a rope from one of the legs of his bedstead, which he had turned up on end to enable him to hang himself.

Norwich City
Asylum.

Suicide by
hanging.

The rope with which the deceased hanged himself did not correspond with any rope in the Institution, and it was supposed that he must have picked it up when out walking and concealed it.

Portsmouth Asylum.—I. F., admitted into this Asylum in December 1902, was knocked down on the 15th January 1903, by another patient, sustaining a fracture of two ribs on the right side. The patient died nine days afterwards from exhaustion following on melancholia, and at the inquest the coroner's jury found a verdict of death from natural causes, there being medical evidence that the fractures had not contributed to the patient's death.

Portsmouth
Asylum.

Death associ-
ated with
fracture of ribs.

The case led our Board to press for an amendment of the Asylum rules, with a view to providing for all assaults,

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injuries, and falls being immediately reported; it having transpired in the course of our enquiry into the occurrence, that a report had not been so made of the assault committed on the deceased.

West Ham
Asylum.

Death from
shock follow-
ing the drink-
ing of hot
water.

West Ham Asylum.—F. J. B., who had been an inmate of the Asylum since June 1902, and who was not considered to be suicidal, was on the 26th of September 1903 seen to be vomiting. He was put to bed and visited at once by one of the medical officers, who found his lips, tongue and mouth presenting the appearance of scalding. In spite of appropriate treatment the patient died on the following day.

The only conclusion that could be arrived at was, that owing to neglect of an attendant, the patient had been allowed to have access to the ward scullery, where he was seen to take a drink from the hot-water tap.

In consequence of his neglect the attendant received notice to leave the Asylum service.

The Asylum authorities, with a view to preventing a similar occurrence, have made arrangements whereby the delivery of hot water in the sculleries and slop sinks will in future be impossible.

Zymotic Diseases in County and Borough Asylums.

The information gained at our periodical visits, together with that furnished in the death returns, enables us to report that apart from dysentery and diarrhoea the Asylums of England and Wales were during the past year comparatively free from diseases of the zymotic class. In 28 Asylums no such diseases occurred at all, and in at least 16 others single sporadic cases alone appeared during the year; whilst in none can it be said that any outbreak of marked proportions took place, save in the one instance of influenza.

Influenza.

Influenza was reported in 16 Asylums, that is the same number as in 1902, but it either did not occur in some of those where it was most prevalent and severe in its results in that year—or if it did, its characters were much less marked. In most of the institutions which it visited members of the staff as well as patients suffered. Outbreaks of considerable dimensions occurred in the Lancaster Asylum, in Cane Hill Asylum, the Manor Asylum, West Sussex Asylum, Wilts Asylum, and the Derby Borough Asylum.

Scarlet fever.

Scarlet Fever appeared in 13 Asylums, the chief outbreak being in the Worcester County Asylum, where three male patients died from this disease in the months of April and July. When the Asylum was visited in the latter month there were still under treatment 5 patients and 2 nurses, the total number attacked up to date being 17. All the cases were isolated. A death from scarlet fever also occurred in

the Glamorgan Asylum in August. The case was that of a male patient, whose attack was preceded by one in a junior attendant in July. There were 3 cases in all. In no other Asylum were there any deaths from this disease, but in the winter 1902-3 there was an outbreak at the Stanley Hall branch of the Wakefield Asylum, where 10 of the boys and 2 nurses were attacked. In no other Asylum did the cases exceed 4, and in two the only persons attacked were members of the nursing staff.

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ASYLUMS.
Scarlet fever.

Diphtheria may be regarded as a rare disease in Asylums. The only records of its occurrence during 1902-3 as given in the entries made at our visits are two sporadic cases amongst patients at Carmarthen and Notts County Asylums, and of an attendant at the West Sussex Asylum.

Diphtheria.

Erysipelas has on the other hand been noted in 30 Asylums, but in more than half that number only one to two cases occurred. The largest number of cases have been in Colney Hatch (15), Barming Heath (12), Claybury (10), Whittingham (9), Hants (8), and 7 each in Devon, Glamorgan, and Wadsley Asylums. It was the cause of death in 19 cases, the fatal attack being in several instances the only case that occurred in the Asylum during the year.

Erysipelas.

Enteric Fever appeared in 27 Asylums; in 10 of these there was only a single case; in two instances the patient was admitted whilst suffering from the disease. The following are the chief outbreaks:—(1) *Winwick Asylum*. This Asylum had suffered from an outbreak in 1902, the last death occurring on 1st January 1903. The disease again appeared in May, when a nurse was the first to fall ill. She died on 2nd June. Six of the female patients were next attacked. Investigation showed that the outbreak was probably due to the same cause as that of 1902, namely, contamination of the water supply in the reservoir, which followed the sinking of a new shaft. This source of supply had by direction of the Medical Officer of Health been cut off in October 1902, but was turned on again without permission on 30th March. On this fact becoming known the supply was again cut off, and the Asylum furnished with water from the Winwick reservoir. Fresh cases, however, continued to arise. On 9th July it was reported that 5 male and 2 female patients were suffering from the disease; on 8th August that a fresh case had occurred on the female side; on 6th September that a laundrymaid at the Infectious Hospital was down with it. No further case occurred until October, when 2 female patients were attacked, followed by the illness of 2 nurses, and at the close of the year another case was reported. There were in all three deaths, that of the nurse in June, of a male patient in September, and a female patient in October. (2) *City of London Asylum*: The death of a female patient from enteric fever was reported in July, when

Enteric fever.

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BOROUGH
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Enteric fever.

also a nurse was attacked. The cause of these cases which arose in the new Female Hospital could not be ascertained. Other cases occurred in the autumn, 14 in all, the deaths of a male and of a female patient being reported in November. It was now found that the water in the deep well had been polluted by sewage, and accordingly this water was limited to the engine room, and the Asylum generally supplied from the Kent Waterworks. Some relaying of drains was also effected. (3) *Carmarthen Asylum*: Four cases from one of the female wards occurred in the month of November, and were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There were 2 deaths. No defect could be discovered in the sanitation of the ward; the drains were examined and soil pipes renewed. (4) *Staffordshire.—Cheddleton Asylum*: A female patient died from the disease, one of three sporadic cases since an outbreak in December 1902, and attributed to contamination of clothing in the female laundry. (5) *Cheshire.—Parkside Asylum*: A female patient died in January, and a nurse was attacked. Examination of the water supply showed it to be free from organic impurity. A broken soil pipe was discovered and was renewed.

On the whole this record contrasts favourably with that of recent years, and serves to bring into greater prominence the prevalence of the allied disorder—dysentery.

Dysentery and
Diarrhœa.

There will be found elsewhere (App. B., Table XIV.) a table giving the numbers of those attacked with dysentery and diarrhœa in the County and Borough Asylums during the past year. The table has been compiled from copies of the entries kept in the special registers, for which we desire to thank the superintendents of the institutions concerned. It should perhaps be explained that the figures mainly refer to every attack treated, and not to individual patients, a certain proportion of whom suffered more than once during the year. Some of these patients had suffered in previous years; but with all deductions there remain a very considerable majority who were attacked for the first time. The returns for diarrhœa have been as far as possible amended by the elimination of all cases which were obviously of a secondary character; but it would not be right to assume that every case retained in the list strictly belongs to the category of “zymotic” or “epidemic” diarrhœa. Lastly, the apparent discrepancy between the total number of deaths here recorded and those given in the mortality table (App. A., Table XIV.) as occurring from dysentery and diarrhœa respectively is to be explained by the fact that in some cases the patients whose deaths are ascribable to other causes (*e.g.*, general paralysis) were suffering from dysenteric or diarrhœal affections, which might not have been considered to have materially contributed to the fatal issue.

With these explanations we may now proceed to direct attention to the salient facts furnished by these returns, and

will speak first of *dysentery*. It is clear that this disorder continues to be very prevalent, for it occurred in as many as 63 Asylums, *i.e.*, 72·5 per cent. of the total number (87). In only a small minority did attacks occur continuously throughout the year, whilst in some Asylums where there had previously been epidemic outbreaks, the past year has shown a comparatively clean record. There are thus some institutions which seem to be never free from it, where, in fact, the disease is endemic, and others where it occurs at intermittent periods in the form of epidemics, often without any satisfactory explanation of its appearance. Such, for example, was the case with the Hants Asylum in 1902, and the Warwick Asylum in 1903. But the most regrettable fact is that its appearance in some of the most recently opened Asylums has been followed by its obtaining a permanent foothold there, of which the West Ham Asylum is the most striking instance.

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ASYLUMS.
Dysentery and
Diarrhoea.

Distributing the Asylums in three groups according to the average number of resident patients during the year, viz.: Group A. Asylums having more than 1,000; Group B. Asylums with 500 and less than 1,000; Group C. Asylums with less than 500; these returns may be thus summarised:—

				ATTACKS OF DYSENTERY, 1903.				Total.
				30 and more.	10 to 30.	Less than 10.	No Attacks.	
Group A.	Number of Asylums	-	-	8	8	6	3	25
	Total Inmates	-	-	15,455	13,008	11,362	4,819	44,644
	„ Attacks	-	-	572	140	26	—	738
	Proportion per 1,000	-	-	37	10·7	2·2	—	16·5
Group B.	Number of Asylums	-	-	4	12	16	11	43
	Total Inmates	-	-	3,471	9,020	12,371	8,026	32,888
	„ Attacks	-	-	198	195	73	—	466
	Proportion per 1,000	-	-	57	20·5	5·9	—	14·1
Group C.	Number of Asylums	-	-	—	—	8	11	19
	Total Inmates	-	-	—	—	2,429	2,904	5,383
	„ Attacks	-	-	—	—	22	—	22
	Proportion per 1,000	-	-	—	—	9·0	—	4·0

These figures show—as may be expected in the case of a disease that is undoubtedly communicable—that the larger Asylums yielded the highest proportion of attacks on the whole, although as regards individual Asylums some of those in the intermediary group (B) give a far higher rate. On this reckoning the three Asylums in the country in which the disease most prevailed were those of Worcester (86·7 attacks per 1,000 inmates), West Ham (69·8), and Warwick (61·2).

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Dysentery and
Diarrhoea.

On the other hand, no cases of dysentery at all occurred amongst the patients of the large Asylums of Durham, Glamorgan, and Middlesex, although in the first named there was one case on the staff of attendants; whilst only one attack is recorded in the Prestwich and Gloucester Asylums. At Glamorgan, however, there were 104 cases of diarrhoea, of which affection no cases are returned from Durham and Prestwich, and but 6 from Middlesex and Gloucester respectively.

It will also be noted that in 30 Asylums, six of which belong to Group A, the number of cases for the year was less than 10, whilst in 20, of which 8 belong to Group A, the numbers ranged from 10 to less than 30.

There remain 12 Asylums in which the dysenteric attacks exceeded 29, or an average of about 64 per Asylum. These are—Claybury (101), Worcester (101), Bexley (87), Colney Hatch (87), Wadsley (72), Wakefield (60), Warwick (60), West Ham (56), Chartham (44), Portsmouth (38), Hanwell (34), and Menston (30).

We may now briefly refer to a few of the Asylums in which the occurrence of dysentery presents some features of special interest. The seasonal incidence of the disease in four of the Asylums in which it most prevailed shows some interesting variations.

(1) In *Claybury Asylum* there were almost as many attacks in the months of January and February as in the next four months altogether, and as there was in October alone. In the first half of the year the cases amongst female patients far outnumbered those on the male side; but in the second half the numbers on each side were nearly equal. The fall to but one attack in the month of December is hopeful of an abatement in the disease, which, in spite of stringent preventive efforts, has gained such a foothold in this Asylum.

(2) At *Colney Hatch Asylum* the cases in the female wards were 5 times as numerous as those in the male, and were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, January and March having the highest numbers. In October there was only one, and in December no fresh case.

(3) At *Worcester Asylum* the number of males attacked was 1·5 times as many as of females, January, May and June being the months of highest incidence for each sex, whilst only 6 females were attacked in the second half of the year.

(4) At the *Wadsley (Yorks) Asylum* again the disease was chiefly amongst the male patients, who were attacked in proportion to the females as 9 to 1. At this Asylum more of the cases occurred in June and October than in any other month.

The actual monthly attacks in these Asylums are as follows :—

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

—		From 1902.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.
Claybury - -	M.	—	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	6	2	15	1	1	35	
	F.	1	6	12	2	8	3	8	2	6	5	8	5	—	66	
Colney Hatch - -	M.	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	13	
	F.	13	7	9	4	6	6	5	5	5	6	1	7	—	74	
Worcester - -	M.	2	9	3	2	7	10	7	2	7	4	—	6	2	61	
	F.	9	6	1	2	4	6	6	1	2	1	1	1	—	40	
Wadsley - -	M.	2	6	2	3	3	8	11	2	3	4	9	6	6	65	
	F.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	7	

(5) The decline of dysentery in the *Hants Asylum*, which suffered severely in 1901–2, has been marked. The total number of cases under treatment during the year was 23, and of these 16 were attacked in the first six months and 2 in the previous year. One member of the staff was attacked in January, namely, a male night attendant in charge of dysenteric patients. A female patient who had suffered from dysentery in this Asylum, and who was transferred in March to the West Sussex Asylum, died in December from general tuberculosis. Post-mortem examination revealed recent tubercular ulceration of the intestine, together with healed scars of ulcers denoting the attack of dysentery through which she had previously passed.

(6) In the *Warwick County Asylum* a remarkable outbreak of this disease occurred in the last three months of the year, viz., 31 in October, 21 in November, and 8 in December. The cases were characterised by the clinical signs of dysentery of mild type and short duration ; all the subjects were females, and only two deaths occurred. We are indebted to Dr. Miller, the medical superintendent, for details of this outbreak, which it may be remarked took place in an Asylum where dysentery has from time to time occurred epidemically, but not of late years.

The cases nearly all occurred among the more demented and those whose sedentary habits and mental state pre-disposed to constipation.

The outbreak commenced in a large female dormitory 9D, the first patients attacked, both here and in the dormitory above 8D, to which the disease next spread, occupying beds near to the doors communicating with lavatories. Following upon the first cases others occurred in quick succession in groups of three and four. Three inmates of the Laundry Ward were also attacked in October, and one inmate of Highfield (the Idiot Asylum), where the great majority of the November and December cases occurred. Dr. Miller thinks that the laundry patients were no doubt infected through the linen, and

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ASYLUMS.
Dysentery and
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suggests that the disease was thence transmitted to the Idiot Asylum, although strict injunctions were given as to disinfection. His remarks upon the clinical features of the outbreak are instructive. He says that nearly all the attacks took place at night, with abdominal pain and a high temperature, which as a rule rapidly subsided, falling sometimes to subnormal in 24 hours. In more than half the cases there was passage of blood and mucus, but Dr. Miller is convinced that the remainder (which includes one of the fatal cases) were of the same nature. He would prefer the term "epidemic diarrhoea" to describe these cases rather than dysentery, which, according to his experience, is a more severe and lasting affection. However, in accordance with modern ideas as to the criteria of "dysentery," he has recorded this outbreak under that heading. He truly remarks that "the short duration of these cases and the recovery rate are not what one expects in an outbreak of dysentery." He is convinced of the need for thorough ventilation of wards as a preventive of such outbreaks, and hopes to have completed before next winter a covered exercise ground for females (similar to one already existing on the male side), which will permit of the wards being entirely emptied for a short time each day.

Less severe, but very definite, outbreaks have occurred in the Devon, Cheshire (Parkside) and Haywards Heath Asylums.

(7) At the *Devon* Asylum there were only 3 cases (all females) in the first eight months of the year. In September an outbreak commenced by an inmate of the North Cottage being attacked; and in the ensuing month 14 other cases arose, all but one in the same place.

(8) At *Parkside* Asylum, one female patient was attacked in January and 2 male patients in April; there were 8 cases in the five months, June to November, whilst in December 16 females and one male were attacked. The female cases were all in the epileptic block, and each was isolated in a single room as it arose. Strict measures of disinfection were adopted. The origin of this outbreak could not be traced; but its occurrence led to a thorough inspection and cleansing of cisterns and ventilation flues, and of the sanitary arrangements generally.

(9) In the *Haywards Heath* Asylum all but 3 of the cases occurred in the months of January and February—15 males and 4 females. They were inmates of seven different wards, and each case was isolated as it arose. It is noteworthy that the disease appeared in the new Asylum at Hellingly, to which patients were transferred from Haywards Heath in September, 6 inmates being attacked within the short period that it has been opened, the first case being admitted with the disorder.

(10) Of the 38 cases that occurred at the *Portsmouth Asylum*, 35 arose in the months of September to November.

The chief incidence was on the female side, where 10 attacks are reported in September, 13 in November, and 1 in December. Cases arose in six wards, those in which there were most being F3, F6 and F7. Two nurses engaged in F1 and F2 respectively, where there had been 2 and 3 patients attacked, also suffered. At the same time there were a few cases of diarrhoea, 6 female patients and a nurse.

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(11) The *Derby County Asylum* suffered little from dysentery as compared with its experiences in previous years; the total of 12 cases being limited to female patients; and 9 of these arose in the last four months of the year. It appears, however, that in the spring there was a considerable amount of *diarrhoea* both amongst patients and staff. Thus, in January 7 cases of diarrhoea occurred amongst female patients; in February 10 males, 37 females, and in March 13 males, 14 females. During the same months 9 attendants and 15 nurses were attacked. Since then very few cases have arisen. This outbreak was characterised by concomitant vomiting in nearly every case.

Other outbreaks of diarrhoea occurred at the Hereford, Leicester and Rutland, and Cambridge Asylums.

(12) At the *Hereford County Asylum*, which is practically free from dysentery, the outbreak was of considerable proportions, and was not confined to the inmates of any particular ward or dormitory. The attacks, however, were far more numerous amongst the male patients than the female, namely, 63 of the former to 9 of the latter. They all occurred within the space of five weeks—from 12th January to the 14th February; and 25 of the attacks were of severe type, one being fatal. In January 2 attendants and 5 nurses were attacked. There can be no doubt that the outbreak was of the nature of “epidemic” or “zymotic” diarrhoea.

(13) At the *Leicester and Rutland County Asylum*, which was free from dysentery throughout the year, and from diarrhoea until November, 14 cases of diarrhoea occurred in November and December, 13 being in the latter month, 12 of whom were males. It was thought to have been influenzal in nature.

(14) At the *Cambridge Asylum*, in the month of June, 27 female patients and a nurse were attacked with diarrhoea between the 21st and 30th of the month. A male patient was also attacked. Fifteen of the patients were inmates of F 2 ward and 6 of the laundry ward.

In conclusion it may be remarked that in the 87 Asylums now open cases of dysentery and diarrhoea were registered in 54, of dysentery alone in 8, of diarrhoea alone in 13, whilst in 12 no attacks of either affection are recorded as having occurred amongst patients during the year; but in one of them an attendant was the sole sufferer.

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Tuberculosis.

In accordance with the practice adopted of recent years we again give the mortality statistics of tuberculosis in County and Borough Asylums (see App. B, Table XV.) in tabular form, grouping the institutions according to their size. The table is compiled from the annual returns made to our office, and includes all cases in which the cause of death is said to be "phthisis," or some other tubercular affection. It need hardly be said that such a table does not strictly reveal the actual amount of such disease amongst the asylum population, for there must of necessity be a considerable number of cases of "latent" phthisis in the insane, which would only be revealed on post-mortem examination; and such examination is not made in about 20 per cent. of the total number of deaths (*vide* App. B, Table III.). At the same time the figures are not without value as indicating those Asylums where such affections most prevail, and judging from the numbers whom we find suffering from them when the Asylums are visited, there cannot be very many cases with declared symptoms which do not ultimately find their way into this list. Nevertheless we look forward hopefully to a diminution in the death-rate from this cause, and observe with satisfaction that in several Asylums means are now being taken to segregate such cases, as far as possible, and give them the proved advantages of open-air treatment.

It will be seen that the tuberculosis mortality varies very much in different institutions:—

- (a) In 25 Asylums having more than 1,000 inmates the mortality per 1,000 ranged from 5·6 at the *Cane Hill Asylum* to 46·7 at the *Barming Heath Asylum*. The mean mortality was 18·8, and the mean proportion of deaths (per cent.) from tubercular disease to deaths from all causes 18·3.
 - (b) In 43 Asylums having from 500 to 1,000 inmates the mortality per 1,000 ranged from 5·1 at the *Herts County Asylum* to 32·8 at the *Lincs.—Bracebridge Asylum*. The mean mortality was 17·3, and the mean proportion of deaths (per cent.) from tubercular disease to deaths from all causes 16·5.
 - (c) In 19 Asylums having fewer than 500 inmates the mortality per 1,000 ranged from *nil* at the *Lincs.—Kesteven, Ewell Epileptic Colony, Canterbury and Scalebor Park Asylums* to 34·1 at the *Ipswich Asylum*. The mean mortality was 17·2, and the mean proportion of deaths (per cent.) from tubercular disease to deaths from all causes 16·0.
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REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The Registered Hospitals, which efficiently discharge functions of well recognised importance in the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind of the upper and middle classes, are still, in number, very inadequate for their purpose.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

Their condition and management continue to be generally quite satisfactory, and by most of them the benevolent intentions of their founders are kept carefully in view in their administration.

In Appendix E. we give a copy of the entry made at our last visit of the year to each of them, and in Appendix B. a statement of their accounts, and particulars as to the changes among the patients.

From these last it will be seen that the admissions have been 848 ; the discharges 680, of whom 371 were recovered ; and the deaths 187.

The percentage of recoveries upon admissions of 50·3, and that of deaths upon the average number resident of 7·3, afford satisfactory evidence of the manner in which their medical functions are discharged.

The number of patients in all the Hospitals on the 1st of January 1903 was 2,541, together with 84 voluntary boarders, and on the 1st day of January 1904 the numbers were 2,522 and 79 respectively, of whom 57 were paupers chargeable to the city of York. The numbers of patients have therefore decreased by 19 during the year.

Further details with reference to some of the Hospitals will be found in the following paragraphs :—

St. Andrew's Hospital.—Plans of proposed extensive alterations in the building for female patients at this Hospital have been submitted to and approved by us. They will, when completed, be very much in line with those which have effected so marked an improvement in the male division.

St. Andrew's
Hospital,
Northampton

Careful consideration has been devoted by the Committee and medical superintendent to the means of combatting an outbreak of fire and securing the escape of the patients in such a contingency, and at a visit by two members of our Board this question was made the subject of inquiry.

Fire pre-
cautions.

In the result numerous fresh provisions have been made both at the Hospital proper and in the branch houses, which appear to have made them adequately safe. Among them we may mention the removal of night locks from outer doors and the substitution of electric calls, which come into, and remain in, action when the doors are opened.

O. F., a female patient who had been considered suicidal and placed under special supervision, had improved so greatly that she was allowed to sleep in a room with a nurse whose duties called her away at an early hour in the morning.

Suicide by
hanging.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

On the 30th of September, the patient, being apparently in the same mental state, took advantage of this absence of the nurse and hung herself from the cornice pole by means of a cord which she had managed to secrete. The coroner's jury attributed no blame to any of the hospital officials, and the Committee concurred in their verdict as the result of their own special investigation.

Death from
eating yew
leaves.

C. C. J. H., a male patient, who had at one time been depressed and suicidal, but had improved, on returning from exercising in the garden on the 29th of June, two months after his admission, was suddenly taken ill, and died shortly afterwards.

A post-mortem examination showed that death had resulted from eating yew leaves, and at the inquest a verdict of death by misadventure from that cause was returned.

We subsequently suggested to the medical superintendent the removal of all yew trees from those parts of the ground which are usually open to the patients.

Barnwood
House,
Gloucester.
Suicide on the
railway.

Barnwood House.—Additions have been made to the single-room accommodation at this Hospital, and improvements effected in lavatory and bath provision.

F. H. G. M., a female patient, having passed through periods of excitement and depression, and become apparently virtually well, had been sent to one of the branch houses in which the practice of open doors prevailed.

From this, without any return of unfavourable mental symptoms, she escaped in the evening of the 11th of April, and was found dead on the railway next morning.

A coroner's jury decided that she had committed suicide, but expressly, and we thought properly, exonerated all the officials from blame.

Bethel
Hospital,
Norwich.
Fire pre-
cautions.

Bethel Hospital.—Improvements continue to be effected in this Hospital and have recently comprised the provision of a balcony, the enlargement of windows, the re-arrangement of heating and an extension of the fire provisions.

With reference to the last of these, the visiting Commissioners felt it necessary to draw the attention of the Committee to the dangerous character of the ladies' top gallery, which, although provided with as efficient exits as were possible, would, in their opinion, be a source of extreme danger in case of fire.

Bethlem
Hospital,
London.

Fire pre-
cautions.

Bethlem Hospital.—The plastering of walls and re-decoration of rooms, to which reference has been made on previous occasions, continue to progress, and the Hospital to be maintained in very good order and to dispense a large amount of charity. We have suggested additional means of escape in the event of fire, and are glad to learn that the Committee, having had the whole matter under their consideration, have decided to lay a large fire main outside and

inside the building and to fix hydrants upon it, to make additional exits from the wards, and to connect the Hospital by telephone with a Metropolitan fire brigade station. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

We have again drawn the attention of the Committee to the defective provision which exists at the Witley Convalescent branch of this Hospital for escape in case of fire and have made suggestions for its improvement. Witley Branch.

Cheadle Hospital.—Many improvements have been effected in this Hospital during the year. Some of these were, at our suggestion, to provide additional or safer means of escape in case of fire both in the Hospital itself and at the various dependencies which are attached to it. Cheadle Hospital, Manchester.

The Committee have also obtained, and carried out, the advice of the head of the Stockport fire brigade, thereby adding materially to the safety of the Institution in this particular. Fire precautions.

The new Acute Hospital has been completed and occupied, and was favourably commented on at the last visit by members of our Board, who were able to report that the Institution generally was in excellent order and continuing to do much charitable work. New Acute Hospital.

Mr. Mould, who for many years past has been identified with the good work of the Hospital as its superintendent, and to whom it largely owes its successful development, has resigned his appointment, and will, we hope, enjoy his well-earned leisure. He is succeeded by Mr. Scowcroft, whom we have long known as his deputy and assistant. Mr. Mould's retirement

The Coppice.—This Hospital continues to be maintained in excellent order and to afford good accommodation. The Coppice, Nottingham.

It dispenses its charity liberally, nearly 90 per cent. of the patients paying less than the cost of their maintenance.

Pursuant to our suggestions the fire appliances have been examined and added to, and the chief of the Nottingham fire brigade has been commissioned regularly to instruct the staff in their use. Fire precautions

Coton Hill.—This Hospital continues to discharge its charitable functions with liberality. Coton Hill Hospital, Stafford.

Additional precautions have been taken against an outbreak of fire and for escape in the event of its occurring, but we have thought it necessary to draw the attention of the Committee upon two occasions to the inadequacy of such means at the detached villa in the grounds. Fire precautions.

J. E. A., a female patient who had been resident in this Hospital for thirteen years, and had never shown the slightest tendency in that direction, committed suicide by sitting on a fire and igniting her clothing. She had for that purpose deliberately removed the high fender and wire guard from the fire in the dining-room leading out of the gallery in which a nurse was on duty. Suicide by burning

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

At the inquest the coroner's jury expressly exonerated the officials of the Hospital from blame in the matter, and we saw no reason to take a different view.

Holloway
Sanatorium,
Virginia
Water.

Holloway Sanatorium.—The Commissioners who visited this Hospital and its dependencies during the year reported that many important improvements had been effected. These comprised the completion of additions to the sewage works, and of the new dining-halls and nurses' quarters; the introduction of two handsome stained glass windows into the chapel; the provision of several additions to security in case of fire, which were supplemented by further suggestions; and the fitting up of new tailors' and bookbinders' workshops. We have subsequently received the details of extensive and important improvements which the Committee are proposing to effect in the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire and securing the escape of the patients.

Fire pre-
cautions.

An accident which, but for prompt action, might have had serious results occurred at this Hospital on the 19th of July when the roof was struck by lightning and set on fire, which extended for a distance of 50 yards.

The exertions of the fire brigade fortunately extinguished it in about an hour and a half, and no personal injury was sustained by anyone.

The Lawn,
Lincoln.

The Lawn.—When last visited this Hospital was found in good order and to be providing very comfortable accommodation for nearly 80 per cent. of the patients, at payments below the cost of their maintenance. It was, therefore, doing useful charitable work efficiently. Several improvements had been effected. They included the partial introduction of the electric light, the extension of the ladies' sick-room, and the provision of an additional exit for escape in case of fire.

Death from
ruptured
bladder.

E. E., a female patient admitted into this Hospital on the 22nd of April, suffering from resistive melancholia, was on the 28th of May found to have an abdominal swelling, which, on such examination as was then possible by the medical staff of the Hospital and by a surgeon in the city who was called in consultation, was believed to be an ovarian tumour.

On June the 3rd a full and careful examination appears to have been made under chloroform, with the same diagnostic result.

Shortly afterwards the patient died and a post-mortem examination showed the presence in the abdomen of a large quantity of fluid and the rupture of an enormously distended bladder, which was adherent to the abdominal and pelvic walls. It was stated that there had been no symptoms recognisable as those of retention of urine.

The coroner decided not to hold an inquest, but we thought it necessary to express our view that in all such doubtful cases of abdominal swelling there should be an early resort to catheterism.

St. Luke's Hospital.—When last visited this Hospital was found to have undergone improvement in the redecoration and brightening of rooms, and the provision of additions to the comfortable accommodation of the patients, upwards of 80 per cent. of whom were being maintained for less than the average cost.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
St. Luke's
Hospital,
London.

Nether Court, the branch at Ramsgate, had been provided with additional facilities for escape in case of fire.

Warneford Hospital.—This Hospital continues to bestow its charitable benefits upon a large proportion of its inmates, and to be maintained in a comfortable condition and in very good order.

Warneford
Hospital,
Oxford.

The provisions against fire have recently been improved by junction with the city water works and telephonic communication with the central fire station.

Fire pre-
cautions

Wonford House.—The sanitary arrangements on the male side of this Hospital have been completely reorganized, and its general condition continues to be satisfactory. We regret, however, to report that it is still unprovided with a suitable room for associated entertainments, which would add greatly to its resources.

Wonford
House,
Exeter.

York Hospital.—Improvements continue to be effected in this Hospital, which is maintained in very good order.

York Hospital.

A large proportion of the patients are recipients of charitable assistance from its funds, sharing all the comforts of the more affluent inmates.

York Retreat.—Following upon a series of recommendations made by the Commissioners who visited this Hospital twice during the year, the recreation hall, which was constructed of inflammable materials, has been altogether disused for that purpose and removed; a new water main with fire hydrants has been laid down, and external iron staircases and other means of escape in case of fire have been provided.

The Retreat,
York.

Fire pre-
cautions.

The Committee are contemplating the erection of a suitable recreation room of permanent character.

Throxenby Hall, a pleasantly situated and convenient house near Scarborough, has been leased by the Committee as a seaside branch, and extensive alterations have been made in it to fit it for its purpose. It affords excellent accommodation and is a valuable addition to the therapeutic resources of the Hospital.

Throxenby
Hall.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

INSTITUTIONS
FOR IDIOTS.

There has been no addition during the past year to the number of Institutions for the care and treatment of idiots, which remain outside the operation of the Lunacy Acts. We have found them generally at our visits in a satisfactory condition and are able to report that important improvements have been effected in some of them.

On the 1st of January 1904, they contained 1,235 male and 652 female inmates, a total of 1,887, as compared with 1,213, 660, and 1,873 respectively at the same date in 1903. The total has, therefore, decreased by 14 during the year. In Appendix E. will be found copies of the entries made by us at our annual visit to each of them, and in the following paragraphs we specially notice points of interest in relation to some of them.

Royal Albert
Asylum,
Lancaster.

Royal Albert Asylum.—Much-needed new detached Industrial schools and workshops have been provided at this Asylum by the munificence of Mr. H. J. Storey.

Electric light has been installed in the main building, and modern sanitary fittings have replaced older and less suitable appliances.

Fire pre-
cautions.

Special attention was, however, drawn by the members of our Board who visited in February to the inadequate means which existed at several points for escape in case of fire. In an Institution which contains so many helpless patients this is a matter of primary importance.

Earlwood
Asylum,
Redhill.

Earlwood Asylum.—When visited in May 1903 by two Commissioners this Institution was found to be generally in very good order, and satisfactory signs of progress were everywhere visible.

The need of separate provision for the treatment of tuberculous disease was forcibly demonstrated by the fact that 58 per cent. of the deaths had resulted from that form of disease.

Fire pre-
cautions.

Attention was again drawn to the inadequacy of the means for escape in case of fire, and shortly afterwards plans for the erection of two outside iron staircases were submitted and approved.

Eastern
Counties
Asylum,
Colchester.

Eastern Counties Asylum.—This Institution was found to be in very good order and to be discharging its functions in a satisfactory manner when last visited; and some useful improvements were noted.

Fire pre-
cautions.

The absence of adequate means for escape in case of fire from several parts of the establishment were pointed out, and it was urged that the use of the detached building of wood and felt should be at once discontinued.

A similar deficiency was noticed at Crossley House, the branch at Clacton-on-Sea, but plans which will supply it have been submitted to, and approved by, us.

Midland Counties Asylum.—This Asylum was found in a generally satisfactory state at the visit in March. Additions had been made to its accommodation, and the number of inmates was increased.

INSTITUTIONS
FOR IDIOTS.
Midland
Counties
Asylum,
Knowle.
Fire pre-
cautions.

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the advisability of their considering, and, if necessary, revising the arrangements for escape in case of fire.

Western Counties Asylum.—This Institution continues to be maintained in a state of efficiency, and it was noticed at the last visit that all the precautions which were suggested by us for protection from fire had been carried into effect.

Western
Counties
Asylum,
Starcross.

STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.—There were 749 patients in this Asylum when it was last visited, of whom 560 were men and 189 women.

STATE AND
CRIMINAL
INSTITUTIONS.

One hundred and thirty-eight had been admitted since the previous visit in 1902; 31 had died, all from natural causes; and 38 had been discharged or removed, 19 of them to County Asylums on expiration of their sentences.

Broadmoor
Criminal
Asylum,
Crowthorne.

The Asylum was found in good order throughout, and the arrangements for the care of the patients were considered to be satisfactory.

The Commissioners were again able to comment favourably upon the continued non-employment of any form of mechanical restraint.

Enquiries as to the existence of facilities for escape in case of fire showed that they were not quite satisfactory, and suggestions were made for their improvement.

Fire pre-
cautions.

Royal Naval Hospital.—This Hospital continues to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and to afford good and comfortable accommodation to its inmates.

Royal Naval
Hospital,
Yarmouth.

These numbered 154, of whom 45 were officers and 109 men, when members of our Board paid their annual visit in June. They were able to report that numerous structural and other improvements had been effected, which included the removal of lath and plaster partitions, the cementing of rooms, and the installation of the electric light.

Although 20 per cent. of the patients were suffering from general paralysis, including the 12 patients who were confined to bed, and 50 per cent. of the deaths were due to that disease, the Hospital has been able to maintain its long continued and very creditable freedom from bedsores.

Netley Hospital.—When this Hospital was visited in June the number of resident patients was unusually low, and comprised only 1 officer and 42 men, but its records showed that it had been called upon actively to discharge the functions of a hospital for the treatment of acute

Royal Military
Hospital,
Netley.

STATE AND
CRIMINAL
INSTITUTIONS.

insanity, as many as 400 patients having been admitted, and 444 discharged in the fourteen months which had passed since the previous visit.

That these functions were discharged efficiently was shown by the fact that 269, or 67 per cent., of those discharged had recovered, while there had been only 3 deaths.

The Hospital was generally in good order and very clean, but some of the sanitary appliances were considered to be defective; the floors needed to be dry rubbed, and the character and amount of infirmary accommodation left much to be desired.

Fire pre-
cautions.

Attention was drawn to the importance of a careful investigation of the means which existed for escape in case of fire.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

Of the 83 Licensed Houses in existence at the passing of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the number of such houses on the 1st January 1904 was 68, being the same number as on the 1st January 1903. The licences of 15 Metropolitan and Provincial Houses have thus been allowed to lapse between the 1st May 1890 and the 31st December 1903.

Of these houses, 23 are in the Metropolitan District and under our special jurisdiction, and we visit them always six times and sometimes more frequently in each year. The rest, numbering 45, are licensed by Courts of Quarter Sessions and are under the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace for the respective counties in England and Wales and of ourselves, who visit them twice in each year.

The total number of patients in these houses on the 1st January 1904 was 3,463, being 1 more than the total number of 1st January 1903. They are classed and distributed as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in Metropolitan Licensed Houses:—			
Private - - - -	575	898	1,473
Pauper - - - -	179	178	357
Patients in Provincial Licensed Houses:—			
Private - - - -	506	833	1,339
Pauper - - - -	126	168	294
Total - - - -	1,386	2,077	3,463

These figures when compared with those of January 1903 show a decrease of 22 patients in Metropolitan and an increase of 23 patients in Provincial Houses. Of the total number of private patients registered, excluding criminals who are technically classed as private patients, 29·4 per cent. are detained in these houses. In addition to these patients, there were on the 1st January 1904, 77 persons residing in Licensed Houses as voluntary boarders. Of these, 28 were in the Metropolitan and 49 in the Provincial Houses. Of the total number of voluntary boarders 49·4 per cent. are resident in these houses.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

Statistics relating to these houses and to the patients and voluntary boarders resident therein will be found in Appendix B. and pages 206 *et seq.*

These Licensed Houses have been visited as required by the Lunacy Act, and at other times, when thought desirable, by us, and have been found generally in good condition. Reports of visits to these houses will be found at pages 453–482, and some matters not always referred to in such reports are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Camberwell House.—A reduction has been made in the number of patients receivable in this house. It is now licensed for 420; viz., 130 males and 290 females, all of the private class, and the licence has been so endorsed.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

A conservatory corridor leading to the West House has been added, and electric light has been installed.

Camberwell
House.

H.P., a male patient, aged 42, was admitted on the 9th August 1903, and died on the evening of the 31st August following. The patient suffered from general paralysis of the insane. On the 30th of August he was unusually restless, noisy, and resistive, and it was necessary to administer a sleeping draught, which was done by the direction of the assistant medical officer. He slept in a partly padded room, and at about 6 a.m. of the 31st, being in a dirty state, his clothes were changed by the night attendants and another, at which time no marks of bruises were said to be visible. He was seen subsequently by the attendants at 6.25, 8.20, and at 9.25, when the attendant noticed some small bruises on the left side. This was reported to the medical officer, who then saw and examined the patient and found that two ribs were fractured and that there were scratches and bruises on the left side of the chest. He was removed to a small observation dormitory and attended by the assistant medical officer. He died, however, at 5.35 p.m. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that the sixth, seventh, and eighth ribs were fractured. It was suggested that these fractures might have

Death with
fractured ribs.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES. *

been caused either by the patient falling against the rubber utensil in his room or that he might have fallen against the side of a bath in the ward. No evidence was, however, forthcoming as to how the bruises or fractures were caused, and although the medical superintendent made a full inquiry, as did the coroner at the inquest, no further information could be obtained. The verdict was that "the deceased" died from pneumonia following fractured ribs and general "paralysis of the insane; how such injury was caused there" is no evidence to show."

It was not considered satisfactory that the night attendants should have been unable to give any explanation of the bruises and the fractures in the case of H. P. They were degraded from the position of night attendants, and shortly afterwards left.

Featherstone
Hall, Southall.

Featherstone Hall, Southall.—An external staircase has been erected as an additional precaution in case of fire.

The Grange,
East Finchley.

The Grange, East Finchley.—The licence of this house was transferred on 25 March 1903, from Dr. and Mrs. Macartney to Dr. and Mrs. Watson, who are now in residence there. Considerable painting and redecoration have been carried out.

The Grove,
Hendon.

The Grove, Hendon.—The outside fire escape has been repaired and put into satisfactory condition, and the house is in good order.

Halliford
House.

Halliford House.—Additional fire exits have been completed.

Hayes Park

Hayes Park.—Considerable painting, papering, and redecoration has been done, and the house and grounds are in excellent condition.

Moorcroft.

Moorcroft.—Two additional external staircases have been erected at Laurel Lodge, and improvements have been made in Moorcroft House, as precautions against the event of fire. Electric light has been installed in Laurel Lodge.

Newlands.

Newlands.—An additional alternative exit has been provided as a precaution in case of fire.

Northumber-
land House.

Northumberland House.—A shelter for the ladies has been erected in the garden, and a fire escape staircase and smoke door have been added to the house.

Death from
rupture of
bladder.

G. T. D., a male patient in this house, aged about 51, was admitted on the 20th January 1902, and died on the 12th April 1903, under the following circumstances:—He was a general paralytic, with delusions, and with occasional fits of violence. In the morning of Thursday, 9th April, he was walking with other patients in the grounds, being accompanied by the usual attendant. About 11.15 a.m. he became excited at not being permitted to go through a door to another part of the premises, and suddenly rushed at the attendant. In the struggle both fell on the grass, the patient

being at the bottom, and the attendant falling upon him. He was lifted up by his attendant and another who saw the struggle and came to help. He made no complaint of pain, and on leaving the grass he pulled a heavy garden seat across the path on to the grass and sat upon it. He afterwards walked about the garden. About 12.30 he appeared pale and haggard, when the attendants gave him some stimulant and fetched Dr. King. The latter at once ordered him to bed and examined him, when he found no external mark of injury, but later in the day the patient passed blood with urine. A local practitioner was called in, but the patient died on 12th April 1903. A post-mortem examination showed that the bladder was ruptured. An inquest was held, and a verdict found that the deceased died from injuries to the bladder accidentally received on the 9th April 1903.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Peckham House.—Separate sleeping accommodation has been provided for the nurses and, with few exceptions, for the male attendants.

Peckham
House.

Vine Cottage.—The name of Dr. Herbert Charles Titterton was added to the licence for this house. That now granted is in the name of Dr. Titterton alone.

Vine Cottage.

Wood End House.—An outside staircase has been erected.

Wood End
House.

Wyke House.—A new external staircase and a smoke door, as additional precautions in case of fire, have been erected.

Wyke House.

E. P., a single lady, aged 40 years, was on the 5th of November driving with three other persons along the Bath Road, when the front part of the pony chaise in which they were sitting broke, and she was thrown on to her head on the road. She sustained concussion of the brain, was unconscious from the time of her fall, and died at 1 a.m. on November 6th. An inquest was held, followed by a verdict of accidental death and that no blame attached to any person.

Death from
carriage acci-
dent.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Bailbrook House, Bath.—An external balcony and staircase as precautions in case of fire have been added, and telephonic communication has been completed through the house.

Bailbrooke
House, Bath.

Bishopstone House.—This house is now licensed to Dr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt as successors of Dr. and Mrs. Haynes.

Bishopstone
House.

Boreatton Park.—Further provisions against the event of fire have been made. A staircase from the upper floor on the ladies' side to a lead flat and thence to the ground; and smoke screens have been provided.

Boreatton
Park.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.The Retreat,
Fairford.

The Retreat, Fairford.—Much has been spent on the brightening and improving of this house and the gardens to the advantage of the patients.

Fisherton
House,
Fire.

Fisherton House.—A small fire broke out in the evening of the 21st September 1903 in a top room formerly used as a patients' dormitory, but now occupied by three night nurses. The fire was first noticed by the clerk of the house about 9 p.m., who caused the fire brigade to be summoned and the town brigade to be communicated with. The fire was rapidly extinguished, though damage to the extent of 200*l.* was done. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. There was no gas laid on and no fire in the room, and the last nurse had left the ward at 7 o'clock with the only candle that had been used.

St. George's
Retreat,
Burgess Hill.

St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.—The licence of this house has been altered so as to authorise the licensees to take none but females in their house, the male patients having been transferred elsewhere.

Haydock
Lodge.

Haydock Lodge.—Improved accommodation for the female patients has been carried out, particularly by a reconstruction of the female 2nd division. A further pressure of water has also been obtained. Increased facilities for escape in case of fire have been provided, and a room has been set apart for the use of nurses.

Suicide by
jumping down
pit-shaft.

C. G., a married man, age 38 years, was admitted on the 17th August 1902 suffering from melancholia with several delusions. On the 24th March 1903, his brother visited him, and hearing that he was improved, obtained permission to take the patient for a walk in the grounds. Some 500 yards from the grounds is a colliery with a pit of about 240 yards in depth. The patient persuaded his brother, who knew nothing of this colliery, to extend their walk, and when within a few yards of the pit eluded his brother's notice and jumped down. His death was instantaneous. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide whilst of unsound mind, and that no blame attached to the brother or to the authorities at Haydock Lodge.

Kingsdown
House.

Kingsdown House.—Many valuable additions and improvements have been made to this House and to the comfort of the inmates. A full supply of water has also been obtained. A gas-engine to work the pumps has been purchased, and two hydrants have been fixed externally, one at each end of the building.

West Malling
Place, Kent.

West Malling Place, Kent.—Plans for a fire balcony and exit have been approved, and the work has been carried out.

Middleton
Hall.

Middleton Hall.—A considerable amount of papering and painting has been done with a satisfactory result.

Plympton
House.

Plympton House.—E. S. C., a single lady, aged 30, was admitted on 12th December 1902. She was known to be

suicidal, but was thought to have substantially improved in this respect. She was found dead on the railway on the morning of the 4th April 1903, having been killed by a passing train. We thought it right to make some special enquiry into this matter, and two members of our Board on a visit to Plympton ascertained the following facts :—E. S. C. occupied a bed in a dormitory with four other patients and a nurse, who slept in a bed next the door. One of the windows of this room had been converted into a door which opened on to an outside iron staircase. There was no handle to this door, which was opened only by a key. The door was occasionally opened in the daytime for the purpose of ventilation and for accustoming patients to use the staircase in the event of fire. About two days before the unfortunate occurrence the room had been thoroughly cleaned, during which process the window-door was left open. The nurse of the ward had a key of this window-door which at night she placed under the mattress of her bed. The night attendant, who regularly visited the bedrooms at intervals, also had a key. In front of this window-door stood a dressing-table with a looking-glass, but it was quite possible for an agile person to get out through the window without disturbing the table or the glass. E. S. C. did not, in our opinion, unlock the door. No key was missing. The nurse's key was found under her mattress, and the night nurse had her key still in her possession. E. S. C., in our opinion, must have observed that the door was unlocked before she went to bed. Without waking the nurse, she dressed herself in the latter's clothes, and by arranging her own pillow and bedclothes led the night attendant to believe that she was still in bed for some time after she had left. The night nurse saw her, as she believed, in bed at 3.30 a.m., but on visiting her again at 3.50 she ascertained that she had gone. The day nurse was still asleep.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Death on the
railway.

It could not be ascertained how the door came to be unlocked on that night. It has since been fitted with electrical communication, which makes a bell ring when and so long as the window is opened. E. S. C. must have acted with great caution, and must have premeditated the whole scheme and watched her opportunity. An inquest was held in the afternoon of the 4th April and a verdict found that the deceased was found dead on the railway. This case has the elements of a suicide, but in view of the patient having previously escaped and been found in the neighbourhood, it may well be that the death was accidental, and the jury appear to have taken that view.

Redlands, Tonbridge.—Smoke doors have been added, at our request, and a fresh supply of water is now obtainable from the South Kent Waterworks.

Redlands,
Tonbridge.

Shaftesbury House, Formby.—There has been repapering and decoration in some of the sitting and dining-rooms, and new bathrooms have been fitted on both sides.

Shaftesbury
House,
Formby.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.Thundercliffe
Grange,
Rotherham.

Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham (formerly known as *The Grange*).—A second staircase has been reconstructed and a smoke screen erected as precautions in the event of fire. A slight fire occurred here on the 2nd November 1903, owing to a defective fire back. The Sheffield fire brigade were quickly on the spot and made all safe. It was not necessary for the patients to leave their rooms.

Tue Brook
Villa.

Tue Brook Villa.—Plans for additional fire escapes have been submitted and approved.

Witham Asy-
lum, Essex.

Witham Asylum, Essex.—Additional exits from the bedrooms on the ladies' side have been satisfactorily carried out.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

Numerous persons of unsound mind are still committed to single care, a mode of treatment which shows a small though steady yearly increase. Their statistics are as follows:—

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.									
Number on 1st January 1903 -				160	326	486									
Add those registered during the year 1903 - - - -				69	127	196									
				229	453	682									
				<table><tr><td>M.</td><td>F.</td><td>Total.</td></tr><tr><td>44</td><td>108</td><td>152</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>25</td></tr></table>			M.	F.	Total.	44	108	152	10	15	25
M.	F.	Total.													
44	108	152													
10	15	25													
Deduct those discharged and removed } deaths - -				54	123	177									
Number on 1st January 1904 -				175	330	505									

These figures show an increase of 19 single patients during the year 1903, as compared with an increase of 22 in the year 1902, of 13 in the year 1901, and of 12 in the year 1900. Of the patients now under single care, 110 have been found lunatic by inquisition, and are not visited by our Board. The remainder, viz., 395, being 122 males and 273 females, continue to be visited by us in every case once and in many cases twice during the year. We have found the care and treatment of these patients to be on the whole satisfactory, and generally attended with beneficial results.

In October 1902, M. F. H., a widow of the age of 70 or upwards, was placed under single care in Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park. She remained there until 16th March 1903, when she was removed to Cambridge Gardens, as the Master in Lunacy thought she might be better located in a house of which she with her attendants would be the sole occupants. Before leaving Gloucester Gardens she had given an indication of suicidal tendency, but it was not considered to have become permanent. At Cambridge Gardens a nurse visited her every hour during the night, but on the early morning of 1st April 1903, she was found dead, having hanged herself from the bedpost. An inquest was held, and the jury found a verdict that she had committed suicide whilst suffering from temporary insanity, but that the supervision was not sufficiently vigilant.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.
Suicide by
hanging.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

The number and distribution on the 1st January 1904 of pauper lunatics in workhouses, in workhouse infirmaries, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums, appear as follows :—

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In Metropolitan District Asylums.	3,172	3,356	6,528
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	5,039	6,220	11,259
TOTAL - -	8,211	9,576	17,787

Compared with the returns for 1st January 1903, these figures show an increase of 688 lunatics in the Metropolitan District Asylums and a decrease of 5 in the ordinary workhouses, or a total increase of 683 lunatics in the two classes of these establishments. This is due to the opening of the new Metropolitan Asylum at Tooting Bec.

In the year 1903 we visited 247 workhouses, and found in them 14,242 persons of unsound mind, of whom 6,317 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums. We regard the management of the workhouses in regard to the maintenance and treatment of the insane patients in their care as generally satisfactory. They appear to be well cared for, to be visited by their friends, and to be contented.

We have also during the year 1903 paid visits of inspection to the London District Asylums at Caterham, Darenth, Leavesden, and Tooting Bec. The latter was only opened in

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

January of that year. It is calculated to accommodate 750 patients, and is constructed on the latest and most approved principles. Visit was also paid to Rochester House, a small asylum for 150 children, at Ealing. The condition of these asylums was good, and the arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of the patients was satisfactory. Special reports as to these asylums will be found on pages 484 to 494. The following occurrences in the workhouses during the year 1903 invite attention.

Rochdale
Workhouse.

On the 9th April 1903, A. S., a female pauper patient, aged 52 years, was admitted into Whittingham Asylum from Rochdale Workhouse. Upon admission into the asylum she was found upon examination by the medical officer to have "a bruise on the lower and lateral part of the left thorax and one on the dorsal aspect in neighbourhood of scapula on same side, several trivial bruises on both arms, and at least one fractured rib on left side." We communicated with the medical officer of the workhouse, who informed us that the patient was admitted and sent to the imbecile ward on the 21st March; that she was examined by him personally on that day, also on 4th April, and on 9th April, immediately before her removal to the asylum, on each occasion in a naked condition, and that there was no bruise on the lower and lateral part of the left thorax and no fractured rib. The relieving officer being communicated with by us, stated that he, assisted by his daughter, took the patient from the workhouse to the asylum, that she talked all the way, but was not violent or obstructive, and was altogether a quiet patient; that he was not aware that she had any bruises or injuries, or how any such were caused. He stated, however, that he remained, according to his practice, to hear the result of the medical examination, and was then given a paper containing a statement of injuries, amongst others, of the fractured rib on the left side. This paper was given by the relieving officer to the clerk to the guardians. The latter made an enquiry, but no information could be obtained as to the cause of the fracture. The patient was not able to give a coherent account of herself, and no assistance could, therefore, be gained from her. She died on 1st July 1903.

Union Work-
house, Bury,
Lancashire.

On the 24th of August 1903, J. R., a male pauper lunatic, aged 34, was admitted into the Prestwich County Asylum. He was suffering from acute mania and restlessness, was violent, and required two attendants to hold him. Upon examination on his arrival at the asylum he was found to be much bruised and to have fractured ribs on the right side, which the medical officer thought to be the "6th, 7th, and 8th, doubtful others." He died on the 27th August of (1) acute mania, exhaustion, (2) fractured ribs, recent. These were ascertained by post-mortem examination to be the 9th and 10th on the right side, with a large bruise over them, and several more bruises on the lower limbs and on the right

hand. We made enquiry into the matter, and found that the patient had been sent by the relieving officer with two attendants from the Union Workhouse at Bury, Lancashire. He had been admitted to this house on the 17th August, and being examined on admission by the medical officer, showed, as was stated, several bruises of no serious character but no fractured ribs. He was very violent while in the workhouse, and was put first into a bed with padded sides, and afterwards into a padded room, which he occupied until—having been duly certified as insane—he left the workhouse on the 24th. On that occasion he was again examined by the medical officer who detected no fractured ribs, although the marks of other bruises were still visible. An inquest was held by one of the coroners for the county on the 31st August. The widow, the head attendant at the workhouse, the caretaker, and a police constable who assisted to take the patient to the asylum in a cab, the pathologist and the assistant medical officer at the asylum, were examined as witnesses. It was shown by them that the patient was violent and attempted to kick the men with him in the cab, that he uttered violent and obscene language, and also used the expression that they had played football with him, or that they kicked him like a football at Jericho—meaning the workhouse. But he gave no names, nor did he say when or where he had been so kicked. The ribs were, in the opinion of the pathologist, undoubtedly fractured by direct violence, though they might have been fractured by falling against some object, or by a blow or rough treatment by others. No evidence was given, and probably none was forthcoming, to show how these bruises or the fractured ribs were caused, and the jury found that J. R. died “from acute mania with exhaustion, probably accelerated by shock from the fracture of the 9th and 10th ribs on the right side, but when, how, or by what means these fractures were caused there is no evidence to the jurors to show.” A copy of the depositions was, on the 7th September, sent by us to the Local Government Board with our observations thereon, but, although the guardians made enquiry, consequent upon a letter from the Local Government Board, nothing further was ascertained, and no corroboration of the statements of the patient was obtained. The medical officer of the asylum also appears to have stated, although it does not appear upon the depositions, that no reliance whatever could be placed upon the lunatic’s statements. The case was altogether far from satisfactory, and although the lunatic’s statements were probably altogether untrustworthy, yet the presence of these bruises, and above all of the fractured ribs, detected immediately on his arrival at the asylum, were in themselves evidence of violence which could not be ignored, and which certainly required some further explanation than that afforded to the coroner and his jury.

PROSECUTIONS.

PROSECUTIONS.

In discharge of the duties imposed upon us and of the discretion vested in us by the Lunacy Act of 1890, we have in several cases caused prosecutions to be instituted against persons offending against the provisions of that Act. One person has been successfully prosecuted for undertaking the paid charge of a person of unsound mind not duly certified as such, and five persons for acts of violence towards the patients whom they had under their care.

Rex v. Canning.

In December 1902 our attention was directed to the house of a Miss Mary Canning situate in York Road, Hove. Consequent upon a report made to the Lord Chancellor by a doctor, who visited at our request, proceedings were taken against Miss Canning under section 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, for illegally taking charge of and receiving in her house for payment a lunatic, viz., J. P. Miss Canning's case was heard on the 30th January 1903 at the Hove Petty Sessions. She was found guilty, and the justices in consideration that the defendant had been previously warned by us against taking uncertificated patients of unsound mind, inflicted a fine of 20*l.* without costs, to be paid within a month.

Rex v. Stuckerd.

On the 7th May 1903, Maud Stuckerd, a nurse at Peckham House, was seen to strike a female patient, F. G. T., two blows in the face. No injury resulted, but we thought it right that a prosecution should take place. The defendant had a good character, and regretted what had occurred, alleging, what appeared to be true, that the patient was of a very irritating and trying character. The case was heard at Lambeth Police Court, when the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined forty shillings, and no costs were asked against her.

Rex v. Dicker.

On 27th May 1903 the medical superintendent of the Devon County Asylum at Exminster, whilst going his rounds, saw an attendant, Albert Dicker, strike a male patient, E. H., with some violence, with his clenched fist on the ribs. The patient, on being examined, showed marks of the bruises which he had received. The matter being reported, the Committee, seeing that the attendant had been dismissed and had lost his wages, and that it was his first offence, decided not to prosecute. We, however, thought it right, in the interest of patients, that the matter should not be left there, and directed a prosecution. The defendant pleaded guilty at the petty sessions on the 14th July 1903, and was fined 2*l.* and 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

Rex v. Stephens.

C. S., a married woman, aged 52 years, was admitted as a pauper patient into the Gloucester County and City Asylum on the 8th April 1902. The patient was so far improved by the 14th August 1903 that she was allowed to go home to her husband and children on trial.—It appeared from the

statements of the patient herself and of her daughter that she had on several occasions while on trial been beaten by her husband. On August 27th the husband struck her on the knees and gave her a violent blow in the side. On the following day she returned to the Asylum, and on examination by the medical superintendent was found to be bruised on all parts of the body. The husband was successfully prosecuted at the Cheltenham Petty Sessions on the 21st September. He was severely censured by the justices, was fined 2*l.* 10*s.*, and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. PROSECUTIONS.

Mary Jane Simmons, a laundry-maid employed at times as an attendant on patients at the County Asylum, Bickton Heath, was seen on the 6th September 1903 to strike M. A. B. a blow in the side with her closed fist. The Visiting Committee were of opinion that the dismissal of the attendant would be sufficient, but we directed a prosecution, when the defendant was convicted at the County Bench at Shrewsbury, and fined 2*l.* Rex v. Simmons.

On the morning of the 19th June 1903, Letitia May Everall, a nurse employed at the same Asylum, was seen by the head female attendant to strike M. L., a female patient, on the side of the face and on the back of the neck with her clenched fist. The Visiting Committee thought it sufficient to dismiss her, but we ordered a prosecution, when the defendant was convicted at the Shrewsbury Petty Sessions on the 30th September 1903, and fined 2*l.* The delay in taking proceedings arose from some difficulty in ascertaining the address of the defendant after she left the Asylum. Rex v. Everall.

The following cases were successfully prosecuted by the Committee of the Three Counties Asylum, Herts, by the Committee of the County Asylum, Chester, and by the Bristol Board of Guardians:—

Elizabeth Hine, a nurse at the Three Counties Asylum, in a momentary loss of temper, struck A. C., a female patient. She was dismissed and prosecuted at the petty sessions in January 1903, where she pleaded guilty. The Committee recommended her to mercy, and she was fined 5*s.* and 4*s.* costs. Rex v. Elizabeth Hine.

On the 7th September 1903, C. M., a male pauper patient at the Chester Asylum, was struck by Joseph Moore across the legs with a brush-handle. At this time the patient was engaged in a struggle with another attendant who was endeavouring to restrain him, and the defendant's explanation was that, in striking the patient as he did, he was acting in the defence of his colleague, who, he thought, would otherwise be injured by the patient's violence. The Visiting Committee, however, thought it right to prosecute, and the defendant was convicted and fined 2*l.* and ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. Rex v. Moore.

PROSECU-
TIONS.

Rex v. Thomas.

On the evening of the 27th July 1903, W. T., an imbecile boy about sixteen years of age, an inmate of the imbecile wards of the Stapleton Workhouse, was taken to the bathroom by George C. Thomas and an imbecile who usually assisted at the bathing of patients. The bath was properly prepared, but the key of the hot-water tap was left in the tap during the whole time the imbecile was in the bath. While being bathed water was thrown from a bowl over the imbecile by the defendant, who asserted that the water was cold. The imbecile, however, who could not speak intelligently, shouted and screamed and jumped about as if in pain. He was put to bed after the bath, and nothing unusual was then noticed. The following morning, however, he was found to have suffered injuries on the head and face, the result of scalding with hot water. The matter was reported to the Board of Guardians, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Hospital Committee investigated the circumstances the same day. On their report the Bristol Board of Guardians dismissed Thomas and directed a prosecution. This took place on the 11th August at the Bristol Police Court, when the defendant gave evidence on his own behalf. The justices expressed their opinion that the water thrown over W. T. was hot, convicted the defendant, and fined him 5*l.* including costs.

INCREASE IN
THE DUTIES
OF THE COM-
MISSIONERS.

Particulars of the recent additions to the number of patients now subject to our visitation and more or less directly under our charge, with the consequential increase in the numbers of institutions required for their detention and treatment, will be found in the tables above referred to. This annual increase has rendered it necessary for us, from time to time, to apply to the Treasury for additional clerical aid, as the office work became more than the existing staff could properly perform. The propriety of these applications has been recognised and given effect to on each occasion by the Treasury. It became necessary in the course of the year 1903 to apply for an increase in the number of Commissioners. Although attention has been drawn on previous occasions to the additional labours necessarily devolving on the Commissioners by the large yearly increase in the number of patients and of institutions for the insane, no definite application had hitherto been made on their behalf, but the present conditions under which we work render it absolutely necessary, with a view to the continued efficiency of the Commission, that such increase should forthwith be made. We accordingly applied to your Lordship, and sent a statement, which was afterwards, with your Lordship's sanction, forwarded to the Treasury setting out in some detail the grounds of our application. It has not hitherto been

convenient, as we understand, to bring the subject before the attention of the legislature. The necessity for such addition, however, still exists in an increasingly urgent form. Three thousand two hundred patients and five asylums were added to the list in 1903, and there is no reason to doubt, from our experience of the six months prior to the presentation of this Report, that the same relative increase will be maintained in the year 1904. The efficient and satisfactory administration of the Lunacy Acts, under which great benefits accrue both to the patients and to the country at large, cannot longer be continued on the existing arrangements, which, generously sufficient for the duties of the Commission in 1845, are quite incompatible with those of 1904.

INCREASE IN
THE DUTIES
OF THE COM-
MISSIONERS.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed) *Waldegrave*,
Chairman.

(Signed) *L. L. Shadwell*,
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

A.

Appendix A. - - - - -

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in
Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private” and some were “Pauper,” and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January			In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Provincial Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	{	Private - -	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
		Pauper - -	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	-	-	-
		Total - -	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1869	{	Private - -	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
		Pauper - -	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
		Total - -	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1879	{	Private - -	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
		Pauper - -	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
		Total - -	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1889	{	Private - -	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
		Pauper - -	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	92	24	116	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total - -	23,351	28,343	51,694	1,863	1,648	3,511	1,212	1,290	2,502	833	1,012	1,845	268	21	289
1895	{	Private - -	458	604	1,062	1,799	1,729	3,528	756	858	1,614	586	805	1,391	227	-	227
		Pauper - -	27,493	33,263	60,756	256	144	400	311	477	788	128	249	377	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	72	18	90	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total - -	28,023	33,885	61,908	2,056	1,873	3,929	1,067	1,335	2,402	717	1,054	1,771	227	-	227
1896	{	Private - -	488	633	1,121	1,858	1,736	3,594	747	873	1,620	526	786	1,312	208	-	208
		Pauper - -	28,380	34,336	62,716	276	153	429	365	497	862	212	328	540	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	98	22	120	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
		Total - -	28,966	34,991	63,957	2,135	1,890	4,025	1,112	1,370	2,482	740	1,114	1,854	208	-	208
1897	{	Private - -	533	655	1,188	1,830	1,782	3,612	728	843	1,571	524	787	1,311	215	-	215
		Pauper - -	29,559	35,844	65,403	301	168	469	341	546	887	221	351	572	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	100	25	125	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
		Total - -	30,192	36,524	66,716	2,132	1,950	4,082	1,069	1,389	2,458	747	1,138	1,885	215	-	215

Appendix A.

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1895—1904**, inclusive.
Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Increase.			On 1st January.
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private Pauper Criminal } 1859
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	Total -
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	Private Pauper Criminal } 1869
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)	
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private Pauper Criminal } 1879
-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	819	1,489	
374	109	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9	
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	5	38	43	Private Pauper Criminal } 1889
-	-	-	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	669	731	1,400	
471	147	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(d)	2	
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,613	3,759	6,372	38,455	45,885	84,340	677	768	1,445	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	240	428	4,014	4,236	8,250	(j)	(k)	(l)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1895
-	-	-	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,376	3,493	5,869	38,223	46,866	85,089	986	1,078	2,064	
483	165	648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559	183	742	14	(m)	11	
484	165	649	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,564	3,733	6,297	42,796	51,285	94,081	962	1,052	2,014	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	234	410	4,003	4,262	8,265	(n)	26	15	Private Pauper Criminal } 1896
-	-	-	4,813	6,093	10,906	2,911	3,128	6,039	2,402	3,522	5,924	39,360	48,057	87,417	1,137	1,191	2,328	
474	166	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	189	764	16	6	22	
475	166	641	4,813	6,093	10,906	2,911	3,128	6,039	2,578	3,756	6,334	43,938	52,508	96,446	1,142	1,223	2,365	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	249	421	4,002	4,316	8,318	(o)	54	53	Private Pauper Criminal } 1897
-	-	-	4,949	6,169	11,118	2,898	3,105	6,003	2,346	3,475	5,821	40,616	49,658	90,274	1,256	1,601	2,857	
480	165	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	190	773	8	1	9	
481	165	646	4,949	6,169	11,118	2,898	3,105	6,003	2,518	3,724	6,242	45,201	54,164	99,365	1,263	1,656	2,919	Total -

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year). (d) Decrease, 1. (e) Decrease, 38. (f) Decrease, 1. (g) Decrease, 23. (h) Decrease, 61. (i) Decrease, 3. (j) Decrease, 11. (k) Decrease, 1.

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in

On 1st January.		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals (including Idiot Establishments).			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Provincial Licensed Houses (including an Idiot Establishment).			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1898	Private	541	713	1,254	1,896	1,780	3,676	712	851	1,563	514	756	1,270	243	-	243
	Pauper	30,553	37,206	67,759	322	182	504	352	520	872	221	363	584	-	-	-
	Criminal	103	17	120	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	31,197	37,936	69,133	2,219	1,963	4,182	1,064	1,371	2,435	736	1,119	1,855	243	-	243
1899	Private	628	806	1,434	1,898	1,809	3,707	706	876	1,582	503	786	1,289	246	-	246
	Pauper	31,709	38,516	70,225	306	176	482	396	517	913	240	355	595	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	136	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	32,453	39,342	71,795	2,205	1,986	4,191	1,102	1,393	2,495	744	1,141	1,885	246	-	246
1900	Private	603	886	1,489	1,861	1,843	3,704	691	921	1,612	531	784	1,315	252	-	252
	Pauper	32,538	39,858	72,396	334	173	507	286	175	461	208	149	357	-	-	-
	Criminal	104	15	119	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	33,245	40,759	74,004	2,196	2,016	4,212	977	1,096	2,073	740	933	1,673	252	-	252
1901	Private	681	951	1,632	1,835	1,878	3,713	674	909	1,583	517	809	1,326	242	-	242
	Pauper	33,490	40,674	74,164	344	190	534	240	198	438	194	138	332	-	-	-
	Criminal	99	21	120	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	34,270	41,646	75,916	2,180	2,068	4,248	914	1,107	2,021	712	947	1,659	242	-	242
1902	Private	748	1,076	1,824	1,850	1,852	3,702	662	927	1,589	506	796	1,302	254	-	254
	Pauper	34,564	41,740	76,304	347	205	552	323	361	684	224	264	488	-	-	-
	Criminal	115	17	132	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	35,427	42,833	78,260	2,198	2,057	4,255	985	1,288	2,273	731	1,060	1,791	254	-	254
1903	Private	799	1,170	1,969	1,876	1,850	3,726	668	920	1,588	505	819	1,324	230	-	230
	Pauper	36,335	43,597	79,932	352	203	555	188	206	394	137	153	290	-	-	-
	Criminal	92	16	108	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	37,226	44,783	82,009	2,229	2,053	4,282	856	1,126	1,982	642	972	1,614	230	-	230
1904	Private	873	1,320	2,193	1,860	1,832	3,692	659	948	1,607	506	837	1,343	211	-	211
	Pauper	37,801	44,436	82,237	371	208	579	179	178	357	126	168	294	-	-	-
	Criminal	95	24	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	38,769	45,780	84,549	2,231	2,040	4,271	838	1,126	1,964	632	1,005	1,637	211	-	211

					Males.	Females.	Total.
The average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1894 to 1904 was					23	101	124
					1,154	1,220	2,374
					12	3	15
					1,189	1,324	2,513

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1895—1904, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	266	436	4,076	4,366	8,442	74	50	124	Private Pauper Criminal } 1898
481	166	647	4,979	6,140	11,119	2,913	3,088	6,001	2,352	3,569	5,921	41,692	51,068	92,760	1,076	1,410	2,486	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	184	770	3	(a)	(b)	
481	166	647	4,979	6,140	11,119	2,913	3,088	6,001	2,522	3,835	6,357	46,354	55,618	101,972	1,153	1,454	2,607	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	249	415	4,147	4,526	8,673	71	160	231	Private Pauper Criminal } 1899
481	165	646	5,152	6,317	11,469	2,888	3,096	5,984	2,394	3,566	5,960	43,085	52,543	95,628	1,393	1,475	2,868	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	13	2	15	
481	165	646	5,152	6,317	11,469	2,888	3,096	5,984	2,560	3,815	6,375	47,831	57,255	105,086	1,477	1,637	3,114	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	276	441	4,103	4,710	8,813	(c)	184	140	Private Pauper Criminal } 1900
479	170	649	5,263	6,248	11,511	2,888	3,061	5,949	2,331	3,516	5,847	43,848	53,180	97,028	763	637	1,400	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	185	770	(d)	(e)	(f)	
479	170	649	5,263	6,248	11,511	2,888	3,061	5,949	2,496	3,792	6,288	48,536	58,075	106,611	705	820	1,525	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	294	451	4,106	4,841	8,947	3	131	134	Private Pauper Criminal } 1901
482	170	652	5,173	6,216	11,389	2,782	2,944	5,726	2,276	3,364	5,640	44,499	53,724	98,223	651	544	1,195	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	191	774	(g)	6	4	
482	170	652	5,173	6,216	11,389	2,782	2,944	5,726	2,433	3,658	6,091	49,188	58,756	107,944	652	681	1,333	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	302	464	4,182	4,953	9,135	76	112	188	Private Pauper Criminal } 1902
486	179	665	5,180	6,224	11,404	2,810	2,968	5,778	2,193	3,376	5,569	45,641	55,138	100,779	1,142	1,414	2,556	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	196	799	20	5	25	
486	179	665	5,180	6,224	11,404	2,810	2,968	5,778	2,355	3,678	6,033	50,426	60,287	110,713	1,238	1,531	2,769	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	326	486	4,238	5,085	9,323	56	132	188	Private Pauper Criminal } 1903
550	188	738	5,080	6,184	11,264	2,858	2,982	5,840	2,152	3,367	5,519	47,102	56,692	103,794	1,461	1,554	3,015	
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643	204	847	40	8	48	
550	188	738	5,080	6,184	11,264	2,858	2,982	5,840	2,312	3,693	6,005	51,983	61,981	113,964	1,557	1,694	3,251	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	330	505	4,284	5,267	9,551	46	182	228	Private Pauper Criminal } 1904
1	-	1	5,039	6,220	11,259	3,172	3,356	6,528	2,091	3,425	5,516	48,780	57,991	106,771	1,678	1,299	2,977	
566	192	758	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	216	877	18	12	30	
567	192	759	5,033	6,220	11,259	3,172	3,356	6,528	2,266	3,755	6,021	53,725	63,474	117,199	1,742	1,493	3,235	Total -

(a) Decrease, 6.

(b) Decrease, 3.

(c) Decrease, 44.

(d) Decrease, 14.

(e) Decrease, 1.

(f) Decrease, 15.

(g) Decrease, 2.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound
Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private,” and some were “Pauper,” and in Reports previous to 1885 were and are, therefore, technically “Private.” The present arrangement of this Table is

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the Middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (a)	24,364	23,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1889 -	13,794,721	14,653,518	28,448,239	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1895 -	14,742,091	15,709,437	30,451,528	4,014	4,236	8,250	33,223	46,866	85,089	559	183	742	42,796	51,285	94,081
1896 -	14,909,104	15,893,754	30,802,858	4,003	4,262	8,265	39,360	48,057	87,417	575	189	764	43,938	52,503	96,446
1897 -	15,078,010	16,080,235	31,158,245	4,002	4,316	8,318	40,616	49,658	90,274	583	190	773	45,201	54,164	99,365
1898 -	15,248,823	16,268,902	31,517,725	4,076	4,366	8,442	41,692	51,068	92,760	586	184	770	46,354	55,618	101,972
1899 -	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	4,147	4,526	8,673	43,085	52,543	95,628	599	186	785	47,831	57,255	105,086
1900 -	15,596,283	16,652,904	32,249,187	4,103	4,710	8,813	43,848	53,180	97,028	585	185	770	48,536	58,075	106,611
1901 -	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	4,106	4,841	8,947	44,499	53,724	98,223	583	191	774	49,188	58,756	107,944
1902 -	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	4,182	4,953	9,135	45,641	55,138	100,779	603	196	799	50,426	60,287	110,713
1903 -	16,133,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	4,238	5,085	9,323	47,102	56,692	103,794	643	204	847	51,983	61,981	113,964
1904 -	16,316,647	17,446,787	33,763,434	4,284	5,267	9,551	48,780	57,991	106,771	661	216	877	53,725	63,474	117,199

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be “Criminal,” and became ordinary “Pauper” Lunatics by the operation of the “Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867,” during that year.

(b) In 1880 a number of insane convicts, not previously included in these Tables, were removed from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum.

Mind to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1889**, and **1895—1904**, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, made with a view to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.			YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	573	504	536	1859
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(a)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	444	396	418	1869
3·23	2·72	2·97	21·98	26·48	24·29	·44	·13	·28	25·65	29·34	27·54	390	341	363	1879
2·94	2·67	2·80	24·53	28·52	26·59	·41	·12	(b)·26	27·88	31·31	29·65	359	319	337	1889
2·72	2·70	2·71	25·93	29·83	27·94	·38	·12	·25	29·03	32·65	30·90	344	306	324	1895
2·68	2·68	2·68	26·40	30·24	28·38	·39	·12	·25	29·47	33·04	31·31	339	303	319	1896
2·65	2·68	2·67	26·94	30·88	28·97	·39	·12	·25	29·98	33·68	31·89	334	297	314	1897
2·67	2·69	2·68	27·34	31·39	29·43	·38	·11	·24	30·39	34·19	32·35	329	293	309	1898
2·69	2·75	2·72	27·94	31·92	29·99	·39	·11	·25	31·02	34·78	32·96	322	287	303	1899
2·63	2·83	2·73	28·11	31·93	30·09	·38	·11	·24	31·12	34·87	33·06	321	287	302	1900
2·60	2·87	2·74	28·21	31·89	30·11	·37	·11	·24	31·18	34·87	33·09	321	287	302	1901
2·62	2·91	2·77	28·61	32·35	30·54	·38	·11	·24	31·61	35·37	33·55	316	283	298	1902
2·63	2·95	2·79	29·19	32·87	31·10	·40	·12	·25	32·22	35·94	34·14	310	278	293	1903
2·63	3·02	2·83	29·90	33·24	31·62	·40	·12	·26	32·93	36·38	34·71	304	275	288	1904

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869, 1879, 1889, and 1894 to 1903**, inclusive. (Excluding Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890,

Y E A R	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).											
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.									5,283	5,189	10,472
879 - -	12,849,875	13,021,614	25,871,489										6,242	6,759	13,101
1889 - -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	1,987	6,081	6,798	12,879	141	40	181	7,182	7,865	15,047
1894 - -	14,576,948	15,527,253	30,104,201	963	940	1,903	7,447	8,155	15,602	141	32	173	8,551	9,127	17,678
1895 - -	14,742,091	15,709,437	30,451,528	959	1,084	2,043	7,884	8,372	16,256	163	51	214	9,006	9,507	18,513
1896 - -	14,909,104	15,893,754	30,802,858	892	1,080	1,972	8,021	8,439	16,460	150	50	200	9,063	9,569	18,632
1897 - -	15,078,010	16,080,235	31,158,245	1,011	1,052	2,063	8,008	8,574	16,528	156	47	203	9,175	9,673	18,848
1898 - -	15,248,823	16,268,902	31,517,725	982	1,103	2,085	8,240	8,779	17,019	161	49	210	9,383	9,931	19,314
1899 - -	15,421,578	16,459,787	31,881,365	969	1,181	2,150	8,261	8,713	16,974	130	35	165	9,360	9,929	19,289
1900 - -	15,596,283	16,652,904	32,249,187	1,057	1,141	2,198	8,476	8,975	17,451	148	40	188	9,681	10,156	19,837
1901 - -	15,773,062	16,848,201	32,621,263	1,250	1,181	2,431	8,752	9,375	18,127	156	55	211	10,158	10,611	20,769
1902 - -	15,952,154	17,045,472	32,997,626	1,309	1,184	2,493	9,725	10,400	20,125	183	50	233	11,217	11,634	22,851
1903 - -	16,183,344	17,244,994	33,378,338	1,124	1,318	2,442	9,726	9,817	19,543	165	67	232	11,015	11,202	22,217

Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the Patients transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Reception Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments).

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1898 inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.												Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.			YEAR.	
			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.							
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	-	-	-	1869
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	-	-	-	1879
-	-	-	·70	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	4·53	·10	·03	·06	5·21	5·37	5·29	-	-	-	1889	
-	-	-	·66	·61	·63	5·11	5·25	5·18	·10	·02	·06	5·87	5·88	5·87	-	-	-	1894	
-	-	-	·65	·69	·67	5·35	5·33	5·34	·11	·03	·07	6·11	6·05	6·08	-	-	-	1895	
-	-	-	·60	·68	·64	5·38	5·31	5·34	·10	·03	·07	6·08	6·02	6·05	-	-	-	1896	
-	-	-	·67	·66	·66	5·31	5·33	5·32	·10	·03	·07	6·08	6·02	6·05	-	-	-	1897	
7,816	7,698	15,514	·64	·68	·66	5·40	5·39	5·40	·11	·03	·07	6·15	6·10	6·13	5·13	4·73	4·92	1898	
7,835	7,917	15,752	·63	·72	·68	5·36	5·29	5·32	·08	·02	·05	6·07	6·03	6·05	5·08	4·81	4·94	1899	
8,075	8,117	16,192	·68	·69	·68	5·43	5·39	5·41	·10	·02	·06	6·21	6·10	6·15	5·18	4·87	5·02	1900	
8,663	8,573	17,236	·79	·70	·75	5·55	5·57	5·56	·10	·03	·06	6·44	6·30	6·37	5·49	5·09	5·28	1901	
9,578	9,414	18,992	·82	·70	·76	6·10	6·10	6·10	·11	·03	·07	7·03	6·83	6·93	6·00	5·52	5·76	1902	
9,340	9,023	18,363	·70	·77	·73	6·03	5·69	5·86	·10	·04	·07	6·83	6·50	6·66	5·79	5·23	5·50	1903	

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894 -	27,202	33,159	60,361	1,019	1,375	2,394	936	1,147	2,083	672	882	1,554	230	-	230
1895 -	28,023	33,885	61,908	1,008	1,368	2,376	962	1,284	2,246	693	1,023	1,716	227	-	227
1896 -	28,968	34,994	63,962	1,033	1,337	2,370	1,007	1,319	2,326	740	1,110	1,850	208	-	208
1897 -	30,192	36,524	66,716	1,033	1,373	2,406	967	1,342	2,309	747	1,134	1,881	215	-	215
1898 -	31,198	37,936	69,134	1,099	1,381	2,480	967	1,322	2,289	736	1,114	1,850	243	-	243
1899 -	32,453	39,342	71,795	1,088	1,414	2,502	1,005	1,343	2,348	744	1,137	1,881	246	-	246
1900 -	33,245	40,759	74,004	1,057	1,432	2,489	877	1,041	1,918	739	930	1,669	252	-	252
1901 -	34,270	41,645	75,915	1,062	1,470	2,532	818	1,056	1,874	712	944	1,656	242	-	242
1902 -	35,427	42,833	78,260	1,091	1,444	2,535	899	1,238	2,137	732	1,056	1,788	254	-	254
1903 -	37,226	44,783	82,009	1,098	1,443	2,541	774	1,078	1,852	642	968	1,610	230	-	230

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
473	159	632	186	252	438	30,718	36,974	67,692	1,196	611	1,807	31,914	37,585	69,499	1894
484	165	649	188	240	428	31,585	37,965	69,550	1,177	588	1,765	32,762	38,553	71,315	1895
475	166	641	176	234	410	32,607	39,160	71,767	1,206	607	1,813	33,813	39,767	73,580	1896
481	165	646	172	249	421	33,807	40,787	74,594	1,201	628	1,829	35,008	41,415	76,423	1897
481	166	647	170	266	436	34,894	42,185	77,079	1,217	636	1,853	36,111	42,821	78,932	1898
481	165	646	166	249	415	36,183	43,650	79,833	1,212	627	1,839	37,395	44,277	81,672	1899
479	170	649	160	279	439	36,809	44,611	81,420	1,239	642	1,881	38,048	45,253	83,301	1900
482	170	652	157	294	451	37,743	45,579	83,322	1,214	652	1,866	38,957	46,231	85,188	1901
486	179	665	162	302	464	39,051	47,052	86,103	1,193	666	1,859	40,244	47,718	87,962	1902
550	188	738	160	326	486	40,680	48,786	89,466	1,213	660	1,873	41,893	49,446	91,339	1903

TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894 - - - - -	7,357	7,911	15,268	333	416	749	356	472	828	212	284	496	225	-	225
1895 - - - - -	7,764	8,134	15,898	369	452	821	380	441	821	274	420	694	152	-	152
1896 - - - - -	7,917	8,247	16,164	320	433	753	357	467	824	258	359	617	159	-	159
1897 - - - - -	7,973	8,474	16,447	366	444	810	336	374	710	230	319	549	206	-	206
1898 - - - - -	8,174	8,604	16,778	350	449	799	372	479	851	212	326	538	207	-	207
1899 - - - - -	8,229	8,668	16,897	323	464	787	331	477	808	205	242	447	211	-	211
1900 - - - - -	8,555	9,047	17,602	351	465	816	239	322	561	166	242	408	306	-	306
1901 - - - - -	8,771	9,188	17,959	363	423	786	335	542	877	211	369	580	419	-	419
1902 - - - - -	9,682	10,292	19,974	368	458	826	415	526	941	177	272	449	458	-	458
1903 - - - - -	9,819	9,996	19,815	318	420	738	335	391	726	167	314	481	285	-	285

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

necessary by Previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 38).

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions (see Table III.) excluding Idiot Establishments (since 1898 inclusive).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
33	13	46	35	31	66	8,551	9,127	17,678	130	70	200	8,681	9,197	17,878	-	-	-	1894
36	13	49	31	47	78	9,006	9,507	18,513	188	93	281	9,194	9,600	18,794	-	-	-	1895
35	11	46	17	52	69	9,063	9,569	18,632	133	89	222	9,196	9,658	18,854	-	-	-	1896
41	14	55	23	48	71	9,175	9,673	18,848	129	68	197	9,304	9,741	19,045	-	-	-	1897
37	10	47	31	63	94	9,383	9,931	19,314	146	73	219	9,529	10,004	19,533	7,816	7,698	15,514	1898
30	10	40	31	68	99	9,360	9,929	19,289	147	84	231	9,507	10,013	19,520	7,835	7,917	15,752	1899
34	9	43	30	71	101	9,681	10,156	19,837	139	91	230	9,820	10,247	20,067	8,075	8,117	16,192	1900
25	24	49	34	65	99	10,158	10,611	20,769	115	89	204	10,273	10,700	20,973	8,663	8,573	17,236	1901
91	19	110	26	67	93	11,217	11,634	22,851	151	82	233	11,368	11,716	23,084	9,578	9,414	18,992	1902
57	18	75	34	63	97	11,015	11,202	22,217	159	94	253	11,174	11,296	22,470	9,340	9,023	18,363	1903

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894 -	35,180	41,758	76,938	1,402	1,866	3,268	1,362	1,752	3,114	919	1,282	2,201	455	-	455
1895 -	36,926	43,034	79,960	1,423	1,864	3,287	1,419	1,788	3,207	982	1,461	2,443	381	-	381
1896 -	38,010	44,356	82,366	1,391	1,827	3,218	1,413	1,816	3,229	1,011	1,502	2,513	367	-	367
1897 -	39,278	46,388	85,666	1,453	1,874	3,327	1,339	1,767	3,106	1,086	1,612	2,698	423	-	423
1898 -	40,573	47,736	88,309	1,511	1,891	3,402	1,377	1,870	3,247	966	1,470	2,436	455	-	455
1899 -	42,096	49,696	91,792	1,467	1,939	3,406	1,358	1,865	3,223	1,046	1,515	2,561	458	-	458
1900 -	42,821	51,041	93,862	1,452	1,955	3,407	1,136	1,441	2,577	927	1,230	2,157	558	-	558
1901 -	44,577	53,105	97,682	1,473	1,952	3,425	1,180	1,638	2,818	941	1,387	2,328	661	-	661
1902 -	47,199	55,588	102,787	1,514	1,951	3,465	1,347	1,859	3,206	935	1,392	2,327	712	-	712
1903 -	49,295	57,358	106,653	1,461	1,916	3,377	1,163	1,565	2,728	927	1,451	2,378	515	-	515

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			G R A N D T O T A L			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
508	172	680	244	312	556	40,070	47,142	87,212	1,326	681	2,007	41,396	47,823	89,219	1894
521	178	699	233	315	548	41,885	48,640	90,525	1,365	681	2,046	43,250	49,321	92,571	1895
512	177	689	207	327	534	42,911	50,005	92,916	1,339	696	2,035	44,250	50,701	94,951	1896
525	180	705	219	341	560	44,323	52,162	96,485	1,330	696	2,026	45,653	52,858	98,511	1897
520	177	697	217	370	587	45,619	53,514	99,133	1,363	709	2,072	46,982	54,223	101,205	1898
514	176	690	215	362	577	47,154	55,553	102,707	1,359	711	2,070	48,513	56,264	104,777	1899
513	179	692	207	408	615	47,614	56,254	103,868	1,378	733	2,111	48,992	56,987	105,979	1900
511	194	705	211	417	628	49,554	58,693	108,247	1,329	741	2,070	50,883	59,434	110,317	1901
582	199	781	209	430	639	52,498	61,419	113,917	1,344	749	2,093	53,842	62,168	116,010	1902
609	208	817	229	451	680	54,199	62,949	117,148	1,372	754	2,126	55,571	63,703	119,274	1903

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylams.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894 -	2,581	3,600	6,181	162	259	421	100	153	253	54	103	157	88	-	88
1895 -	2,641	3,355	5,996	166	262	428	116	176	292	76	164	240	77	-	77
1896 -	2,879	3,309	6,188	135	220	355	99	173	272	83	151	234	95	-	95
1897 -	2,760	3,429	6,189	136	232	368	110	162	272	97	159	256	118	-	118
1898 -	2,699	3,469	6,168	137	223	360	106	155	261	68	125	193	104	-	104
1899 -	2,933	3,636	6,569	156	264	420	110	153	263	74	122	196	102	-	102
1900 -	2,923	3,781	6,704	155	211	366	77	110	187	69	104	173	146	-	146
1901 -	3,020	3,650	6,670	142	230	372	87	160	247	58	122	180	230	-	230
1902 -	3,193	3,859	7,052	154	219	373	130	205	335	53	147	200	265	-	265
1903 -	3,167	4,095	7,262	139	232	371	124	153	277	70	101	171	176	-	176

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

- - - - - DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			G R A N D T O T A L.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
7	4	11	6	9	15	2,998	4,128	7,126	3	1	4	3,001	4,129	7,130	1894
14	6	20	5	11	16	3,095	3,974	7,069	-	4	4	3,095	3,978	7,073	1895
12	9	21	2	11	13	3,305	3,873	7,178	-	-	-	3,305	3,873	7,178	1896
8	8	16	4	6	10	3,233	3,996	7,229	1	-	1	3,234	3,996	7,230	1897
6	7	13	8	14	22	3,128	3,993	7,121	-	-	-	3,128	3,993	7,121	1898
7	2	9	3	10	13	3,385	4,187	7,572	2	1	3	3,387	4,188	7,575	1899
12	4	16	2	17	19	3,384	4,227	7,611	1	-	1	3,385	4,227	7,612	1900
7	8	15	9	18	27	3,553	4,188	7,741	2	1	3	3,555	4,189	7,744	1901
3	5	8	8	16	24	3,806	4,451	8,257	-	-	-	3,806	4,451	8,257	1902
9	4	13	8	21	29	3,693	4,606	8,299	-	-	-	3,693	4,606	8,299	1903

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospital (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894 -	1,353	1,624	2,977	155	184	339	176	218	394	112	115	227	120	-	120
1895 -	1,791	1,738	3,529	156	213	369	134	179	313	92	143	235	81	-	81
1896 -	1,661	1,722	3,383	133	177	310	203	186	389	111	156	267	42	-	42
1897 -	1,699	2,055	3,754	125	195	320	130	162	292	180	292	472	49	-	49
1898 -	1,791	1,706	3,497	174	200	374	136	255	391	86	144	230	82	-	82
1899 -	2,041	1,815	3,856	131	183	314	203	593	796	165	392	557	84	-	84
1900 -	1,630	1,887	3,517	131	218	349	145	182	327	93	139	232	142	-	142
1901 -	2,136	2,999	5,135	151	209	360	80	127	207	82	142	224	157	-	157
1902 -	2,346	2,857	5,203	162	219	381	305	455	760	190	227	417	190	-	190
1903 -	2,923	3,359	6,282	146	163	309	153	221	374	178	306	484	109	-	109

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged not Recovered.) Transferred to other Institutions.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
7	—	7	40	55	95	1,963	2,196	4,159	105	59	164	2,068	2,255	4,323	801	1,041	1,842	1894
15	2	17	29	54	83	2,298	2,329	4,627	103	43	146	2,401	2,372	4,773	1,294	1,168	2,462	1895
8	2	10	19	59	78	2,177	2,302	4,479	99	49	148	2,276	2,351	4,627	1,241	1,276	2,517	1896
17	4	21	34	57	91	2,234	2,765	4,999	82	50	132	2,316	2,815	5,131	1,341	1,702	3,043	1897
18	1	19	33	95	128	2,320	2,401	4,721	116	64	180	2,436	2,465	4,901	1,342	1,398	2,740	1898
17	2	19	37	63	100	2,678	3,048	5,726	90	47	137	2,768	3,095	5,863	1,611	1,974	3,585	1899
7	—	7	32	76	108	2,180	2,502	4,682	120	58	178	2,300	2,560	4,860	1,124	1,487	2,611	1900
8	—	8	30	80	110	2,644	3,557	6,201	105	45	150	2,749	3,602	6,351	1,653	2,503	4,156	1901
11	1	12	30	84	114	3,234	3,843	7,077	93	57	150	3,327	3,900	7,227	2,230	2,734	4,964	1902
18	5	23	36	87	123	3,563	4,141	7,704	96	64	160	3,659	4,205	7,864	2,504	2,961	5,465	1903

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894 -	3,250	2,677	5,927	81	60	141	131	103	234	68	56	124	20	-	20
1895 -	3,550	2,967	6,517	73	58	131	164	120	284	80	64	144	15	-	15
1896	3,304	2,819	6,123	92	61	153	147	122	269	74	79	153	15	-	15
1897 -	3,653	3,006	6,659	97	72	169	135	128	263	75	57	132	13	-	13
1898 -	3,672	3,236	6,908	114	62	176	135	123	258	72	70	142	23	-	23
1899	3,945	3,517	7,462	125	63	188	169	83	252	69	80	149	20	-	20
1900 -	4,018	3,748	7,766	107	66	173	97	99	196	57	53	110	28	-	28
1901 -	4,030	3,642	7,672	92	75	167	116	119	235	72	72	144	20	-	20
1902 -	4,474	4,145	8,619	104	79	183	140	134	274	58	61	119	27	-	27
1903 -	4,471	4,149	8,620	102	85	187	134	125	259	49	52	101	19	-	19

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year - - - - -

1894 -	27,538	33,534	61,072	1,009	1,387	2,396	948	1,186	2,134	684	981	1,665	231	-	231
1895 -	28,374	34,368	62,742	1,035	1,364	2,399	998	1,297	2,295	727	1,079	1,806	214	-	214
1896 -	29,730	35,822	65,552	1,039	1,358	2,397	977	1,332	2,309	737	1,117	1,854	216	-	216
1897 -	30,649	37,259	67,908	1,062	1,382	2,444	978	1,327	2,305	746	1,114	1,860	229	-	229
1898 -	31,851	38,735	70,586	1,091	1,413	2,504	996	1,335	2,331	743	1,115	1,858	232	-	232
1899 -	32,858	40,128	72,986	1,088	1,432	2,520	1,008	1,211	2,219	753	1,045	1,798	231	-	231
1900 -	33,630	41,144	74,774	1,060	1,453	2,513	843	1,032	1,875	713	929	1,642	229	-	229
1901 -	34,900	42,270	77,170	1,075	1,459	2,534	855	1,158	2,013	717	979	1,696	238	-	238
1902 -	36,497	43,874	80,371	1,105	1,442	2,547	782	1,109	1,891	660	1,000	1,660	229	-	229
1903 -	37,823	45,172	82,995	1,110	1,448	2,558	791	1,071	1,862	668	993	1,661	202	-	202

Hospitals, &c., &c. in each of the Years 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
10	3	13	10	10	20	3,570	2,909	6,479	41	33	74	3,611	2,942	6,553	1894
17	4	21	23	17	40	3,922	3,230	7,152	56	27	83	3,978	3,257	7,235	1895
11	1	12	14	9	23	3,657	3,091	6,748	39	19	58	3,696	3,110	6,806	1896
19	2	21	11	13	24	4,003	3,278	7,281	30	11	41	4,033	3,289	7,322	1897
15	4	19	11	13	24	4,042	3,508	7,550	34	18	52	4,076	3,526	7,602	1898
11	2	13	11	16	27	4,350	3,761	8,111	28	21	49	4,378	3,782	8,160	1899
12	5	17	16	22	38	4,335	3,993	8,328	43	23	66	4,378	4,016	8,394	1900
10	7	17	10	19	29	4,350	3,934	8,284	29	29	58	4,379	3,963	8,342	1901
18	5	23	12	9	21	4,833	4,433	9,266	38	31	69	4,871	4,464	9,335	1902
15	7	22	10	15	25	4,800	4,433	9,233	41	38	79	4,841	4,471	9,312	1903

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

476	162	638	187	246	433	31,073	37,496	68,569	1,184	595	1,779	32,257	38,091	70,348	1894
477	164	641	182	237	419	32,007	38,509	70,516	1,182	583	1,765	33,189	39,092	72,281	1895
478	166	644	174	242	416	33,351	40,037	73,388	1,198	614	1,812	34,549	40,651	75,200	1896
478	165	643	171	257	428	34,313	41,504	75,817	1,198	630	1,828	35,511	42,134	77,645	1897
481	164	645	168	257	425	35,562	43,019	78,581	1,202	625	1,827	36,764	43,644	80,408	1898
481	167	648	165	262	427	36,584	44,245	80,829	1,213	624	1,837	37,797	44,869	82,666	1899
476	169	645	158	286	444	37,109	45,013	82,122	1,201	631	1,832	38,310	45,644	83,954	1900
485	174	659	159	298	457	38,429	46,338	84,767	1,185	648	1,833	39,614	46,986	86,600	1901
509	184	693	161	314	475	39,943	47,923	87,866	1,193	658	1,851	41,136	48,581	89,717	1902
556	188	744	167	328	495	41,317	49,200	90,517	1,215	650	1,865	42,532	49,850	92,382	1903

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in the following 10-year periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and Total Number

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions - - - - -											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive -	35·58	44·33	39·98	39·61	51·62	45·99	26·79	32·17	29·71	31·26	37·76	34·64
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive -	35·82	44·27	40·16	39·53	53·26	47·24	29·36	40·26	35·11	31·09	40·43	36·44
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive -	35·07	41·94	38·61	41·59	53·54	48·29	30·98	39·01	35·40	31·87	41·15	37·30
1894 - - - - -	35·08	45·51	40·48	48·65	62·26	56·21	28·09	32·42	30·56	25·47	36·27	31·65
1895 - - - - -	34·01	41·24	37·71	44·98	57·96	52·13	30·52	39·90	35·56	27·73	39·04	34·58
1896 - - - - -	36·36	40·2	38·28	42·19	50·81	47·14	27·73	37·04	33·01	32·17	42·06	37·93
1897 - - - - -	34·62	40·46	37·63	37·16	52·25	45·43	32·74	43·32	38·31	42·17	49·84	46·63
1898 - - - - -	33·02	40·32	36·76	39·14	49·67	45·06	28·49	32·36	30·67	32·08	38·34	35·87
1899 - - - - -	35·64	41·94	38·88	48·30	56·90	53·37	33·23	32·08	32·55	36·10	50·41	43·85
1900 - - - - -	34·17	41·79	38·09	44·16	45·38	44·85	32·22	34·16	33·33	41·57	42·98	42·40
1901 - - - - -	34·43	39·73	37·14	39·12	54·37	47·33	25·97	29·52	28·16	27·49	33·06	31·03
1902 - - - - -	32·98	37·50	35·31	41·85	47·82	45·16	31·33	38·97	35·60	29·94	54·04	44·54
1903 - - - - -	32·25	40·97	36·65	43·71	55·24	50·27	37·01	39·13	38·15	41·92	32·17	35·55
Averages of the 10 years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive	34·26	40·96	37·69	42·93	53·27	48·70	30·73	35·89	33·59	33·66	41·82	38·40

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

inclusive] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, 1894 to 1903, and also in each of the Years 1894 to 1903, inclusive, together with the proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.												Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.			YEAR.
Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
43·36	—	43·35	23·34	42·07	26·94	12·11	16·00	14·28	34·81	42·84	38·84	8·17	9·13	8·67	Averages of the ten years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
57·82	—	57·66	8·77	20·73	11·63	12·92	16·70	14·96	35·64	43·99	39·91	7·63	8·57	8·14	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
48·76	—	48·76	27·40	44·49	31·51	18·45	20·33	19·12	35·22	42·17	38·81	7·47	8·12	7·82	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
39·11	—	39·11	21·21	30·77	23·91	17·14	29·03	22·73	35·06	45·23	40·31	7·48	8·76	8·17	1894.
50·65	—	50·65	38·88	46·15	40·81	16·12	23·40	20·51	34·36	41·80	38·18	7·39	8·17	7·81	1895.
59·75	—	59·75	34·29	81·82	45·65	11·76	21·15	18·84	36·47	40·47	38·53	7·70	7·75	7·73	1896.
57·28	—	57·28	19·51	57·14	29·09	17·39	12·50	14·08	35·24	41·31	38·35	7·29	7·66	7·49	1897.
50·24	—	50·24	16·22	70·00	27·66	25·81	22·22	23·40	33·34	40·21	36·87	6·86	7·46	7·18	1898.
48·34	—	48·34	23·30	20·00	22·50	9·68	14·71	13·13	36·16	42·17	39·26	7·18	7·54	7·37	1899.
47·71	—	47·71	35·29	44·44	37·21	6·67	23·94	18·81	34·96	41·62	38·37	7·11	7·51	7·33	1900.
54·89	—	54·89	28·00	33·33	30·61	26·47	27·69	27·27	34·98	39·47	37·27	7·17	7·14	7·15	1901.
57·86	—	57·86	3·30	26·32	7·27	30·77	23·88	25·81	33·93	38·26	36·13	7·25	7·25	7·25	1902.
61·75	—	61·75	15·79	22·22	17·33	23·53	33·33	29·90	33·53	41·12	37·35	6·81	7·32	7·08	1893.
52·76	—	52·76	23·58	43·22	28·20	18·53	23·19	21·45	34·80	41·17	38·06	7·22	7·66	7·46	Averages of the 10 years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident - - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	13·00	8·61	10·63	10·73	6·36	8·36	12·55	9·07	10·71	10·79	7·40	8·99	9·38	·66	9·08
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	12·09	8·19	9·95	8·69	4·87	6·56	13·31	8·64	10·83	9·64	7·45	8·41	6·97	1·58	6·61
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	12·01	8·37	10·01	9·19	4·59	6·57	15·01	9·86	12·12	10·78	6·60	8·33	6·76	2·61	6·82
1894 - - - - -	11·80	7·98	9·70	8·03	4·33	5·88	13·82	8·68	10·97	9·94	5·71	7·45	8·66	-	8·66
1895 - - - - -	12·51	8·63	10·34	7·05	4·25	5·46	16·43	9·25	12·37	11·00	5·93	7·97	7·01	-	7·01
1896 - - - - -	11·11	7·87	9·34	8·85	4·49	6·38	15·05	9·16	11·65	10·04	7·07	8·25	6·94	-	6·94
1897 - - - - -	11·92	8·07	9·81	9·13	5·21	6·91	13·80	9·65	11·41	10·05	5·12	7·10	5·68	-	5·68
1898 - - - - -	11·53	8·35	9·79	10·45	4·39	7·03	13·55	9·21	11·07	9·69	6·28	7·64	9·91	-	9·91
1899 - - - - -	12·01	8·76	10·22	11·49	4·40	7·46	16·77	6·85	11·36	9·16	7·66	8·29	8·66	-	8·66
1900 - - - - -	11·95	9·11	10·39	10·09	4·54	6·88	11·51	9·59	10·45	7·99	5·71	6·70	12·23	-	12·23
1901 - - - - -	11·55	8·62	9·94	8·56	5·14	6·59	13·57	10·28	11·67	10·04	7·35	8·49	8·40	-	8·40
1902 - - - - -	12·26	9·45	10·72	9·41	5·48	7·18	17·90	12·08	14·49	8·79	6·10	7·17	11·79	-	11·79
1903 - - - - -	11·82	9·18	10·39	9·19	5·87	7·31	16·94	11·67	13·91	7·34	5·24	6·08	9·41	-	9·41
Averages of the 10 years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive.	11·85	8·60	10·06	9·23	4·81	6·71	14·93	9·64	11·94	9·40	6·22	7·51	8·87	-	8·87

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and 1894 to 1903 ; and also in each of the 10 years 1894 to 1903.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.																YEAR.
Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2·73	3·30	2·83	7·54	4·93	5·97	12·43	8·40	10·28	5·10	5·16	5·13	12·19	8·35	10·17	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	
3·58	2·60	3·33	6·73	6·00	6·28	11·70	8·01	9·70	3·86	5·16	4·29	11·40	7·96	9·55	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	
3·37	1·50	2·91	7·12	5·41	6·13	11·79	8·29	9·82	3·35	4·33	3·67	11·47	8·13	9·66	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	
2·10	1·85	2·04	5·35	4·07	4·62	11·49	7·76	9·45	3·46	5·55	4·16	11·19	7·72	9·32	1894.	
3·56	2·44	3·27	12·64	7·17	9·54	12·25	8·38	10·14	4·73	4·63	4·70	11·99	8·33	10·01	1895.	
2·30	·60	1·86	8·05	3·72	5·53	10·97	7·72	9·19	3·26	3·09	3·20	10·70	7·65	9·05	1896.	
3·97	1·21	3·27	6·43	5·06	5·61	11·67	7·90	9·60	2·50	1·75	2·24	11·36	7·81	9·43	1897.	
3·12	2·44	2·95	6·55	5·06	5·65	11·37	8·15	9·61	2·83	2·88	2·85	11·09	8·08	9·45	1898.	
2·29	1·20	2·01	6·67	6·11	6·32	11·89	8·50	10·03	2·31	3·37	2·67	11·58	8·43	9·87	1899.	
2·52	2·96	2·64	10·13	7·69	8·56	11·68	8·87	10·14	3·58	3·65	3·60	11·43	8·80	10·00	1900.	
2·06	4·02	2·58	6·29	6·38	6·35	11·32	8·49	9·77	2·45	4·48	3·16	11·05	8·43	9·63	1901.	
3·54	2·72	3·32	7·45	2·87	4·42	12·10	9·25	10·55	3·19	4·71	3·73	11·84	9·19	10·40	1902.	
2·7	3·72	2·96	5·99	4·57	5·05	11·62	9·01	10·20	3·37	5·85	4·24	11·38	8·97	10·08	1903.	
2·82	2·32	2·69	7·56	5·27	6·17	11·64	8·40	9·87	3·17	4·00	3·46	11·36	8·34	9·72	Averages of the 10 years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive.	

Statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

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TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total Number under Treatment in the following 10-Year

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding an Idiot Establishment).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	9·89	6·78	8·23	7·49	4·49	5·88	8·86	6·30	7·50	7·76	5·27	6·44	5·48	·62	5·36
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	9·40	6·57	7·87	6·32	3·52	4·76	9·38	6·02	7·59	7·11	5·52	6·21	4·05	1·47	3·94
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	9·33	6·70	7·91	6·70	3·40	4·83	10·61	7·05	8·62	7·77	4·77	6·02	3·64	2·48	3·70
1894 - - - -	9·24	6·41	7·74	5·78	3·22	4·31	9·62	5·88	7·51	7·40	4·37	5·63	4·40	-	4·40
1895 - - - -	9·61	6·89	8·15	5·13	3·11	3·98	11·56	6·71	8·85	8·14	4·38	5·89	3·94	-	3·94
1896 - - - -	8·69	6·36	7·43	6·61	3·34	4·75	10·40	6·72	8·33	7·32	5·26	6·09	4·09	-	4·09
1897 - - - -	9·30	6·48	7·77	6·68	3·84	5·08	10·08	7·24	8·47	6·91	3·54	4·89	3·07	-	3·07
1898 - - - -	9·05	6·78	7·82	7·54	3·28	5·17	9·80	6·58	7·95	7·45	4·76	5·83	5·05	-	5·05
1899 - - - -	9·37	7·08	8·13	8·52	3·25	5·52	12·44	4·45	7·82	6·60	5·28	5·82	4·37	-	4·37
1900 - - - -	9·38	7·34	8·27	7·37	3·38	5·08	8·54	6·87	7·61	6·15	4·31	5·10	5·02	-	5·02
1901 - - - -	9·04	6·86	7·85	6·25	3·84	4·88	9·83	7·26	8·34	7·65	5·19	6·19	3·03	-	3·03
1902 - - - -	9·48	7·46	8·39	6·87	4·05	5·28	10·39	7·21	8·55	6·20	4·38	5·11	3·79	-	3·79
1903 - - - -	9·07	7·23	8·08	6·98	4·44	5·54	11·52	7·99	9·49	5·29	3·58	4·25	3·69	-	3·69
Averages of the 10 years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive.	9·22	6·89	7·96	6·77	3·58	4·96	10·42	6·69	8·29	6·91	4·51	5·48	4·05	-	4·05

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and 1894 to 1903; and also in each of the Years 1894 to 1903 inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.50	2.95	2.59	5.45	3.53	4.30	9.33	6.48	7.84	4.36	4.40	4.38	9.19	6.46	7.76	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive,
3.21	2.39	3.01	4.88	4.56	4.70	9.00	6.33	7.57	3.39	4.42	3.74	8.81	6.31	7.48	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
3.10	1.39	2.68	5.62	4.09	4.72	9.08	6.49	7.69	2.98	3.78	3.25	8.89	6.45	7.58	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
1.97	1.74	1.91	4.10	3.21	3.60	8.91	6.17	7.43	3.09	4.85	3.69	8.72	6.15	7.34	1894.
3.26	2.25	3.00	9.87	5.39	7.30	9.36	6.64	7.90	4.10	3.96	4.10	9.19	6.60	7.81	1895.
2.15	.56	1.74	6.76	2.75	4.31	8.52	6.18	7.26	2.91	2.73	2.85	8.35	6.13	7.17	1896.
3.62	1.11	2.98	5.02	3.81	4.29	9.03	6.28	7.55	2.26	1.58	2.02	8.83	6.22	7.43	1897.
2.88	2.26	2.73	5.07	3.51	4.09	8.86	6.56	7.62	2.49	2.54	2.51	8.68	6.50	7.51	1898.
2.14	1.14	1.88	5.12	4.42	4.68	9.23	6.77	7.90	2.06	2.95	2.37	9.02	6.72	7.79	1899.
2.34	2.79	2.46	7.73	5.39	6.18	9.10	7.10	8.02	3.12	3.14	3.13	8.94	7.05	7.92	1900.
1.96	3.61	2.41	4.74	4.56	4.62	8.78	6.70	7.65	2.18	3.91	2.80	8.61	6.67	7.56	1901.
3.09	2.51	2.94	5.74	2.09	3.29	9.21	7.22	8.13	2.83	4.14	3.30	9.05	7.18	8.05	1902.
2.46	3.37	2.69	4.37	3.33	3.68	8.86	7.04	7.88	2.99	5.04	3.72	8.71	7.02	7.81	1903.
2.59	2.13	2.47	5.85	3.85	4.60	8.99	6.67	7.73	2.80	3.48	3.05	8.81	6.62	7.64	Averages of the 10 years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

Statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO ADMISSIONS, excluding Reception Orders having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Admissions Idiot Establishments); and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, State

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Averages of each Five-Year Period.			Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1873 - - -	32·46	41·34	36·96	34·78	42·75	38·78	12·27	8·26	10·16
1874 - - -	35·85	45·21	40·53				12·25	8·51	10·29
1875 - - -	36·10	42·77	39·44				13·15	8·80	10·85
1876 - - -	36·12	43·18	39·69				12·05	8·32	10·08
1877 - - -	33·39	41·25	37·30				12·03	8·01	9·90
1878 - - -	36·02	43·85	39·94	36·11	43·68	39·97	12·17	8·08	10·00
1879 - - -	37·25	43·54	40·50				12·30	8·88	10·47
1880 - - -	37·06	43·28	40·29				10·80	7·58	9·08
1881 - - -	34·85	44·46	39·72				11·33	7·43	9·24
1882 - - -	35·39	43·27	39·41				11·11	7·37	9·11
1883 - - -	34·79	42·00	38·50	35·55	44·47	40·11	11·67	7·60	9·47
1884 - - -	35·34	45·17	40·33				11·45	7·86	9·51
1885 - - -	38·14	45·56	41·99				10·70	8·24	9·37
1886 - - -	35·55	46·55	41·16				11·90	8·43	10·03
1887 - - -	33·93	43·05	38·56				11·14	8·20	9·56
1888 - - -	34·10	43·04	38·71	35·36	42·82	39·22	11·62	8·03	9·69
1889 - - -	35·57	41·78	38·81				11·59	8·00	9·65
1890 - - -	34·77	42·03	38·59				12·03	8·54	10·14
1891 - - -	37·49	44·36	41·04				12·03	8·33	10·02
1892 - - -	34·89	42·85	38·94				11·40	8·46	9·81
1893 - - -	35·04	41·63	38·45	35·23	42·09	38·76	11·33	8·34	9·71
1894 - - -	35·06	45·23	40·31				11·19	7·72	9·32
1895 - - -	34·36	41·80	38·18				11·99	8·33	10·01
1896 - - -	36·47	40·47	38·53				10·70	7·65	9·05
1897 - - -	35·24	41·31	38·35				11·36	7·81	9·43
1898 - - -	33·34	40·21	36·87	34·67	40·35	37·58	11·09	8·08	9·45
1899 - - -	36·16	42·17	39·26				11·58	8·43	9·87
1900 - - -	34·96	41·62	38·37				11·43	8·80	10·00
1901 - - -	34·98	39·47	37·27				11·05	8·43	9·63
1902 - - -	33·93	38·26	36·13				11·84	9·19	10·40
1903 - - -	33·53	41·12	37·35	—	—	—	11·38	8·97	10·08

ansfers, Re-admissions (from 1891) on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous
o Idiot Establishments ; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT (including
cluding Idiot Establishments) in Five-year Periods, from 1873 to 1902 inclusive, and in 1903,
ylums, and private Single Patients.

Year.	Averages of each Five-Year Period.			Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			Averages of each Five-Year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
73 - - -	12·35	8·38	10·26	9·90	11·44	10·72	11·03	11·99	11·54
74 - - -				11·40	12·70	12·09			
75 - - -				11·62	12·14	11·90			
76 - - -				11·60	12·33	11·99			
77 - - -				10·63	11·32	11·00			
78 - - -	11·54	7·87	9·58	11·28	11·90	11·61	10·63	11·41	11·05
79 - - -				10·91	11·59	11·28			
80 - - -				10·66	11·41	11·07			
81 - - -				10·20	11·31	10·80			
82 - - -				10·09	10·84	10·50			
83 - - -	11·37	8·07	9·59	10·18	10·88	10·56	9·70	10·61	10·20
84 - - -				10·04	11·03	10·58			
85 - - -				9·76	10·49	10·16			
86 - - -				9·32	10·58	10·00			
87 - - -				9·19	10·08	9·68			
88 - - -	11·73	8·27	9·86	9·19	10·33	9·81	9·78	10·52	10·18
89 - - -				9·34	10·02	9·71			
90 - - -				9·65	10·57	10·15			
91 - - -				10·66	11·06	10·88			
92 - - -				10·08	10·60	10·37			
93 - - -	11·31	7·97	9·50	9·90	10·49	10·22	9·71	10·22	9·99
94 - - -				9·65	11·01	10·39			
95 - - -				9·67	10·32	10·02			
96 - - -				9·91	9·67	9·78			
97 - - -				9·42	9·63	9·53			
98 - - -	11·40	8·59	9·87	8·80	9·28	9·06	9·19	9·29	9·25
99 - - -				9·25	9·46	9·37			
0 - - -				9·12	9·37	9·27			
1 - - -				9·25	9·04	9·13			
2 - - -				9·53	9·29	9·40			
3 - - -	—	—	—	8·94	9·36	9·17	—	—	—

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES:									
Anglesey - - -	59	40	99	-	-	-	8	16	24
Beds - - -	200	208	408	1	1	2	12	21	33
Berks - - -	216	251	467	2	-	2	25	40	65
Brecknock - -	59	89	148	-	-	-	6	11	17
Bucks - - -	241	290	531	1	1	2	15	37	52
Cambridge - -	107	142	249	-	-	-	3	7	10
Isle of Ely - -	84	114	198	-	-	-	3	6	9
Cardigan - - -	54	69	123	-	-	-	13	17	30
Carmarthen - -	125	135	260	-	-	-	22	22	44
Carnarvon - - -	99	94	193	-	-	-	14	21	35
Chester - - -	525	642	1,167	6	1	7	71	88	159
Cornwall - - -	382	441	823	6	3	9	33	73	106
Isles of Scilly -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland - -	274	243	517	6	2	8	68	46	114
Denbigh - - -	104	97	201	-	-	-	19	35	54
Derby - - -	379	369	748	1	1	2	71	67	138
Devon - - -	468	607	1,075	15	9	24	85	99	184
Dorset - - -	292	320	612	5	2	7	26	42	68
Durham - - -	563	514	1,077	4	1	5	79	104	183
Essex - - -	696	1,131	1,827	14	9	23	60	93	153
Flint - - -	75	81	156	-	-	-	12	20	32
Glamorgan - - -	658	519	1,177	1	-	1	34	29	63
Gloucester - - -	398	515	913	3	2	5	55	76	131
Hereford - - -	188	196	384	4	1	5	18	32	50
Herts - - -	327	413	740	3	-	3	20	31	51
Hunts - - -	51	77	128	-	-	-	3	6	9
Kent - - -	958	1,197	2,155	2	3	5	120	150	270
Lancaster - - -	1,425	1,575	3,000	19	9	28	338	378	716
Leicester - - -	219	257	476	-	-	-	35	40	75
Lincoln :									
Holland Division -	65	87	152	-	-	-	11	10	21
Kesteven Division	83	123	206	-	-	-	18	17	35
Lindsey Division -	194	220	414	-	-	-	22	21	43

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties,
Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st of January 1904.

shown by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B. This is caused by the fact that the compiled from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
12	28	40	79	84	163	—	—	—	79	84	163	Anglesey.
26	39	65	239	269	508	3	—	3	242	269	511	Beds.
11	15	26	254	306	560	4	—	4	258	306	564	Berks.
5	8	13	70	108	178	4	1	5	74	109	183	Brecknock.
16	26	42	273	354	627	2	2	4	275	356	631	Bucks.
13	21	34	123	170	293	2	—	2	125	170	295	Cambridge.
5	7	12	92	127	219	—	—	—	92	127	219	Isle of Ely.
22	49	71	89	135	224	3	—	3	92	135	227	Cardigan.
51	91	142	198	248	446	3	—	3	201	248	449	Carmarthen.
25	43	68	138	158	296	1	—	1	139	158	297	Carnarvon.
41	54	95	643	785	1,428	18	5	23	661	790	1,451	Chester.
14	27	41	435	544	979	5	2	7	440	546	986	Cornwall.
—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	Isles of Scilly.
10	16	26	358	307	665	11	3	14	369	310	679	Cumberland.
21	34	55	144	166	310	—	—	—	144	166	310	Denbigh.
34	44	78	485	481	966	1	1	2	486	482	968	Derby.
68	113	181	636	828	1,464	5	7	12	641	835	1,476	Devon.
21	46	67	344	410	754	3	1	4	347	411	758	Dorset.
21	36	57	667	655	1,322	11	5	16	678	660	1,338	Durham.
61	97	158	831	1,330	2,161	13	4	17	844	1,334	2,178	Essex.
9	12	21	96	113	209	1	1	2	97	114	211	Flint.
58	103	161	751	651	1,402	13	5	18	764	656	1,420	Glamorgan.
46	87	133	502	680	1,182	4	—	4	506	680	1,186	Gloucester.
35	44	79	245	273	518	1	—	1	246	273	519	Hereford.
12	27	39	362	471	833	7	1	8	369	472	841	Herts.
—	2	2	54	85	139	—	—	—	54	85	139	Hunts.
44	37	81	1,124	1,387	2,511	19	12	31	1,143	1,399	2,542	Kent.
31	50	81	1,813	2,012	3,825	131	86	217	1,944	2,098	4,042	Lancaster.
34	40	74	288	337	625	1	—	1	289	337	626	Leicester.
14	20	34	90	117	207	3	—	3	93	117	210	Lincoln :
5	21	26	106	161	267	2	—	2	108	161	269	Holland Div.
33	61	94	249	302	551	3	1	4	252	303	555	Kesteven Div.
												Lindsey Div.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties. County Boroughs and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>contd.</i>									
London - - -	6,825	9,294	16,119	249	198	447	3,208	3,464	6,672
Merioneth - - -	37	45	82	-	-	-	13	15	28
Middlesex - - -	696	957	1,653	48	109	157	67	54	121
Monmouth - - -	333	291	624	2	-	2	20	29	49
Montgomery - - -	69	89	158	-	-	-	10	19	29
Norfolk - - -	343	450	793	-	-	-	26	53	79
Northampton - - -	223	285	508	-	-	-	22	41	63
Soke of Peterborough	53	43	96	-	-	-	8	12	20
Northumberland - - -	408	304	712	1	-	1	20	28	48
Notts - - -	226	207	433	-	-	-	23	42	65
Oxford - - -	196	245	441	1	-	1	24	27	51
Pembroke - - -	93	82	175	-	-	-	5	13	18
Radnor - - -	43	48	91	-	-	-	3	3	6
Rutland - - -	25	24	49	-	-	-	2	1	3
Salop - - -	246	285	531	-	-	-	30	59	89
Somerset - - -	487	635	1,122	16	9	25	58	80	138
Southampton - - -	485	490	975	-	1	1	43	56	99
Isle of Wight - - -	86	140	226	2	-	2	11	9	20
Stafford - - -	733	727	1,460	5	7	12	135	227	362
Suffolk, East - - -	210	248	458	1	2	3	32	38	70
„ West - - -	105	111	216	-	-	-	13	17	30
Surrey - - -	496	690	1,186	12	3	15	56	85	141
Sussex, East - - -	264	346	610	1	1	2	23	44	72
„ West - - -	217	307	524	-	-	-	25	25	50
Warwick - - -	328	429	757	9	3	12	31	45	76
Westmorland - - -	60	62	122	-	-	-	21	22	43
Wilts - - -	422	526	948	1	-	1	56	74	130
Worcester - - -	392	520	912	1	3	4	41	58	99
York (East Riding) -	180	200	380	-	-	-	8	22	30
„ (North Riding)	300	319	619	2	-	2	21	31	52
„ (West Riding) -	1,057	1,099	2,156	8	5	13	121	170	291
TOTAL (of Adminis- trative Counties) }	25,207	30,555	55,762	453	386	839	5,500	6,518	12,018

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
51	100	151	10,333	13,056	23,389	293	269	562	10,626	13,325	23,951	London.
9	16	25	59	76	135	1	—	1	60	76	136	Merioneth.
13	29	42	824	1,149	1,973	17	13	30	841	1,162	2,003	Middlesex.
32	53	85	387	373	760	6	3	9	393	376	769	Monmouth.
8	18	26	87	126	213	3	—	3	90	126	216	Montgomery.
49	77	126	413	580	998	4	2	6	422	582	1,004	Norfolk.
10	17	27	255	343	598	5	—	5	260	343	603	Northampton.
—	5	5	61	60	121	—	—	—	61	60	121	Soke of Peter- borough.
19	24	43	448	356	804	19	3	22	467	359	826	Northumberl'd.
30	29	59	279	278	557	1	—	1	280	278	558	Notts.
27	46	73	248	318	566	—	1	1	248	319	567	Oxford,
19	36	55	117	131	248	3	—	3	120	131	251	Pembroke.
8	7	15	54	58	112	—	—	—	54	58	112	Radnor.
2	2	4	29	27	56	—	—	—	29	27	56	Rutland.
13	20	33	289	364	653	2	1	3	291	365	656	Salop.
51	111	162	612	835	1,447	1	2	3	613	837	1,450	Somerset
28	44	72	556	591	1,147	27	5	32	583	596	1,179	Southampton.
9	9	18	108	158	266	—	—	—	108	158	266	Isle of Wight.
87	123	210	960	1,084	2,044	15	5	20	975	1,089	2,064	Stafford.
35	64	99	278	352	630	1	—	1	279	352	631	Suffolk, East.
21	23	44	139	151	290	1	—	1	140	151	291	„ West.
15	22	37	579	800	1,379	22	13	35	601	813	1,414	Surrey.
12	23	35	305	414	719	4	1	5	309	415	724	Sussex, East.
9	28	37	251	360	611	—	—	—	251	360	611	„ West.
21	28	49	389	505	894	4	4	8	393	509	902	Warwick.
—	3	3	81	87	168	2	—	2	83	87	170	Westmorland.
32	68	90	511	658	1,169	5	—	5	516	658	1,174	Wilts.
22	29	51	456	610	1,066	2	—	2	458	610	1,068	Worcester.
14	21	35	202	243	445	3	1	4	205	244	449	York, E. Rid.
18	19	37	341	369	710	6	3	9	347	372	719	„ N. Rid.
52	86	138	1,238	1,360	2,598	20	11	31	1,258	1,371	2,629	„ W. Rid.
1,514	2,468	3,982	32,674	39,927	72,601	741	474	1,215	33,415	40,401	73,816	TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES:									
Barrow-in-Furness -	52	55	107	1	—	1	5	6	11
Bath - - -	88	128	216	—	—	—	28	39	67
Birkenhead - -	124	168	292	—	—	—	22	37	59
Birmingham - -	838	748	1,586	—	1	1	99	125	224
Blackburn - - -	131	130	261	1	2	3	55	64	119
Bolton - - -	264	265	529	4	5	9	4	2	6
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	70	90	160	2	—	2	15	10	25
Bournemouth - -	48	53	101	—	—	—	1	1	2
Bradford - - -	285	279	564	2	3	5	73	56	129
Brighton - - -	216	307	523	—	—	—	40	35	75
Bristol - - -	380	435	815	27	7	34	181	306	487
Burnley - - -	99	127	226	—	—	—	31	36	67
Burton-on-Trent -	36	49	85	4	3	7	24	15	39
Bury - - -	62	65	127	—	—	—	20	9	29
Canterbury - - -	47	32	79	—	—	—	5	3	8
Cardiff - - -	266	330	596	4	3	7	4	10	14
Chester - - -	23	38	61	—	—	—	33	42	75
Coventry - - -	67	80	147	—	—	—	11	28	39
Croydon - - -	123	209	332	—	—	—	13	17	30
Derby - - -	137	154	291	—	—	—	9	9	18
Devonport - - -	66	68	134	—	—	—	17	13	30
Dudley - - -	59	57	116	—	—	—	20	39	59
Exeter - - -	72	107	179	4	1	5	12	19	31
Gateshead - - -	92	98	190	2	—	2	18	23	41
Gloucester - - -	43	61	104	—	—	—	4	7	11
Great Yarmouth -	43	41	84	1	3	4	32	46	78
Grimsby - - -	80	66	146	—	—	—	7	7	14
Halifax - - -	131	109	240	1	—	1	4	2	6
Hanley - - -	62	71	133	—	—	—	18	11	29
Hastings - - -	42	92	134	2	1	3	1	3	4
Huddersfield - -	83	104	187	—	—	—	17	17	34
Ipswich - - -	86	104	190	2	—	2	12	12	24
Kingston-upon-Hull -	236	256	492	2	—	2	16	19	35
Leeds - - -	448	465	913	6	9	15	66	80	146
Leicester - - -	286	302	588	—	—	—	24	32	56

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	3	3	58	64	122	-	-	-	58	64	122	Barrow-in-Furness.
1	1	2	117	168	285	1	1	2	118	169	287	Bath.
19	11	30	165	216	381	-	-	-	165	216	381	Birkenhead.
3	6	9	940	880	1,820	3	-	3	943	880	1,823	Birmingham
1	-	1	188	196	384	1	-	1	189	196	385	Blackburn.
4	6	10	276	278	554	-	-	-	276	278	554	Bolton.
-	-	-	87	100	187	15	2	17	102	102	204	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
4	2	6	53	56	109	-	-	-	53	56	109	Bournemouth.
6	7	13	366	345	711	-	-	-	366	345	711	Bradford.
21	29	50	277	371	648	1	1	2	278	372	650	Brighton.
28	67	95	616	815	1,431	3	5	8	619	820	1,439	Bristol.
1	2	3	131	165	296	-	-	-	131	165	296	Burnley.
2	5	7	66	72	138	-	-	-	66	72	138	Burton-on-Trent.
1	1	2	83	75	158	-	-	-	83	75	158	Bury.
2	3	5	54	38	92	1	-	1	55	38	93	Canterbury.
20	35	55	294	378	672	32	10	42	326	388	714	Cardiff.
3	1	4	59	81	140	2	-	2	61	81	142	Chester.
-	-	-	78	108	186	-	-	-	78	108	186	Coventry.
-	3	3	136	229	365	2	3	5	138	232	370	Croydon.
2	5	7	148	168	316	-	-	-	148	168	316	Derby.
-	-	-	83	81	164	-	-	-	83	81	164	Devonport.
14	22	36	93	118	211	-	-	-	93	118	211	Dudley.
23	18	41	111	145	256	-	-	-	111	145	256	Exeter.
6	2	8	118	123	241	-	-	-	118	123	241	Gateshead.
3	3	6	50	71	121	-	-	-	50	71	121	Gloucester.
3	9	12	79	99	178	-	-	-	79	99	178	Great Yarmouth.
-	-	-	87	73	160	-	-	-	87	73	160	Grimsby.
5	8	13	141	119	260	1	-	1	142	119	261	Halifax.
11	20	31	91	102	193	-	-	-	91	102	193	Hanley.
-	-	-	45	96	141	-	-	-	45	96	141	Hastings.
-	-	-	100	121	221	-	1	1	100	122	222	Huddersfield.
3	9	12	103	125	228	-	-	-	103	125	228	Ipswich.
9	10	19	263	285	548	14	5	19	277	290	567	Kingston-upon-Hull.
7	14	21	527	568	1,095	10	4	14	537	572	1,109	Leeds.
8	14	22	318	348	666	-	-	-	318	348	666	Leicester.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>contd.</i>									
Lincoln - - -	55	60	115	1	1	2	16	15	31
Liverpool - - -	986	1,444	2,430	12	9	21	202	179	381
Manchester - - -	603	702	1,305	10	4	14	233	260	498
Middlesbrough - - -	113	103	216	-	-	-	1	6	7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	372	301	673	-	-	-	5	5	10
Newport (Mon.) - - -	90	99	189	-	-	-	-	2	2
Northampton - - -	127	105	232	-	-	-	9	8	17
Norwich - - -	140	171	311	-	-	-	31	36	67
Nottingham - - -	332	364	696	3	-	3	112	119	231
Oldham - - -	119	143	262	5	5	10	70	69	139
Oxford - - -	47	94	141	1	1	2	7	13	20
Plymouth - - -	121	145	266	4	3	7	47	67	114
Portsmouth - - -	217	250	467	19	7	26	67	88	155
Preston - - -	117	175	292	-	-	-	66	46	112
Reading - - -	58	77	135	-	-	-	22	22	44
Rochdale - - -	75	92	167	1	-	1	37	41	78
Rotherham - - -	68	61	129	-	-	-	25	16	41
St. Helens - - -	97	79	176	1	-	1	23	18	41
Salford - - -	286	242	523	7	4	11	116	143	259
Sheffield - - -	314	382	696	3	1	4	144	142	286
Southampton - - -	107	138	245	1	1	2	54	59	113
South Shields - - -	77	61	138	-	-	-	19	22	41
Stockport - - -	123	152	275	2	1	3	44	61	105
Sunderland - - -	180	159	339	-	1	1	33	38	71
Swansea - - -	135	145	280	-	-	-	17	14	31
Walsall - - -	93	81	174	-	-	-	-	9	9
Warrington - - -	45	54	99	2	3	5	25	25	50
West Bromwich - - -	80	77	157	-	-	-	34	29	63
West Ham - - -	365	467	832	-	-	-	12	21	33
West Hartlepool - - -	43	37	80	-	-	-	9	8	17
Wigan - - -	56	62	118	-	-	-	29	30	59
Wolverhampton - - -	146	145	291	-	-	-	28	37	65
Worcester - - -	64	83	147	-	-	-	6	10	16
York - - -	32	37	69	27	28	55	48	66	114
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) - - -	11,068	12,530	23,598	164	107	271	2,537	2,904	5,441

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
8	7	15	80	83	163	—	—	—	80	83	163	Lincoln.
4	11	15	1,204	1,643	2,847	84	78	162	1,288	1,721	3,009	Liverpool.
—	—	—	851	966	1,817	25	29	54	876	995	1,871	Manchester.
1	2	3	115	111	226	1	—	1	116	111	227	Middlesbrough.
12	16	28	389	322	711	—	—	—	389	322	711	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
7	12	19	97	113	210	6	1	7	103	114	217	Newport(Mon).
8	18	26	144	131	275	—	—	—	144	131	275	Northampton.
34	90	124	205	297	502	—	—	—	205	297	502	Norwich.
34	58	92	481	541	1,022	1	—	1	482	541	1,023	Nottingham.
4	3	7	198	220	418	—	—	—	198	220	418	Oldham.
3	—	3	58	108	166	—	—	—	58	108	166	Oxford.
38	59	97	210	274	484	—	—	—	210	274	484	Plymouth.
29	94	123	332	439	771	—	—	—	332	439	771	Portsmouth.
—	1	1	183	222	405	1	1	2	184	223	407	Preston.
1	1	2	81	100	181	—	—	—	81	100	181	Reading.
2	—	2	115	133	248	—	—	—	115	133	248	Rochdale.
—	5	5	93	82	175	—	—	—	93	82	175	Rotherham.
10	10	20	131	107	238	—	—	—	131	107	238	St. Helens.
1	1	2	410	390	800	1	2	3	411	392	803	Salford.
29	42	71	490	567	1,057	3	1	4	493	568	1,061	Sheffield.
38	44	82	200	242	442	—	—	—	200	242	442	Southampton.
6	2	8	102	85	187	2	—	2	104	85	189	South Shields.
8	22	30	177	236	413	—	1	1	177	237	414	Stockport.
—	2	2	213	200	413	1	2	3	214	202	416	Sunderland.
18	31	49	170	190	360	—	—	—	170	190	360	Swansea.
20	21	41	113	111	224	—	—	—	113	111	224	Walsall.
—	—	—	72	82	154	1	—	1	73	82	155	Warrington.
4	14	18	118	120	238	—	—	—	118	120	238	West Brom- wich.
18	25	43	395	513	908	1	—	1	396	513	909	West Ham.
—	—	—	52	45	97	—	—	—	52	45	97	West Hartle- pool.
—	—	—	85	92	177	—	—	—	85	92	177	Wigan.
—	—	—	174	182	356	—	—	—	174	182	356	Wolverhamp- ton.
3	3	6	73	96	169	—	—	—	73	96	169	Worcester.
—	—	—	107	131	238	—	—	—	107	131	238	York.
550	910	1,460	14,319	16,451	30,770	213	147	360	14,532	16,598	31,130	TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF LUNACY ACT, 1890 :									
Barnstaple - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	3	7	10
Bedford - -	32	44	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bury St. Edmunds -	19	23	42	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cambridge - -	57	79	136	4	1	5	-	1	1
Colchester - -	34	56	90	3	-	3	7	7	14
Doncaster - -	28	20	48	2	-	2	18	17	35
Grantham - -	15	31	46	-	-	-	9	6	15
Gravesend - -	31	40	71	-	-	-	4	6	10
Guildford - -	25	23	48	1	-	1	2	6	8
Hereford - - -	40	50	90	-	-	-	3	5	8
King's Lynn - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	6	4	10
London, City of -	88	146	234	-	-	-	108	70	178
Newbury - - -	23	20	43	-	-	-	1	1	2
Newcastle - under Lyne. - - -	16	26	42	-	-	-	1	1	2
New Windsor - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	3	10	13
Shrewsbury - -	40	41	81	-	-	-	8	12	20
Tiverton - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - - -	23	19	42	-	-	-	-	1	1
(TOTAL of Scheduled Boroughs) - - -	545	718	1,263	10	1	11	174	154	328
GRAND TOTAL -	36,820	43,803	80,623	627	494	1,121	8,211	9,576	17,787

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	14	27	41	-	-	-	14	27	41	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	32	44	76	-	2	2	32	46	78	Bedford.
1	4	5	21	27	48	-	-	-	21	27	48	Bury St. Ed- munds.
4	3	7	65	84	149	-	-	-	65	84	149	Cambridge.
5	7	12	49	70	119	-	-	-	49	70	119	Colchester.
2	1	3	50	38	88	-	-	-	50	38	88	Doncaster.
4	2	6	28	39	67	-	1	1	28	40	68	Grantham.
-	-	-	35	46	81	-	-	-	35	46	81	Gravesend.
-	-	-	28	29	57	-	-	-	28	29	57	Guildford.
4	11	15	47	66	113	-	-	-	47	66	113	Hereford.
4	7	11	23	27	50	-	-	-	23	27	50	King's Lynn.
-	-	-	196	216	412	42	16	58	238	232	470	London, City of.
-	-	-	24	21	45	-	-	-	24	21	45	Newbury.
-	-	-	17	27	44	-	-	-	17	27	44	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	18	28	46	-	-	-	18	28	46	New Windsor.
-	-	-	48	53	101	-	-	-	48	53	101	Shrewsbury.
2	9	11	18	26	44	-	-	-	18	26	44	Tiverton.
-	-	-	19	29	48	-	-	-	19	29	48	Warwick.
1	3	4	24	23	47	-	-	-	24	23	47	Wenlock.
27	47	74	756	920	1,676	42	19	61	798	939	1,737	TOTAL.
2,091	3,425	5,516	47,749	57,298	105,047	996	640	1,636	48,745	57,938	106,683	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, and 1895—1904**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including, since 1870, Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,073	66·47	24·84	8·69
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1895	85,089	62,322	16,898	5,869	73·24	19·86	6·90
1896	87,417	64,548	16,945	5,924	73·84	19·38	6·78
1897	90,274	67,332	17,121	5,821	74·59	18·96	6·45
1898	92,760	69,719	17,120	5,921	75·16	18·46	6·38
1899	95,628	72,215	17,453	5,960	75·52	18·25	6·23
1900	97,023	73,721	17,460	5,847	75·98	18·00	6·02
1901	98,223	75,468	17,115	5,640	76·83	17·43	5·74
1902	100,779	78,023	17,182	5,569	77·42	17·05	5·53
1903	103,794	81,171	17,104	5,519	78·20	16·48	5·32
1904	106,771	83,468	17,787	5,516	78·17	16·66	5·17

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1903, and 1st January 1904; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1904, as compared with 1st January 1903.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1903.			1st January 1904.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I — ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :													
Anglesey	80	83	163	79	84	163	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Beds	234	282	516	242	269	511	8	—	—	13	—	—	5
Berks	244	302	546	258	306	564	14	4	—	—	18	—	—
Brecknock	85	105	190	74	109	183	—	4	11	—	—	—	7
Bucks	268	356	624	275	356	631	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
Cambridge	119	174	293	125	170	295	6	—	—	4	2	—	—
Isle of Ely	86	131	217	92	127	219	6	—	—	4	2	—	—
Cardigan	99	133	232	92	135	227	—	2	7	—	—	—	5
Carmarthen	193	240	433	201	248	449	8	8	—	—	16	—	—
Carnarvon	141	163	304	139	158	297	—	—	2	5	—	—	7
Chester	625	769	1,394	661	790	1,451	36	21	—	—	57	—	—
Cornwall	418	530	948	440	546	986	22	16	—	—	38	—	—
Isles of Scilly	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cumberland	353	308	661	369	310	679	16	2	—	—	18	—	—
Denbigh	139	154	293	144	166	310	5	12	—	—	17	—	—
Derby	446	462	908	486	482	968	40	20	—	—	60	—	—
Devon	649	857	1,506	641	835	1,476	—	—	8	22	—	—	30
Dorset	343	413	756	347	411	758	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
Durham	644	649	1,293	678	660	1,338	34	11	—	—	45	—	—
Essex	810	1,244	2,054	844	1,334	2,178	34	90	—	—	124	—	—
Flint	105	105	210	97	114	211	—	9	8	—	1	—	—
Glamorgan	711	618	1,329	764	656	1,420	53	38	—	—	91	—	—
Gloucester	592	667	1,169	506	680	1,186	4	13	—	—	17	—	—
Hereford	233	269	502	246	273	519	13	4	—	—	17	—	—
Herts	378	460	838	369	472	841	—	12	9	—	3	—	—
Hunts	56	89	145	54	85	139	—	—	2	4	—	—	6
Kent	1,124	1,372	2,496	1,143	1,399	2,542	19	27	—	—	46	—	—
Lancaster	1,882	2,059	3,941	1,944	2,098	4,042	62	39	—	—	101	—	—
Leicester	273	343	616	289	337	626	16	—	—	6	10	—	—
Lincoln :													
Holland Division	84	116	200	93	117	210	9	1	—	—	10	—	—
Kesteven Division	101	154	255	108	161	269	7	7	—	—	14	—	—
Lindsey Division	266	298	564	252	303	555	—	5	14	—	—	—	9
London	10,078	12,872	22,950	10,626	13,325	23,951	548	453	—	—	1001	—	—
Merioneth	56	74	130	60	76	136	4	2	—	—	6	—	—
Middlesex	786	1,137	1,923	841	1,162	2,003	55	25	—	—	80	—	—
Monmouth	375	371	746	393	376	769	18	5	—	—	23	—	—
Montgomery	95	115	210	90	126	216	—	11	5	—	6	—	—
Norfolk	436	575	1,011	422	582	1,004	—	7	14	—	—	—	7
Northampton	254	324	578	260	343	603	6	19	—	—	25	—	—
Soke of Peterborough	55	42	97	61	60	121	6	18	—	—	24	—	—
Northumberland	462	376	838	467	359	826	5	—	—	17	—	—	12
Notts	258	276	534	280	278	558	22	2	—	—	24	—	—
Oxford	242	322	564	248	319	567	6	—	—	3	3	—	—
Pembroke	115	127	242	120	131	251	5	4	—	—	9	—	—
Radnor	54	60	114	54	58	112	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Rutland	27	27	54	29	27	56	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Salop	285	354	639	291	365	656	6	11	—	—	17	—	—

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued*.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs, specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1903.			1st January 1904.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I. ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>												
Somerset - - - -	589	821	1,410	613	837	1,450	24	16	-	-	40	-
Southampton - - -	571	594	1,165	583	596	1,179	12	2	-	-	14	-
Isle of Wight - - -	115	166	281	108	158	266	-	-	7	8	-	15
Stafford - - - -	944	1,057	2,001	975	1,089	2,064	31	32	-	-	63	-
Suffolk, East - - -	255	354	609	279	352	631	24	-	-	2	22	-
„ West - - - -	141	151	292	140	151	291	-	-	1	-	-	1
Surrey - - - -	545	787	1,332	601	813	1,414	56	26	-	-	82	-
Sussex, East - - -	301	399	700	309	415	724	8	16	-	-	24	-
„ West - - - -	246	346	592	251	360	611	5	14	-	-	19	-
Warwick - - - -	401	483	884	393	509	902	-	26	8	-	18	-
Westmorland - - -	83	86	169	83	87	170	-	1	-	-	1	-
Wilts - - - -	498	644	1,142	516	658	1,174	18	14	-	-	32	-
Worcester - - - -	442	607	1,049	458	610	1,068	16	3	-	-	19	-
York (East Riding) -	199	240	439	205	244	449	6	4	-	-	10	-
„ (North Riding) -	341	351	692	347	372	719	6	21	-	-	27	-
„ (West Riding) -	1,248	1,353	2,601	1,258	1,371	2,629	10	18	-	-	28	-
II. COUNTY BOROUGHS:—												
Barrow-in-Furness -	54	66	120	58	64	122	4	-	-	2	2	-
Bath - - - -	106	157	263	118	169	287	12	12	-	-	24	-
Birkenhead - - - -	158	209	367	165	216	381	7	7	-	-	14	-
Birmingham - - -	895	907	1,802	943	880	1,823	48	-	-	27	21	-
Blackburn - - - -	185	192	377	189	196	385	4	4	-	-	8	-
Bolton - - - -	271	284	555	276	278	554	5	-	-	6	-	1
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	108	95	203	102	102	204	-	7	6	-	1	-
Bournemouth - - -	51	52	103	53	56	109	2	4	-	-	6	-
Bradford - - - -	357	360	717	366	345	711	9	-	-	15	-	6
Brighton - - - -	279	350	629	278	372	650	-	22	1	-	21	-
Bristol - - - -	621	804	1,425	619	820	1,439	-	16	2	-	14	-
Burnley - - - -	126	158	284	131	165	296	5	7	-	-	12	-
Burton-on-Trent - -	67	64	131	66	72	138	-	8	1	-	7	-
Bury - - - -	88	76	164	83	75	158	-	-	5	1	-	6
Canterbury - - - -	45	29	74	55	38	93	10	9	-	-	19	-
Cardiff - - - -	327	377	704	326	388	714	-	11	1	-	10	-
Chester - - - -	62	82	144	61	81	142	-	-	1	1	-	2
Coventry - - - -	74	103	177	78	108	186	4	5	-	-	9	-
Croydon - - - -	122	200	322	138	232	370	16	32	-	-	48	-
Derby - - - -	144	169	313	148	168	316	4	-	-	1	3	-
Devonport - - - -	79	83	162	83	81	164	4	-	-	2	2	-
Dudley - - - -	96	113	209	93	118	211	-	5	3	-	2	-
Exeter - - - -	115	138	253	111	145	256	-	7	4	-	3	-
Gateshead - - - -	114	120	234	118	123	241	4	3	-	-	7	-
Gloucester - - - -	45	56	101	50	71	121	5	15	-	-	20	-
Great Yarmouth - -	80	104	184	79	99	178	-	-	1	5	-	6
Grimsby - - - -	84	69	153	87	73	160	3	4	-	-	7	-
Halifax - - - -	134	124	258	142	119	261	8	-	-	5	3	-
Hanley - - - -	97	96	193	91	102	193	-	6	6	-	-	-
Hastings - - - -	44	94	138	45	96	141	1	2	-	-	3	-
Huddersfield - - -	100	135	235	100	122	222	-	-	-	13	-	13
Ipswich - - - -	93	116	209	103	125	228	10	9	-	-	19	-
Kingston-upon-Hull -	266	288	554	277	290	567	11	2	-	-	13	-
Leeds - - - -	513	555	1,068	537	572	1,109	24	17	-	-	41	-
Leicester - - - -	317	351	668	318	348	666	1	-	-	3	-	2
Lincoln - - - -	76	89	165	80	83	163	4	-	-	6	-	2
Liverpool - - - -	1,249	1,732	2,981	1,288	1,721	3,009	39	-	-	11	28	-

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1903.			1st January 1904.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued.</i>												
Manchester - - -	828	989	1,817	876	995	1,871	48	6	-	-	54	-
Middlesbrough - - -	111	106	217	116	111	227	5	5	-	-	10	-
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - -	376	321	697	389	322	711	13	1	-	-	14	-
Newport (Mon.) - - -	97	106	203	103	114	217	6	8	-	-	14	-
Northampton - - -	142	122	264	144	131	275	2	9	-	-	11	-
Norwich - - -	195	289	484	205	297	502	10	8	-	-	18	-
Nottingham - - -	484	573	1,057	482	541	1,023	-	-	2	32	-	31(a)
Oldham - - -	194	207	401	198	220	418	4	13	-	-	17	-
Oxford - - -	62	107	169	58	108	166	-	1	4	-	-	3
Plymouth - - -	199	267	466	210	274	484	11	7	-	-	18	-
Portsmouth - - -	306	422	728	332	439	771	26	17	-	-	43	-
Preston - - -	174	230	404	184	223	407	10	-	-	7	3	-
Reading - - -	78	99	177	81	100	181	3	1	-	-	4	-
Rochdale - - -	109	145	254	115	133	248	6	-	-	12	-	6
Rotherham - - -	116	85	201	93	82	175	-	-	23	3	-	26
St. Helen's - - -	122	108	230	131	107	238	9	-	-	1	8	-
Salford - - -	376	353	729	411	392	803	35	39	-	-	74	-
Sheffield - - -	495	555	1,050	493	568	1,061	-	13	2	-	11	-
Southampton - - -	202	227	429	200	242	442	-	15	2	-	13	-
South Shields - - -	101	77	178	104	85	189	3	8	-	-	11	-
Stockport - - -	175	228	403	177	237	414	2	9	-	-	11	-
Sunderland - - -	203	191	394	214	202	416	11	11	-	-	22	-
Swansea - - -	162	192	354	170	190	360	8	-	-	2	6	-
Walsall - - -	114	108	222	113	111	224	-	3	1	-	2	-
Warrington - - -	63	80	143	73	82	155	10	2	-	-	12	-
West Bromwich - - -	119	119	238	118	120	238	-	1	1	-	-	-
West Ham - - -	401	448	849	396	513	909	-	65	5	-	60	-
West Hartlepool - - -	44	42	86	52	45	97	8	3	-	-	11	-
Wigan - - -	81	84	165	85	92	177	4	8	-	-	12	-
Wolverhampton - - -	167	179	346	174	182	356	7	3	-	-	10	-
Worcester - - -	76	95	171	73	96	169	-	1	3	-	-	2
York - - -	90	123	213	107	131	238	17	8	-	-	25	-
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890:												
Barnstaple - - -	13	31	44	14	27	41	1	-	-	4	-	3
Bedford - - -	35	47	82	32	46	78	-	-	3	1	-	4
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	18	26	44	21	27	48	3	1	-	-	4	-
Cambridge - - -	67	84	151	65	84	149	-	-	2	-	-	2
Colchester - - -	46	75	121	49	70	119	3	-	-	5	-	2
Doncaster - - -	42	33	75	50	38	88	8	5	-	-	13	-
Grantham - - -	33	36	69	28	40	68	-	4	5	-	-	1
Gravesend - - -	38	47	85	35	46	81	-	-	3	1	-	4
Guildford - - -	31	38	69	28	29	57	-	-	3	9	-	12
Hereford - - -	44	67	111	47	66	113	3	-	-	1	2	-
King's Lynn - - -	23	26	49	23	27	50	-	1	-	-	1	-
London, City of - - -	240	237	477	238	232	470	-	-	2	5	-	7
Newbury - - -	19	22	41	24	21	45	5	-	-	1	4	-
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	17	22	39	17	27	44	-	5	-	-	5	-
New Windsor - - -	12	26	38	18	28	46	6	2	-	-	8	-
Shrewsbury - - -	46	52	98	48	53	101	2	1	-	-	3	-
Tiverton - - -	17	26	43	18	26	44	1	-	-	-	1	-
Warwick - - -	16	30	46	19	29	48	3	-	-	1	2	-
Wenlock - - -	29	30	59	24	23	47	-	-	5	7	-	12

(a) By re-classification in 1903 about 60 out-door paupers ceased to be enumerated as lunatics.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, in the numbers on 1st January 1904, as compared with 1st January 1899, and the

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1899.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1904.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :						
Anglesey - - - - -	68	82	150	79	84	163
Beds - - - - -	215	265	480	242	269	511
Berks - - - - -	239	296	535	258	306	564
Brecknock - - - - -	100	110	210	74	109	183
Bucks - - - - -	252	339	591	275	356	631
Cambridge - - - - -	121	158	279	125	170	295
Isle of Ely - - - - -	90	123	213	92	127	219
Cardigan - - - - -	109	141	250	92	135	227
Carmarthen - - - - -	215	245	460	201	248	449
Carnarvon - - - - -	137	172	309	139	158	297
Chester - - - - -	592	710	1,302	661	790	1,451
Part of Chester County was transferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 13,935 (Census 1901).						
Cornwall - - - - -	377	506	883	440	546	986
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	2	3	5	2	1	3
Cumberland - - - - -	335	315	650	369	310	679
Denbigh - - - - -	144	175	319	144	166	310
Derby - - - - -	418	409	827	486	482	968
Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901), and part was transferred to Sheffield County Borough. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901).						
Devon - - - - -	611	858	1,469	641	835	1,476
Part of Devon was added to Exeter County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 8,184 (Census 1891).						
Dorset - - - - -	325	371	696	347	411	758
Durham - - - - -	644	648	1,292	678	660	1,338
Part of Durham County was transferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 3,595 (Census 1901), and part was also transferred to West Hartlepool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 62,627 (Census 1901).						
Essex - - - - -	682	1,029	1,711	844	1,334	2,178
Flint - - - - -	108	117	225	97	114	211
Glamorgan - - - - -	551	527	1,078	764	656	1,420
Gloucester - - - - -	495	625	1,120	506	680	1,186
Hereford - - - - -	217	261	478	246	273	519
Herts - - - - -	336	430	766	369	472	841
Hunts - - - - -	65	85	150	54	85	139

Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and the Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1899 and 1904; together with the Increase Average Annual Increase in the five years.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
11	2	13	2	—	3	Anglesey.
27	4	31	5	1	6	Beds.
19	10	29	4	2	6	Berks.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Brecknock.
23	17	40	5	3	8	Bucks.
4	12	16	1	2	3	Cambridge.
2	4	6	—	1	1	Isle of Ely.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Cardigan.
(a)	3	(a)	—	1	—	Carmarthen.
2	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Carnarvon.
69	80	149	14	16	30	Chester.
63	40	103	13	8	21	Cornwall.
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Isles of Scilly.
34	(a)	29	7	—	6	Cumberland.
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Denbigh.*
68	73	141	14	15	28	Derby.
30	(a)	7	6	—	1	Devon.
22	40	62	4	8	12	Dorset.
34	12	46	7	2	9	Durham.
162	305	467	32	61	93	Essex.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Flint
213	123	342	43	26	68	Glamorgan.
11	55	66	2	11	13	Gloucester.
29	12	41	6	2	8	Hereford.
33	42	75	7	8	15	Herts.
(a)	—	(a)	—	—	—	Hunts.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., on 1st January 1899.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1904.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>cont.</i>						
Kent - - - - - Part of London County was transferred to Kent in 1900. Population transferred was 20,375 (Census 1891).	1,001	1,313	2,314	1,143	1,399	2,542
Lancaster - - - - - Part of Lancaster County was added to Rochdale County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 4,760 (Census 1891), and part was also given to Warrington County Borough, which was formed a County Borough in 1900. Population so given was 55,288 (Census 1891), and the numbers, 1 January 1904, as compared with 1 January 1899 were also reduced since January 1, 1900, in consequence of the Commissioners having discovered that about 100 sane epileptics in the Chorlton Workhouse (Lancaster County and Manchester County Borough) had previously been classed as lunatics. Part was also added to Liverpool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 17,289 (Census 1901).	1,800	2,032	3,832	1,944	2,098	4,042
Leicester - - - - -	260	342	602	289	337	626
Lincoln :—						
Holland Division - - - - -	88	123	211	93	117	210
Kesteven „ - - - - -	89	141	230	108	161	269
Lindsey „ - - - - -	216	278	494	252	303	555
London - - - - - Part of London County was added to Kent in 1900. Population transferred was 20,375 (Census 1891). Part of Middlesex was added to London County in 1900. Population transferred was 16,892 (Census 1891).	9,165	11,878	21,043	10,626	13,325	23,951
Merioneth - - - - -	54	77	131	60	76	136
Middlesex - - - - - Part of Middlesex was added to London County in 1900. Population transferred was 16,892 (Census 1891).	633	956	1,589	841	1,162	2,003
Monmouth - - - - -	352	353	705	393	376	769
Montgomery - - - - -	101	116	217	90	123	216
Norfolk - - - - -	421	563	984	422	582	1,004

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
142	86	228	28	17	46	Kent.
144	66	210	29	13	42	Lancaster
29	(a)	24	6	—	5	Leicester.
5	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	Lincoln—
19	20	39	4	4	8	Holland Division.
36	25	61	7	5	12	Kesteven „
						Lindsey „
1,461	1,447	2,908	292	289	582	London.
6	(a)	5	1	—	1	Merioneth.
208	206	414	42	41	83	Middlesex.
41	23	64	8	5	13	Monmouth
(a)	10	(a)	—	2	—	Montgomery.
1	19	20	—	4		Norfolk.

(a) Decrease.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Northampton.
14	7	21	3	1	4	Soke of Peterborough.
53	19	72	11	4	14	Northumberland.
51	49	100	10	10	20	Notts.
21	20	41	4	4	8	Oxford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Pembroke.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Radnor.
3	—	3	1	—	1	Rutland.
(a)	—	(a)	—	—	—	Salop.
20	74	94	4	15	19	Somerset.
34	(a)	—	7	—	—	Southampton.
2	14	16	—	3	3	Isle of Wight.
15	62	77	3	12	15	Stafford.
31	42	73	6	8	15	Suffolk (East).
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	" (West).
124	100	224	25	20	45	Surrey.
29	61	90	6	12	18	Sussex (East).
43	62	105	9	12	21	" (West).
35	39	74	7	8	15	Warwick.
(a)	6	5	—	1	1	Westmorland.
37	44	81	7	9	16	Wilts.
26	46	72	5	9	14	Worcester.
13	15	28	3	3	6	York (E. Riding).
22	3	25	4	1	5	" (N. ").
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	" (W. ").

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.--Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

[illegible]

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
15	15	30	3	3	6	Barrow-in-Furness.
20	26	46	4	5	9	Bath.
20	28	48	4	6	10	Birkenhead.
60	31	91	12	6	18	Birmingham.
38	42	80	8	8	16	Blackburn.
68	36	104	14	7	21	Bolton.
15	24	39	3	5	8	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bournemouth.
91	45	136	18	9	27	Bradford.
39	78	117	8	16	23	Brighton.
54	75	129	11	15	26	Bristol.
14	30	44	3	6	9	Burnley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Burton-on-Trent.
20	(a)	12	4	—	2	Bury.
7	11	18	1	2	4	Canterbury.
97	101	198	19	20	40	Cardiff.
(a)	7	5	—	1	1	Chester.
17	20	37	3	4	7	Coventry.
47	73	120	9	15	24	Croydon.
36	30	66	7	6	13	Derby.
22	(a)	18	4	—	4	Devonport.
1	—	1	—	—	—	Dudley.
14	35	49	3	7	10	Exeter.
11	3	14	2	1	3	Gateshead.
3	16	19	1	3	4	Gloucester.
12	4	16	2	1	3	Great Yarmouth.
26	22	48	5	4	10	Grimsby.
19	(a)	17	4	—	3	Halifax.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1899.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1904.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS—<i>contd.</i>						
Hanley - - - - -	87	74	161	91	102	193
Hastings - - - - -	40	85	125	45	96	141
Huddersfield - - - - -	87	122	209	100	122	222
Ipswich - - - - -	71	109	180	103	125	228
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	247	255	502	277	290	567
Leeds - - - - -	414	492	906	537	572	1,109
Leicester - - - - -	296	324	620	318	348	666
Lincoln - - - - -	76	72	148	80	83	163
Liverpool - - - - -	1,063	1,614	2,677	1,288	1,721	3,009
Part of Lancaster County was transferred to Liverpool County Borough in 1902. Population transferred was 17,289 (Census 1901).						
Manchester - - - - -	795	964	1,759	876	995	1,871
The numbers, 1 January 1904, as compared with 1 January 1899, are reduced in consequence of the Commissioners having discovered in 1901 that about 100 sane epileptics in the Chorlton Workhouse (Lancaster County and Manchester County Borough) had previously been classed as lunatics.						
Middlesbrough - - - - -	97	91	188	116	111	227
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	330	322	652	389	322	711
Newport (Mon.) - - - - -	88	90	178	103	114	217
Northampton - - - - -	96	96	192	144	131	275
Part of Northampton County was added to Northampton County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 13,360.						
Norwich - - - - -	219	275	494	205	297	502
Nottingham - - - - -	482	531	1,013	482	541	1,023
Oldham - - - - -	180	184	364	198	220	418
Oxford - - - - -	60	112	172	58	108	166
Plymouth - - - - -	148	190	338	210	274	484
Portsmouth (c) - - - - -	319	419	738	332	439	771
Preston - - - - -	156	173	329	184	223	407
Reading - - - - -	89	115	204	81	100	181
Rochdale - - - - -	102	121	223	115	133	248
Part of Lancaster County was added to Rochdale County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 4,760.						
Rotherham - - - - -	—	—	—	93	82	175
Rotherham was made a County Borough in 1902.						
St. Helens - - - - -	99	94	193	131	107	238
Salford - - - - -	352	322	674	411	392	803
Sheffield - - - - -	455	462	917	493	568	1,061
Part of Derby County was transferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901); and part of York, W.R., was transferred thereto in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901).						

(c) See note, page 173, of 53rd Report.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.--continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
4	28	32	1	6	6	Hanley.
5	11	16	1	2	3	Hastings.
13	—	13	3	—	3	Huddersfield.
32	16	48	6	3	10	Ipswich.
30	35	65	6	7	13	Kingston-upon-Hull.
123	80	203	25	16	41	Leeds.
22	24	46	4	5	9	Leicester.
4	11	15	1	2	3	Lincoln.
225	107	332	45	21	66	Liverpool.
81	31	112	16	6	22	Manchester.
19	20	39	4	4	8	Middlesbrough.
59	—	59	12	—	12	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
15	24	39	3	5	8	Newport (Mon.).
48	35	83	10	7	17	Northampton.
(a)	22	8	—	4	2	Norwich.
—	10	10	—	2	2(b)	Nottingham.
18	36	54	4	7	11	Oldham.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Oxford.
62	84	146	12	17	29	Plymouth.
13	20	33	3	4	7	Portsmouth.
28	50	78	6	10	16	Preston.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Reading.
13	12	25	3	2	5	Rochdale.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Rotherham.
32	13	45	6	3	9	St. Helens.
59	70	129	12	14	26	Salford.
38	106	144	8	21	29	Sheffield.

(a) Decrease.

(b) By reclassification in 1903 about 60 out-door paupers ceased to be enumerated as lunatics.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1899.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1904.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS—<i>cont.</i>						
Southampton - - - - -	181	205	386	200	242	442
South Shields - - - - -	83	70	153	104	85	189
Part of Durham County was transferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 3,595 (Census 1901).						
Stockport - - - - -	134	196	330	177	237	414
Part of Chester County was transferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 13,935 (Census 1901).						
Sunderland - - - - -	207	194	401	214	202	416
Swansea - - - - -	146	168	314	170	190	360
Walsall - - - - -	107	105	212	113	111	224
Warrington - - - - -	—	—	—	73	82	155
Warrington County Borough was formed in 1900.						
West Bromwich - - - - -	110	106	216	118	120	238
West Ham - - - - -	289	347	636	396	513	909
West Hartlepool - - - - -	—	—	—	52	45	97
West Hartlepool was made a County Borough in 1902.						
Wigan - - - - -	78	85	163	85	92	177
Wolverhampton - - - - -	165	156	321	174	182	356
Worcester - - - - -	62	81	143	73	96	169
York - - - - -	68	99	167	107	131	238
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - - - - -	16	21	37	14	27	41
Bedford - - - - -	31	39	70	32	46	78
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	16	24	40	21	27	48
Cambridge - - - - -	56	73	129	65	84	149
Colchester - - - - -	43	72	115	49	70	119
Doncaster - - - - -	37	25	62	50	38	88
Grantham - - - - -	23	30	53	28	40	68
Gravesend - - - - -	36	43	79	35	46	81
Guildford - - - - -	18	31	49	28	29	57
Hereford - - - - -	36	72	108	47	66	113
King's Lynn - - - - -	29	30	59	23	27	50
London, City of - - - - -	262	262	524	238	232	470
Newark - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark has ceased to be a Local Authority as from January 1, 1903, inclusive.						
Newbury - - - - -	21	19	40	24	21	45
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	21	20	41	17	27	44
New Windsor - - - - -	9	21	30	18	28	46
Shrewsbury - - - - -	48	49	97	48	53	101
Tiverton - - - - -	14	20	34	18	26	44
Warwick - - - - -	11	24	35	19	29	48
Wenlock - - - - -	35	44	79	24	23	47

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
19 21	37 15	56 36	4 4	7 3	11 7	Southampton. South Shields.
43	41	84	9	8	17	Stockport.
7 24 6 —	8 22 6 —	15 46 12 —	1 5 1 —	2 4 1 —	3 9 2 —	Sunderland. Swansea. Walsall. Warrington.
8 107 —	14 166 —	22 273 —	2 21 —	3 33 —	4 55 —	West Bromwich. West Ham. West Hartlepool.
7 9 11 39	7 26 15 32	14 35 26 71	1 2 2 8	1 5 3 6	3 7 5 14	Wigan. Wolverhampton. Worcester. York.
(a) 1 5 9 6 13 5 (a) 10 11 (a) (a) —	6 7 3 11 (a) 13 10 3 (a) (a) (a) (a) —	4 8 8 20 4 26 15 2 8 5 (a) (a) —	— — 1 2 1 3 1 — 2 2 — — —	1 1 1 2 — 3 2 1 — — — —	1 2 2 4 1 5 3 — 2 1 — — —	Barnstaple. Bedford. Bury St. Edmunds. Cambridge. Colchester. Doncaster. Grantham. Gravesend. Guildford. Hereford. King's Lynn. London, City of. Newark.
3 (a) 9 — 4 8 (a)	2 7 7 4 6 5 (a)	5 3 16 4 10 13 (a)	1 — 2 — 1 2 —	— 1 1 1 1 1 —	1 1 3 1 2 3 —	Newbury. Newcastle-under-Lyme. New Windsor. Shrewsbury. Tiverton. Warwick. Wenlock.

(a) Decrease.

TABLE XIII.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—
(a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, those Institutions on 31st December 1902.
(b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1902.
(c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1902 to the Number of
(d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).

Arranged according to AGES.

	A G E S.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1902, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	8	8	126	80	309	177	931	683
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	5
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	1	3	-	8	6
Naval and Military Hospitals -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
TOTAL -	8	8	126	81	316	177	965	703
Idiot Establishments	3	1	80	44	273	143	292	167
GRAND TOTAL -	11	9	206	125	589	320	1,257	870
(b) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1902 in—								
County and Borough Asylums	1	1	11	3	24	14	78	59
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	1	1	12	3	24	14	79	60
Idiot Establishments	-	-	2	-	8	7	11	10
GRAND TOTAL -	1	1	14	3	32	21	90	70
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1902, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1902, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	*	*	87·3	37·5	77·7	79·1	83·8	86·4
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	*	*	95·2	37·0	75·9	79·1	81·9	85·3
Idiot Establishments	-	-	25·0	-	29·3	49·0	37·7	59·9
GRAND TOTAL -	*	*	68·0	24·0	54·3	65·6	71·6	80·5
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1902	53·7	44·5	3·9	4·1	2·2	2·3	3·3	3·1

* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients in them, they are likely to mislead.

Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, who were living in

Patients living, on 31st December 1902, in the same Institutions.

to the whole Population during the Year 1902 (kindly furnished by the Registrar

A G E S.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,856	1,858	7,031	7,106	9,044	10,195	8,165	10,250	5,859	8,131	3,008	4,617	827	1,509	62	169	37,226	44,783
38	35	191	195	252	280	234	338	197	299	130	201	41	80	5	9	1,098	1,444
29	25	90	125	130	203	193	242	187	245	93	139	34	76	3	18	774	1,078
19	23	90	110	149	168	142	231	126	209	77	147	25	63	3	10	642	968
28	—	49	—	46	—	25	—	36	—	37	—	12	—	1	—	230	—
15	7	70	28	127	52	145	55	94	26	75	14	15	4	5	—	550	188
1,980	1,948	7,521	7,564	9,748	10,898	8,904	11,116	6,499	8,910	3,420	5,118	954	1,732	79	206	40,520	48,461
170	87	190	111	108	54	58	29	29	20	10	4	—	—	—	—	1,213	660
2,150	2,035	7,711	7,675	9,856	10,952	8,962	11,145	6,528	8,930	3,430	5,122	954	1,732	79	206	41,733	49,121
137	135	567	490	1,014	675	852	712	780	695	624	775	356	494	30	92	4,474	4,145
3	—	6	8	28	14	25	7	15	13	14	18	9	11	4	8	104	79
2	2	15	5	29	16	24	19	23	37	28	25	16	21	2	8	140	134
—	1	5	7	15	5	12	7	6	12	7	17	12	8	—	4	58	61
—	—	6	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	2	—	4	—	27	—
—	—	3	—	3	2	1	—	4	—	5	2	2	1	—	—	18	5
142	138	602	510	1,095	712	917	745	830	757	682	837	397	535	40	112	4,821	4,424
6	6	7	3	1	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	31
148	144	609	513	1,096	715	920	745	830	759	682	837	397	535	40	112	4,859	4,455
73·8	72·7	80·6	69·0	112·1	66·2	104·3	69·5	133·1	85·5	207·4	167·9	430·5	327·4	483·9	544·4	120·2	92·6
*	—	31·4	41·0	111·5	50·0	106·8	20·7	76·1	43·5	107·7	89·6	219·5	137·5	*	*	94·7	54·7
*	*	166·7	40·0	223·1	78·8	124·4	78·5	123·0	151·0	301·1	179·9	*	276·3	*	*	180·9	124·3
—	*	55·6	63·6	100·7	29·8	84·5	30·3	47·6	57·4	90·9	115·6	*	127·0	—	*	90·3	63·0
—	—	122·4	—	130·4	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	117·4	—
—	—	42·9	—	23·6	38·5	6·9	—	42·6	—	66·7	*	*	*	—	—	32·7	26·6
71·7	70·8	80·0	67·4	112·3	65·3	103·0	67·0	127·7	85·0	199·4	163·5	416·1	308·9	506·3	543·7	119·0	91·3
35·3	69·0	36·8	27·0	9·3	55·6	51·7	—	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	—	31·3	47·0
68·8	70·8	79·0	66·8	111·2	65·3	102·7	66·8	127·1	85·0	198·8	163·4	416·1	308·9	506·3	543·7	116·4	90·7
4·5	3·8	6·2	5·3	10·5	8·5	18·0	13·6	33·6	26·1	67·8	56·6	138·4	123·0	274·7	259·1	17·4	15·2

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died in these Institutions during the Year 1903, together with the Number of Cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-mortem Examination and the Average Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascer- tained by Post- mortem Examina- tion.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy - - - - -	128	141	269	215	65	62
Brain, Abscess of - - - - -	3	3	6	5	58	58
Brain, Atrophy of - - - - -	46	59	105	88	57	59
Brain, Congestion of - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	28
Brain, Embolism of - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	52
Brain, Organic Disease of - - - - -	147	106	253	193	55	54
Brain, Softening of - - - - -	100	89	189	158	59	63
Brain, Syphilitic Disease of - - - - -	4	-	4	4	41	-
Brain, Thrombosis of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	49	-
Brain, Tumour of - - - - -	23	21	44	44	47	54
Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis - - - - -	1	1	2	2	52	51
Chorea - - - - -	1	3	4	3	47	49
Convulsions - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	40
Epilepsy - - - - -	252	173	425	313	41	40
Exhaustion : Maniacal or Melancholic - - - - -	127	179	306	179	50	43
Exhaustion of Idiocy - - - - -	1	1	2	2	26	25
Hemiplegia - - - - -	13	8	21	11	56	53
Hydrocephalus - - - - -	2	-	2	2	26	-
Locomotor Ataxy - - - - -	8	4	12	9	47	44
Meningitis, Cerebral - - - - -	20	25	45	33	41	45
Meningitis, Spinal - - - - -	2	2	4	4	60	43
Myelitis - - - - -	2	2	4	3	46	38
Pachymeningitis - - - - -	5	1	6	6	44	77
Paralysis, Agitans - - - - -	1	-	1	1	74	-
Paralysis, Bulbar - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	35
Paralysis, General, of the Insane - - - - -	1,157	301	1,458	1,106	43	42
Paralysis, Peripheral - - - - -	1	-	1	1	46	-
Paralysis, Toxic - - - - -	-	6	6	5	-	44
Paraplegia - - - - -	3	2	5	3	43	45
Spinal Sclerosis - - - - -	4	-	4	4	49	-
Spinal Tumour - - - - -	1	-	1	1	55	-
Sub dural Hæmorrhage - - - - -	2	-	2	2	48	-
Thrombosis of Sinuses - - - - -	1	1	2	2	14	37
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES.						
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	1	1	2	-	60	54
Asthma - - - - -	1	-	1	-	50	-

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP II., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Bronchiectasis - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	30
Bronchitis - - - - -	86	88	174	108	64	65
Broncho-pneumonia - - - - -	13	13	26	23	56	60
Emphysema - - - - -	1	4	5	5	57	39
Empyema - - - - -	4	9	13	13	33	49
Endocarditis - - - - -	3	17	20	19	36	52
Heart, Degeneration of - - - - -	188	176	364	278	62	61
Heart, Rupture of - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	73
Heart, Valvular Disease of - - - - -	262	309	571	459	60	58
Lung, Abscess of - - - - -	2	3	5	5	46	57
Lung, Congestion of - - - - -	47	42	89	77	49	54
Lung, Embolism of - - - - -	4	1	5	5	52	32
Lung, Gangrene of - - - - -	31	26	57	55	45	47
Lung, Edema of - - - - -	2	-	2	2	46	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	9	9	18	16	53	63
Phthisis - - - - -	659	735	1,394	1,076	40	41
Pleurisy - - - - -	16	12	28	25	52	52
Pneumonia - - - - -	340	326	666	565	51	53
Pyopneumothorax - - - - -	1	-	1	1	36	-
Thrombosis of Pulmonary Artery - - - - -	1	-	1	1	76	-
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES:						
Abdominal Tumour - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	39
Addison's Disease - - - - -	1	5	6	5	48	42
Appendicitis - - - - -	1	1	2	2	63	46
Ascites - - - - -	1	-	1	1	56	-
Bowel, Obstruction of - - - - -	8	6	14	13	46	54
Bright's Disease, Acute - - - - -	4	6	10	5	64	44
Bright's Disease, Chronic - - - - -	129	173	302	277	61	62
Cholangitis - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	51
Colitis (Dysentery) - - - - -	94	163	257	218	47	51
Cystitis - - - - -	8	3	11	9	64	48
Duodenum, Ulcer of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	65	-
Enteritis (Diarrhoea) - - - - -	13	23	36	23	40	50
Gall Stones - - - - -	3	7	10	10	69	53
Gastritis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	45	-
Gastro-Enteritis - - - - -	2	-	2	2	47	-
Hæmatemesis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	39	-
Hernia, Strangulated - - - - -	8	9	17	16	62	66
Hydatid Cysts - - - - -	1	-	1	1	46	-
Hydronephrosis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	60	-
Intussusception - - - - -	1	-	1	1	13	-
Kidney, Abscess of - - - - -	8	3	11	11	55	59
Liver, Abscess of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	65	-
Liver, Diseases of - - - - -	14	23	37	34	57	54
Mesenteric Thrombosis - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	58

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP III., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Nephritis - - - - -	16	20	36	32	57	57
Omentum, Abscess of - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	49
Ovarian Disease - - - - -	-	3	3	3	-	59
Pancreatitis - - - - -	1	1	2	2	47	45
Pelvic Abscess - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	22
Perinephritic Abscess - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	45
Peritonitis - - - - -	28	25	53	51	48	50
Prostate, Disease of - - - - -	3	-	3	3	66	-
Pyelitis - - - - -	3	1	4	4	69	35
Pyelo-nephritis - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	52
Pylorus, Stricture of - - - - -	1	1	2	2	43	64
Rectum, Stricture of - - - - -	1	1	2	2	44	58
Salpingitis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	38
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of - - - - -	3	10	13	11	59	57
Sub-Phrenic Abscess - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	78
Typhlitis - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	62
Urethra, Stricture of - - - - -	3	-	3	3	50	-
Uræmia - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	53
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous) - - - - -	-	5	5	4	-	48
Vaginitis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	32
Volvulus - - - - -	4	6	10	9	50	45
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES :						
Alcoholism - - - - -	2	-	2	2	45	-
Anæmia, Pernicious - - - - -	4	9	13	12	58	46
Aneurism - - - - -	10	9	19	18	58	60
Arterial Degeneration - - - - -	4	5	9	9	57	62
Atrophy - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	50
Cancer - - - - -	96	137	233	205	60	60
Carbuncle - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	58
Diabetes - - - - -	7	10	17	8	49	58
Elephantiasis - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	48
Enteric Fever - - - - -	9	16	25	22	37	35
Erysipelas - - - - -	6	16	22	17	67	61
General Debility - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	66
Goitre, Exophthalmic - - - - -	-	7	7	3	-	38
Gout - - - - -	1	-	1	1	75	-
Hodgkin's Disease - - - - -	1	1	2	2	57	54
Influenza and its Complications - - - - -	38	43	81	49	55	56
Lardaceous Disease - - - - -	1	1	2	2	65	24
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer - - - - -	1	1	2	2	74	78
Lymphosarcoma - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	67
Marasmus - - - - -	1	4	5	4	61	42
Psoriasis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	50	-
Purpura - - - - -	-	3	3	3	-	47
Pyæmia - - - - -	4	4	8	7	42	54

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
- GROUP IV., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Raynaud's Disease - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	74
Rheumatoid Arthritis - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	56
Rheumatic Fever - . - - -	1	-	1	1	60	-
Sarcoma - - - - -	4	2	6	6	53	42
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	1	2	3	-	17	36
Scrofula - - - - -	2	3	5	5	49	41
Septicæmia - - - - -	4	13	17	16	55	46
Syncope . - - - -	13	14	27	18	63	48
Syphilis - - - - -	11	4	15	13	40	40
Tuberculosis - - - - -	87	105	192	161	37	40
GROUP V.:						
Abscess of Leg - - - - -	1	-	1	-	53	-
Bones and Joints, Diseases of - - - - -	6	13	19	18	52	51
Cellulitis - - - - -	9	8	17	11	50	64
Gangrene of Leg, Foot or Hand - - - - -	6	14	20	12	58	61
Necrosis of Jaw - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	71
Psoas Abscess - - - - -	3	1	4	3	43	62
Retropharyngeal Abscess - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	73
Senile Decay - - - - -	355	508	863	585	75	77
Septic Dermatitis - - - - -	1	-	1	1	62	-
Ulceration of Mouth - - - - -	1	-	1	1	6	-
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE :						
Suicide :						
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	1	1	2	2	40	38
Asphyxia by Drowning - - - - -	2	2	4	1	50	39
Asphyxia by Hanging - - - - -	4	2	6	4	47	37
Asphyxia by Strangulation - - - - -	3	1	4	3	42	54
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	47
Collapse - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	40
Cut Throat - - - - -	1	-	1	1	45	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	2	-	2	2	57	-
Other Injuries - - - - -	2	2	4	2	37	28
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus - - - - -	1	1	2	2	42	44
Not Suicide :						
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	5	1	6	6	36	33
Asphyxia by Suffocation - - - - -	2	52	54	3	42	45
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	1	1	2	2	29	37
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	12	4	16	15	60	64
Other Injuries - - - - -	7	3	10	9	50	59
Poisoning - - - - -	3	2	5	5	31	47
Ruptured Bladder or other Viscus - - - - -	3	-	3	3	48	-
TOTAL - - -	4,831	4,456	9,287	7,198	50	51

TABLE XIV_A.—Return of Pauper Lunatic Aliens in County and Borough Asylums, and in Licensed Houses which receive Paupers on 1st July 1903.

Country.	Number.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
America—United States - - - - -	18	5	23
„ Philippines - - - - -	1	—	1
Arabia - - - - -	1	—	1
Austria - - - - -	15	5	20
Belgium - - - - -	1	3	4
Brazil - - - - -	1	—	1
China - - - - -	2	—	2
Denmark - - - - -	4	3	7
France - - - - -	25	52	77
Germany - - - - -	148	109	257
German Poland - - - - -	4	1	5
Greece - - - - -	5	1	6
Holland - - - - -	16	7	23
Hungary - - - - -	4	2	6
Italy - - - - -	44	9	53
Japan - - - - -	—	1	1
Norway - - - - -	18	4	22
Persia - - - - -	1	—	1
Poland (not known whether Austrian, German, or Russian).	4	2	6
Portugal - - - - -	4	—	4
Roumania - - - - -	4	1	5
Russia - - - - -	96	85	181
Russian Poland - - - - -	9	1	10
Servia - - - - -	1	—	1
Spain - - - - -	10	2	12
Sweden - - - - -	22	1	23
Switzerland - - - - -	13	7	20
Turkey - - - - -	5	1	6
Unknown - - - - -	26	13	39
Total - - - - -	502	315	817

TABLE XV.

TABLE XV.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the
(Taken from Table XXIX. of the Summary Tables)

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,603,066	1,613,138	3,216,204	1,216,628	1,196,555	2,413,183	892,226	941,161	1,833,387
Married - -	-	-	-	4,423	25,392	29,815	254,169	447,885	702,054	1,569,094	1,781,022	3,350,116
Widowed - -	-	-	-	33	91	124	1,847	3,838	5,685	24,634	47,703	72,337
TOTAL - -	5,265,324	5,280,415	10,545,739	1,607,522	1,638,621	3,246,143	1,472,644	1,648,278	3,120,922	2,485,954	2,769,886	5,255,840

TABLE XVI.—Showing the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of PATIENTS
Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales
AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	151	103	254	466	432	898	866	752	1,618	1,495	1,202	2,697
Married - -	-	-	-	1	10	11	41	193	234	659	1,077	1,736
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	25	46	71
Unknown - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	16	5	21
TOTAL - -	151	103	254	467	442	909	910	950	1,859	2,195	2,330	4,525

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number
Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses, in England and
at the time of the Census of 1901; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·3	·2	·2	2·9	2·7	2·8	7·1	6·3	6·7	16·8	12·8	14·7
Married - -	-	-	-	2·3	3·9	3·7	1·6	4·3	3·3	4·2	6·0	5·2
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·4	7·8	7·0	10·1	9·6	9·8
TOTAL - -	·3	·2	·2	2·9	2·7	2·8	6·2	5·8	6·0	8·8	8·4	8·6

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the “single” considerably exceed those nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were “single”; that three-quarters of the “single” population asylums, &c., during the five years were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in

me of the Census of **1901**, with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.
(the Census of April 1st, 1901.)

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
001	382,468	688,469	154,118	205,176	359,294	80,494	121,038	201,532	49,045	95,335	144,380	9,566,902	9,835,286	19,402,188
616	1,549,643	3,117,259	1,143,059	1,061,938	2,204,997	693,550	589,380	1,282,930	379,470	262,277	641,747	5,611,381	5,717,537	11,328,918
326	131,951	190,277	99,032	238,868	337,900	133,901	324,887	458,788	232,557	499,069	731,626	550,330	1,248,407	1,796,737
943	2,064,062	3,996,005	1,396,209	1,505,982	2,902,191	907,945	1,035,305	1,943,250	661,072	856,681	1,517,753	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843

ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Five Years **1898** to **1902**, inclusive, with their AGES and CONDITION

- - - - - AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
802	812	1,615	396	502	898	196	246	442	109	185	294	4,481	4,234	8,715
1,343	1,290	2,632	1,105	1,032	2,137	726	544	1,270	472	263	735	4,345	4,409	8,754
104	192	296	179	344	523	225	407	632	393	660	1,052	926	1,651	2,577
29	8	37	20	9	29	12	3	15	10	3	13	90	30	120
2,278	2,301	4,579	1,700	1,887	3,587	1,159	1,200	2,359	984	1,111	2,095	9,843	10,324	20,167

of PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Five Years **1898** to **1902**, inclusive, to the whole POPULATION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
26·2	21·2	23·5	25·7	24·5	25·0	24·3	20·3	21·9	22·2	19·4	20·4	4·7	4·3	4·5
8·6	8·3	8·4	9·7	9·7	9·7	10·5	9·2	9·9	12·4	10·0	11·5	7·7	7·7	7·7
17·8	14·6	15·6	18·1	14·4	15·5	16·8	12·5	13·8	16·9	13·2	14·4	16·8	13·2	14·3
11·8	11·1	11·5	12·2	12·5	12·4	12·8	11·6	12·1	14·9	13·0	13·8	6·3	6·1	6·2

of the “married” and “widowed,” while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Cases (exclusive stated to be the FIRST and NOT stated to be the FIRST in the Patients Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the

	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during the Five Years.		
	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	8,024	8,685	16,708
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (ex- clusive of Fisherton House) - - - - -	890	764	1,653
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House (Provincial) - - - - -	312	424	736
TOTAL - - -	9,226	9,872	19,098

of Cases of Congenital Insanity) in which the **ATTACK OF INSANITY** was Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military **FIVE YEARS 1898 to 1902**, inclusive.

Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number.					
YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5,959	6,099	12,058	2,065	2,586	4,650	74·3	70·2	72·2	25·7	29·8	27·8
717	495	1,212	172	269	441	80·6	64·8	73·3	19·4	35·2	26·7
247	311	557	66	113	179	79·0	73·3	75·7	21·0	26·7	24·3
6,923	6,905	13,827	2,303	2,967	5,270	75·0	69·9	72·4	25·0	30·1	27·6

TABLE XIX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1898** to **1902**, inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number of Pat'ents Admitted during the Five Years.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted during the Five years.								
	M. F. T.			Yearly Average of the Number of Epileptics.			Yearly Average of the Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.					
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Private	-	-	-	1,218	1,123	2,341	41	20	61	137	11	147	3·4	1·8	2·6	11·2	1·0	6·3
Pauper	-	-	-	8,625	9,201	17,826	851	648	1,499	948	228	1,176	9·9	7·0	8·4	11·0	2·5	6·6
TOTAL	-	-	-	9,843	10,324	20,167	892	668	1,560	1,085	238	1,324	9·1	6·5	7·7	11·0	2·3	6·6

TABLE XX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1898** to **1902**, inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,218	1,123	2,341	218	288	506	17·9	25·6	21·6
Pauper - - - - -	8,625	9,201	17,826	1,879	2,299	4,178	21·8	25·0	23·4
TOTAL - - - - -	9,843	10,324	20,167	2,097	2,587	4,684	21·3	25·1	23·2

TABLE XXI.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—

The Number of GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Asylum, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS **1898** to **1902**,

The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above, to period (see TABLE XIX.).

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	A G E S. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Five Years :												
Single - - - -	1	-	1	2	1	4	7	3	10	73	15	88
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	129	43	173
Widowed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Unknown - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
TOTAL - - - -	1	-	1	2	1	4	9	5	14	207	62	268
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the Five Years :												
Single - - - -	.7	-	.4	.4	.2	.4	.8	.4	.6	4.9	1.2	3.3
Married - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	1.0	1.7	19.6	4.0	10.0
Widowed - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	6.5	8.5
TOTAL - - - -	.7	-	.4	.4	.2	.4	1.0	.5	.8	9.4	2.7	5.9

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State inclusive.

the Yearly Average of the **WHOLE** Number of Patients admitted during the same

CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

- - - - - A G E S.

35—44.			45--54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			T O T A L.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
102	15	117	46	7	53	10	1	11	1	—	1	242	43	285
384	70	454	203	41	244	47	6	53	4	—	4	768	162	931
22	12	34	30	13	43	10	3	13	3	—	3	68	31	98
2	1	4	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	10
510	98	608	281	61	342	68	10	78	7	1	9	1,085	238	1,324
12·7	1·8	7·2	11·6	1·4	5·9	5·1	·4	2·5	·9	—	·3	5·4	1·0	3·3
28·6	5·4	17·2	18·4	4·0	11·4	6·5	1·1	4·2	·8	—	·5	17·7	3·7	10·6
21·2	6·3	11·5	16·8	3·8	8·2	4·4	·7	2·1	·8	—	·3	7·3	1·9	3·8
22·4	4·3	13·3	16·5	3·2	9·5	5·9	·8	3·3	·7	·1	·4	11·0	2·3	6·6

TABLE XXII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1898** to **1902**, inclu-
[The Yearly Average Number of these Admissions during the Five

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number assigned during			
	As Predisposing Cause. †		As Exciting Cause. †	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL:				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	97	129	246	689
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	107	72	403	251
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	99	76	371	432
Religious Excitement - - - - -	14	24	86	126
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	7	20	41	154
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	10	16	53	146
PHYSICAL:				
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	220	88	1,812	795
" Sexual - - - - -	17	10	58	29
Venereal Disease - - - - -	201	44	105	28
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	23	4	160	16
Over-exertion - - - - -	13	6	30	17
Sunstroke - - - - -	65	3	63	8
Accident or Injury - - - - -	129	17	245	51
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	13	-	83
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	31	-	510
Lactation - - - - -	-	15	-	95
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - -	-	8	-	42
Puberty - - - - -	92	50	40	57
Change of Life - - - - -	-	220	-	276
Fevers - - - - -	33	10	82	69
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	23	28	63	50
Old Age - - - - -	393	458	144	224
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	312	275	855	846
Previous Attacks - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Hereditary Influence ascertained - -	-	-	-	-
Congenital Defect ascertained - - -	-	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	33	40	38	49
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	-

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients, but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the Asylums.

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

CAUSES OF INSANITY * in the cases of all Patients admitted into Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales.

Years, inclusive, was 9,843 of the Male and 10,324 of the Female Sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was the Five Years.				Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number admitted during the Five Years.	
As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †		TOTAL. ‡			
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	68	370	887	3·8	8·6
51	40	561	362	5·7	3·5
89	96	559	604	5·7	5·9
14	19	114	169	1·2	1·6
5	19	53	194	·5	1·9
4	12	67	174	·7	1·7
217	92	2,249	976	22·8	9·5
15	8	91	47	·9	·5
52	8	359	80	3·6	·8
25	4	209	24	2·1	·2
6	2	49	25	·5	·2
14	1	143	12	1·5	·1
42	7	416	75	4·2	·7
-	4	-	100	-	1·0
-	33	-	574	-	5·6
-	8	-	119	-	1·2
-	7	-	56	-	·5
3	11	135	119	1·4	1·2
-	64	-	560	-	5·4
11	6	127	85	1·3	·8
12	12	97	90	1·0	·9
157	165	694	847	7·1	8·2
204	195	1,371	1,316	13·9	12·7
-	-	1,582	2,338	16·1	22·6
-	-	1,828	2,519	18·6	24·4
-	-	587	418	6·0	4·0
34	21	104	111	1·1	1·1
-	-	1,694	1,590	17·2	15·4

† These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1898—1902**, inclusive,

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of was Assigned during	
	PRIVATE.	
	The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 1,218 Males and 1,123 Females.	
	M.	F.
MORAL :		
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	47	124
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	84	40
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	178	125
Religious Excitement - - - - -	13	33
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - -	9	38
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	9	22
PHYSICAL :		
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	202	98
" Sexual - - - - -	20	4
Venereal Disease - - - - -	79	3
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	45	7
Over-exertion - - - - -	12	6
Sunstroke - - - - -	29	4
Accident or Injury. - - - - -	36	8
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	7
Parturition and the Puerperal State - -	-	53
Lactation - - - - -	-	5
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - -	-	13
Puberty - - - - -	8	11
Change of Life - - - - -	-	107
Fevers - - - - -	22	19
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	7	3
Old Age - - - - -	55	64
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - -	104	138
Previous Attacks - - - - -	159	282
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	220	281
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - -	41	18
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	11	20
Unknown - - - - -	231	85

CAUSES of INSANITY in the Patients Admitted into County and Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

Instances in which each Cause the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during the Five Years.			
P A U P E R. — The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 8,625 Males and 9,201 Females.		P R I V A T E.		P A U P E R.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
322	763	3·9	11·0	3·7	8·3
477	322	6·9	3·6	5·5	3·5
381	478	14·6	11·1	4·4	5·2
101	136	1·1	2·9	1·2	1·5
45	156	·7	3·4	·5	1·7
58	152	·7	2·0	·7	1·7
2,047	878	16·6	8·7	23·7	9·5
71	43	1·6	·4	·8	·5
280	77	6·5	·3	3·2	·8
163	16	3·7	·6	1·9	·2
37	19	1·0	·5	·4	·2
113	9	2·4	·4	1·3	·1
380	66	3·0	·7	4·4	·7
—	94	—	·6	—	1·0
—	520	—	4·7	—	5·7
—	113	—	·4	—	1·2
—	43	—	1·2	—	·5
127	108	·7	1·0	1·5	1·2
—	453	—	9·5	—	4·9
105	67	1·8	1·7	1·2	·7
91	87	·6	·3	1·1	·9
640	783	4·5	5·7	7·4	8·5
1,267	1,178	8·5	12·3	14·7	12·8
1,424	2,057	13·1	25·1	16·5	22·4
1,608	2,238	18·1	25·0	18·6	24·3
547	401	3·4	1·6	6·3	4·4
93	90	·9	1·8	1·1	1·0
1,463	1,505	19·0	7·6	17·0	16·4

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a Yearly Average the FORMS of MENTAL Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses to the CLASS of the Patients.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER,	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted					
	Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital, or infantile mental deficiency -	42	20	61	599	455	1,054
Mania, either acute, chronic, or recurrent -	383	482	865	3,582	4,065	7,647
Melancholia, either acute, chronic, or recurrent - - - - - }	372	427	799	2,028	3,196	5,224
Delusional Insanity - - - - -	138	106	244	309	274	583
General Paralysis of the Insane - - -	130	11	141	949	221	1,171
Primary Dementia - - - - -	106	22	128	268	246	514
Secondary Dementia - - - - -	27	22	48	416	301	717
Senile Dementia - - - - -	40	39	79	462	484	946
Organic Dementia - - - - -	11	7	18	118	73	191
TOTAL - - -	1,248	1,134	2,382	8,730	9,316	18,046

TABLE XXV.—Showing the Total Number of PRIVATE Lunatics admitted during (Idiot Establishments), Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and

Form of Mental Disorders.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15-19.			20-24.			25-34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital, or infantile mental deficiency.	3	2	5	7	1	8	9	6	15	12	4	16
Mania, either acute, chronic, or recurrent.	—	—	—	25	13	38	71	51	122	146	137	283
Melancholia, either acute, chronic, or recurrent.	—	—	—	8	6	14	75	22	97	168	109	277
Delusional Insanity -	—	—	—	3	2	5	25	7	32	79	26	105
General Paralysis of the Insane.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	23	2	25
Primary Dementia -	—	—	—	4	1	5	39	5	44	51	5	56
Secondary Dementia -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	9	8	17
Senile Dementia -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Dementia -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Total -	3	2	5	47	23	70	222	94	316	492	293	785

the Year 1902 into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals (excluding Licensed Houses ; arranged according to Ages and Forms of Mental Disorders.

AGES.													TOTAL.		
35-44.			45-54.			55-64.			65 & upwards.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M	F.	T.
9	2	11	5	2	7	3	—	3	—	—	—		48	17	65
74	101	175	49	106	155	28	47	75	14	24	38		407	479	886
67	102	169	54	102	156	59	77	136	25	34	59		456	452	908
34	29	63	14	20	34	16	16	32	8	4	12		179	104	283
67	7	74	49	2	51	10	3	13	—	—	—		150	14	164
16	4	20	5	5	10	1	1	2	2	1	3		118	22	140
1	7	8	5	8	13	6	5	11	5	3	8		28	34	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7	32	28	60		37	30	67
4	2	6	1	—	1	4	1	5	1	2	3		14	7	21
272	254	526	182	245	427	132	152	284	87	96	183		1,437	1,159	2,596

TABLE XXVI.—Showing the Total Number of *Pauper* Lunatics Admitted during (Idiot Establishments), Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and

Forms of Mental Disorder.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15-19.			20-24.			25-34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital, or infantile mental deficiency.	147	80	227	164	99	263	119	103	222	174	132	306
Mania, either acute, chronic, or recurrent.	17	6	23	211	255	466	464	520	980	1,085	1,209	2,294
Melancholia, either acute, chronic, or recurrent.	8	7	15	93	117	210	283	312	595	713	1,019	1,732
Delusional Insanity -	2	—	2	10	5	15	43	17	60	186	83	269
General Paralysis of the Insane.	1	—	1	1	1	2	7	4	11	196	73	269
Primary Dementia - -	1	1	2	35	14	49	61	27	88	106	72	178
Secondary Dementia -	3	1	4	16	6	22	39	24	63	90	56	146
Senile Dementia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic Dementia - -	2	2	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	10	11	21
Total - - -	181	97	278	531	497	1,028	1,019	1,007	2,026	2,560	2,655	5,215

the Year 1902 into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospital (excluding Licensed Houses ; arranged according to Ages and Forms of Mental Disorder

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35-44.			45-54.			55-64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
59	67	126	35	30	65	12	14	26	9	3	12	719	528	1,247
1,008	1,133	2,141	719	880	1,599	449	460	909	254	358	612	4,207	4,821	9,028
596	939	1,535	547	875	1,422	450	609	1,059	239	270	509	2,929	4,148	7,077
132	122	254	69	101	170	63	66	129	31	26	57	536	420	956
538	101	639	310	57	367	69	12	81	8	1	9	1,130	249	1,379
76	59	135	80	59	139	50	33	83	34	14	48	443	279	722
83	76	159	96	89	185	98	77	175	47	40	87	472	369	841
4	—	4	6	4	10	81	60	141	446	536	982	537	600	1,137
31	15	46	23	18	41	49	29	78	30	11	41	149	86	235
2,527	2,512	5,039	1,885	2,113	3,998	1,321	1,360	2,681	1,098	1,259	2,357	11,122	11,500	22,622

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1904, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

Note.—Abbreviations : Co. = Administrative County ; C.B. = County Borough ; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all the preceding are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.															
ANGLESEY :															
Anglesey - - - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	8	10	24	30	54
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) -	13	10	23	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	10	13	17	22	39
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	3	9
Holyhead - - - - -	22	10	32	-	-	-	6	12	18	4	7	11	32	29	61
TOTAL - - -	59	40	99	-	-	-	8	16	24	12	28	40	79	84	163
BEDS :															
Ampthill - - - - -	38	30	68	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	40	33	73
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - - - -	37	33	70	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	37	38	75
Biggleswade - - - - -	49	46	95	-	1	1	8	3	11	20	29	49	77	79	156
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	11	12	23
Luton - - - - -	56	84	140	1	-	1	1	4	5	5	6	11	63	94	157
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Hunts and Cambridge Co.) -	7	5	12	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	1	1	8	13	21
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
TOTAL - - -	200	208	408	1	1	2	12	21	33	26	39	65	239	269	508
BERKS :															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Oxford C.B.)	21	25	46	-	-	-	5	-	5	4	3	7	30	28	58
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	23	22	45	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	25	27	52
Easthampstead - - - - -	22	29	51	1	-	1	-	11	11	1	-	1	24	40	64
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Oxford Co.)	17	24	41	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	20	24	44
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) -	9	11	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	11	21
Maidenhead - - - - -	36	39	75	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	4	5	40	50	90
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	15	22	37
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	17	12	29	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	-	1	19	16	35
Wantage - - - - -	23	24	47	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	3	4	27	28	55
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Windsor B.) -	10	19	29	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	14	22	36
Wokingham - - - - -	25	28	53	1	-	1	2	6	8	2	4	6	30	38	68
TOTAL - - -	216	251	467	2	-	2	25	40	65	11	15	26	254	306	560

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
BRECKNOCK :															
Brecknock - - - - -	17	30	47	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	19	33	52
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	25
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	9	22	31	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	1	4	13	27	40
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	6	7	12	26	38
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	5	2	7	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	7	4	11
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor Co.) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - - -	59	89	148	-	-	-	6	11	17	5	8	13	70	108	178
BUCKS :															
Amersham - - - - -	39	43	82	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	40	48	88
Aylesbury - - - - -	27	39	66	-	-	-	-	8	8	7	4	11	34	51	85
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bicester (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham - - - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	15	21	36
Eton - - - - -	47	56	103	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	51	62	113
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	3	3	19	16	35
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	42	35	77	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	1	2	44	42	86
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	7	13
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	2	7	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	11	16
Winslow - - - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	3	3	11	11	22
Wycombe - - - - -	40	60	100	-	-	-	3	15	18	3	6	9	46	81	127
TOTAL - - -	241	290	531	1	1	2	15	37	52	16	26	42	273	354	627
CAMBRIDGE :															
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	15	13	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	8	17	21	38
Chesterton - - - - -	29	48	77	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	7	33	52	85
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	14	23	37	60
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	24	26	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	24	28	52
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	1	3	18	27	45
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	107	142	249	-	-	-	3	7	10	13	21	34	123	170	293
ISLE OF ELY :															
Ely - - - - -	32	38	70	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	2	3	35	42	77
North Witchford - - - - -	27	28	55	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	28	32	60
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough Hunts, and Lincoln, [Holland D.]).	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Whittlesey - - - - -	7	17	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	9	18	27
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	16	29	45	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	18	33	51
TOTAL - - -	84	114	198	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	7	12	92	127	219

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
CARDIGAN :															
Aberayron - - - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	10	19	16	20	36
Aberystwith - - - - -	26	32	58	-	-	-	4	9	13	1	15	16	31	56	87
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke) - - - - -	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	7	14	21
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	8	13	21
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Merioneth). - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co. and Pembroke Co.). - - - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	10	15	9	20	29
Tregaron - - - - -	9	3	12	-	-	-	6	3	9	2	6	8	17	12	29
TOTAL - - -	54	69	123	-	-	-	13	17	30	22	49	71	89	135	224
CARMARTHEN :															
Carmarthen - - - - -	35	37	72	-	-	-	13	12	25	6	19	25	54	68	122
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	4	8	7	8	15
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	7	11	25	29	54
Llandovery - - - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	2	4	13	18	31
Llanelli (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	52	50	102	-	-	-	3	6	9	32	54	86	87	110	197
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	9	7	16
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Pembroke Co.). - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	8	11
TOTAL - - -	125	135	260	-	-	-	22	22	44	51	91	142	198	248	446
CARNARVON :															
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	4	5	25	33	58
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	23	27	50	-	-	-	3	1	4	11	16	27	42	44	86
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	2	2	26	31	57
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	6	13
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	4	8
Pwllheli - - - - -	19	9	28	-	-	-	4	11	15	11	20	31	34	40	74
TOTAL - - -	99	94	193	-	-	-	14	21	35	25	43	68	138	158	296
CHESTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	45	67	112	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	50	74	124
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Birkenhead C. B.) - - - - -	51	59	110	1	1	2	6	8	14	-	-	-	58	68	126
Bucklow - - - - -	65	71	136	-	-	-	8	22	30	1	-	1	74	93	167
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. B.) - - - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	17	21	38
Congleton - - - - -	30	41	71	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	5	9	36	52	88
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	3	7
Macclesfield - - - - -	77	98	175	1	-	1	18	18	36	3	2	5	99	118	217
Nantwich - - - - -	77	86	163	-	-	-	11	5	16	12	10	22	100	101	201
Northwich - - - - -	42	44	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	26	38	54	70	124
Runcorn - - - - -	30	42	72	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	1	31	46	77
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Stockport C. B.) - - - - -	60	74	134	4	-	4	18	15	33	5	5	10	87	94	181
Tarvin - - - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	5	9	18	27
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co. and Salop) - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Wirral - - - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	26	48
TOTAL - - -	525	642	1,167	6	1	7	71	88	159	41	54	95	643	785	1,428

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
CORNWALL :															
Bodmin - - - - -	29	31	60	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	5	34	34	68
Camelford - - - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6	8	9	14	23
Falmouth - - - - -	25	29	54	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	6	9	31	41	72
Helston - - - - -	13	33	46	-	1	1	5	5	10	2	1	3	20	40	60
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Devon)	10	14	24	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	11	18	29
Liskeard - - - - -	44	45	89	-	-	-	2	9	11	-	2	2	46	56	102
Penzance - - - - -	51	43	94	1	-	1	2	7	9	-	-	-	54	50	104
Redruth - - - - -	59	59	118	-	-	-	7	11	18	-	-	-	66	70	136
St. Austell - - - - -	51	56	107	-	-	-	5	17	22	1	-	1	57	73	130
St. Columb Major - - - - -	13	18	31	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	14	20	34
St. Germans - - - - -	25	24	49	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	27	27	54
Stratton - - - - -	17	11	28	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	11	29
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Devon Co.)	5	15	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	20
Truro - - - - -	33	57	90	3	1	4	4	8	12	3	9	12	43	75	118
TOTAL - - - - -	352	441	823	6	3	9	33	73	106	14	27	41	435	544	979
ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -															
	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
CUMBERLAND :															
Alston-with-Garrigill - - - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Bootle - - - - -	7	14	21	3	1	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	10	17	27
Brampton - - - - -	20	7	27	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	3	4	27	12	39
Carlisle - - - - -	58	65	123	-	-	-	17	5	22	1	-	1	76	70	146
Cockermouth - - - - -	60	41	101	3	1	4	11	11	22	2	5	7	76	58	134
Longtown - - - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	8	11	19
Penrith - - - - -	24	21	45	-	-	-	6	4	10	1	2	3	31	27	58
Whitehaven - - - - -	69	59	128	-	-	-	22	14	36	4	4	8	95	77	172
Wigton - - - - -	26	22	48	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	2	3	30	29	59
TOTAL - - - - -	274	243	517	6	2	8	68	46	114	10	16	26	358	307	665
DENBIGH :															
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.)	2	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	9	13
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth)	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	12	11	23
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery)	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	4	10
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.)	6	4	10	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	5	10	7	17
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Salop)	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	6	8
Ruthin - - - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	8	10	24	26	50
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.)	10	17	27	-	-	-	3	8	11	2	5	7	15	30	45
Wrexham - - - - -	49	43	92	-	-	-	13	22	35	9	8	17	71	73	144
TOTAL - - - - -	104	97	201	-	-	-	19	35	54	21	34	55	144	166	310

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
DERBY :															
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	22	14	36	-	-	-	5	4	9	2	-	2	29	18	47
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Bakewell - - - - -	37	33	70	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	3	6	40	38	78
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	7	11	34	35	69
Belper - - - - -	44	65	109	-	-	-	7	5	12	6	1	7	57	71	128
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.)	17	23	40	1	-	1	7	6	13	2	8	10	27	37	64
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	20	22	42	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	1	2	24	30	54
Chesterfield - - - - -	120	101	221	-	-	-	32	33	65	11	11	22	163	145	308
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. B.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	9	14
Glossop - - - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	19	21	40
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - - -	11	6	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	8	21
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	4	2	6	3	8	11	17	23	40
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Leicester Co.) -	37	29	66	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	40	33	73
Utttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	2	3	14	10	24
TOTAL - - -	379	369	748	1	1	2	71	67	138	34	44	78	485	481	966
DEVON :															
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Dorset) - - - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	3	9	12	2	1	3	22	29	51
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Barnstaple B.) - - - -	33	29	62	-	-	-	3	5	8	9	5	14	45	39	84
Bideford - - - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	8	22	35	57
Crediton - - - - -	16	26	42	-	-	-	7	9	16	4	5	9	27	40	67
East Stonehouse - - - - -	19	18	37	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	1	1	22	21	43
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	1	2	12	12	24
Honiton - - - - -	31	40	71	-	-	-	4	1	5	9	8	17	44	49	93
Kingsbridge - - - - -	11	15	26	2	-	2	5	-	5	4	7	11	22	22	44
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Newton Abbot - - - - -	80	111	191	4	2	6	19	34	53	9	35	44	112	182	294
Okehampton - - - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	2	8	24	30	54
Plympton St. Mary - - - - -	18	27	45	1	-	1	5	8	13	1	1	2	25	36	61
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Exeter C. B.) - - - -	56	95	151	2	2	4	6	9	15	2	13	15	66	119	185
South Molton - - - - -	22	24	46	1	-	1	4	4	8	4	3	7	31	31	62
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	24	25	49	3	1	4	2	1	3	2	-	2	31	27	58
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Tiverton B.) - - - - -	35	24	59	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	9	14	40	34	74
Torrington - - - - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	21	17	38
Totnes - - - - -	47	70	117	1	3	4	7	5	12	7	12	19	62	90	152
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	2	9	11	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	4	5	7	13	20
TOTAL - - -	468	607	1,075	15	9	24	85	99	184	68	113	181	636	828	1,464
DORSET :															
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Beaminster - - - - -	18	17	35	2	-	2	3	2	5	3	4	7	26	23	49
Blandford - - - - -	20	26	46	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	5	8	25	36	61
Bridport - - - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	7	9	22	29	51

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
DORSET—<i>continued</i>.															
Cerne - - - - -	6	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	14	20
Dorchester - - - - -	15	31	46	-	-	-	1	13	14	2	3	5	18	47	65
Poole - - - - -	46	40	86	-	-	-	9	10	19	6	6	12	61	56	117
Shaftesbury - - - - -	28	29	57	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	13	15	32	44	76
Sherborne - - - - -	29	25	54	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	32	30	62
Sturminster - - - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	15	13	28
Wareham and Purbeck - - - - -	27	24	51	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5	29	29	58
Weymouth - - - - -	48	43	91	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	51	45	96
Wimborne and Cranborne - - - - -	25	37	62	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	26	41	67
TOTAL - - -	292	320	612	5	2	7	26	42	68	21	46	67	344	410	754
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - - - -	82	60	142	2	-	2	7	13	20	7	3	10	93	76	174
Chester-le-Street - - - - -	38	26	64	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	-	-	44	31	75
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	44	50	94	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	1	1	48	56	104
Durham - - - - -	46	64	110	-	-	-	6	9	15	4	2	6	56	75	131
Easington - - - - -	40	38	78	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	-	-	47	42	89
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Gateshead C. B.) - - - - -	45	35	80	2	1	3	13	4	17	2	4	6	62	44	106
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> W. Hartlepool C. B.) - - - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	-	-	23	39	53
Houghton-le Spring - - - - -	36	32	68	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	6	6	36	41	77
Lanchester - - - - -	50	42	92	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	-	-	55	53	108
Sedgefield - - - - -	20	13	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	13	33
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> South Shields C. B.) - - - - -	48	40	88	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	3	3	56	51	107
Stockton - - - - -	52	49	101	-	-	-	5	11	16	6	7	13	63	67	130
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Sunderland C. B.) - - - - -	23	18	41	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	28	22	50
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	13	24	37
Weardale - - - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	3	10	13	2	10	12	18	30	48
TOTAL - - -	563	514	1,077	4	1	5	79	104	183	21	36	57	667	655	1,322
ESSEX :															
Billerica - - - - -	15	39	54	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	2	8	21	43	64
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	8	23	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	12	34	46
Braintree - - - - -	31	62	93	-	-	-	11	17	23	3	9	12	45	88	133
Chelmsford - - - - -	39	64	103	-	-	-	6	3	9	13	13	26	58	80	138
Dunmow - - - - -	22	33	55	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	5	25	37	62
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Middlesex) - - - - -	7	11	18	5	2	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	14	27
Epping - - - - -	34	46	80	-	-	-	2	9	11	-	3	3	36	58	94
Halstead - - - - -	22	37	59	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	6	7	25	45	70
Lexden and Winstree - - - - -	21	37	58	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	7	9	26	50	76
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldon - - - - -	28	43	71	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	4	8	35	53	88
Ongar - - - - -	6	17	23	-	1	1	4	2	6	5	7	12	15	27	42
Orsett - - - - -	22	37	59	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	2	2	27	50	77
Ridridge (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	5	8	13
Rochford - - - - -	23	40	63	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	7	10	27	52	79
Romford - - - - -	81	116	227	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	85	150	235

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION or PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
ESSEX—<i>continued</i>.															
Saffron Walden - - - - -	15	30	45	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	7	9	22	40	62
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	10	14	24
Tendring - - - - -	37	59	96	-	-	-	5	5	10	3	5	8	45	69	114
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> West Ham C. B.) - - - - -	274	387	661	9	6	15	11	18	29	5	7	12	299	418	717
TOTAL - - -	696	1,131	1,827	14	9	23	60	93	153	61	97	158	831	1,330	2,161
FLINT :															
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6	10
Hawarden - - - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	1	1	19	15	34
Holywell - - - - -	44	40	84	-	-	-	7	13	20	8	7	15	59	60	119
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	12	25	37	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	3	4	14	32	46
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	75	81	156	-	-	-	12	20	32	9	12	21	96	113	209
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	85	69	154	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	5	8	89	76	165
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Cardiff C. B.) - - - - -	69	80	149	1	-	1	4	1	5	15	7	22	89	88	177
Gower - - - - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	12	18	26	44
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	11	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	14	7	21
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	139	106	245	-	-	-	13	7	20	9	28	37	161	141	302
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	87	75	162	-	-	-	-	6	6	15	37	52	102	118	220
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	25	11	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	30	13	43
Pontypridd - - - - -	213	144	357	-	-	-	13	8	21	1	5	6	227	157	384
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Swansea C. B.) - - - - -	17	15	32	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	8	9	21	25	46
TOTAL - - -	658	519	1,177	1	-	1	34	29	63	58	103	161	751	651	1,402
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - - - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	4	6	18	30	48
Cheltenham - - - - -	57	97	154	1	2	3	17	21	38	6	14	20	81	134	215
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	9	15
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	20	20	40
Cirencester - - - - -	28	33	61	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	3	3	34	41	75
Dursley - - - - -	11	26	37	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	2	3	15	29	44
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	7	6	13
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. B.) - - - - -	8	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	10	21	31
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	24	25	49	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	15	23	33	43	76
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co. and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	2	2	4	7	16	23	28	45	73
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	3	12	15	27
Northleach - - - - -	13	5	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	13	7	20
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	13	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	7	20
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	4	4	14	22	36

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
GLOUCESTER—<i>continued</i>.															
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.).	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Stroud - - - - -	52	70	122	—	—	—	11	16	27	8	9	17	71	95	166
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) - - - - -	10	13	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	13	23
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	15	14	29	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	1	1	16	19	35
Thornbury - - - - -	26	34	60	1	—	1	—	6	6	5	2	7	32	42	74
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	37	36	73	1	—	1	2	2	4	4	5	9	44	43	87
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	7	12	19	—	—	—	3	2	5	—	3	3	10	17	27
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	8	14	22	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	1	1	9	19	28
TOTAL - - -	398	515	913	3	2	5	55	76	131	46	87	133	502	680	1,182
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - - - -	16	30	46	1	1	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	20	32	52
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	19	19	38	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	4	7	25	25	50
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford B.) - - - - -	26	31	57	2	—	2	—	4	4	4	1	5	32	36	68
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Radnor) - - - - -	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	6	4	10
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	13	15	28	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	1	1	14	21	35
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	24	21	45	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	5	9	28	29	57
Leominster - - - - -	21	25	46	1	—	1	1	3	4	6	13	19	29	41	70
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	7	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Monmouth Co.).	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	18	14	14	28
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	37	28	65	—	—	—	7	10	17	4	8	12	48	46	94
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Weobley - - - - -	15	12	27	—	—	—	3	4	7	2	2	4	20	18	38
TOTAL - - -	188	196	384	4	1	5	18	32	50	35	44	79	245	273	518
HERTS :															
St. Albans - - - - -	40	50	90	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	8	8	41	61	102
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	21	33	54	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	33	55
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	18	27	45	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	6	8	20	35	55
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	26	35	61	—	—	—	3	3	6	1	—	1	30	38	68
Buntingford - - - - -	3	6	9	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	6	11
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex and Essex) - - - - -	13	19	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	19	32
Hatfield - - - - -	13	19	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	19	32
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	26	26	52	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	—	—	29	29	58
Hertford - - - - -	31	35	66	—	—	—	4	6	10	1	4	5	36	45	81
Hitchin - - - - -	40	35	75	1	—	1	—	4	4	1	—	1	42	39	81
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	8	18	26	—	—	—	1	5	6	3	5	8	12	28	40
Ware - - - - -	27	31	58	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	1	1	31	32	63
Watford - - - - -	55	71	126	—	—	—	3	5	8	4	3	7	62	79	141
Welwyn - - - - -	6	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	14
TOTAL - - -	327	413	740	3	—	3	20	31	51	12	27	39	362	471	833

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylum.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
HUNTS :															
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3
Huntingdon -	18	26	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	26	44
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	10	11	21
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	11	17	28	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	13	22	35
St. Neots, (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge Co.) -	12	20	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	20	32
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, [Kesteven D.], Rut- land, Northampton Co., and Soke of Peter- borough).	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	51	77	128	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	2	2	54	85	139
KENT :															
Blean (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	39	24	3	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	1	3	46	27	73
Bridge (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	17	17	34	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	20	19	39
Bromley -	54	69	123	-	-	-	15	13	28	-	-	-	69	82	151
Cranbrook -	7	23	30	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	-	3	12	25	37
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C. B.) -	17	32	49	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	20	34	54
Dartford -	103	101	204	-	1	1	15	18	33	5	5	10	123	125	248
Dover -	52	63	115	-	-	-	9	11	20	4	3	7	65	77	142
E. Ashford -	12	22	34	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	16	25	41
Eastry -	40	51	91	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	40	55	95
Elham -	51	59	110	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	-	-	56	70	126
Faversham -	34	33	67	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	36	36	72
Hollingbourn -	23	8	31	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	24	14	38
Hoo -	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	8	3	11
Isle of Thanet -	75	121	196	-	-	-	7	10	17	3	4	7	85	135	220
Maidstone -	44	73	117	-	-	-	21	23	44	2	1	3	67	97	164
Malling -	35	44	79	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	38	49	87
Medway -	118	161	279	-	-	-	13	15	28	5	6	11	136	182	318
Milton -	25	29	54	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	7	26	36	62
Romney Marsh -	8	11	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	19
Sevenoaks -	33	34	67	-	-	-	4	2	6	3	1	4	40	37	77
Sheppey -	46	26	72	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	2	5	53	29	82
Strood -	25	42	67	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	6	11	32	49	81
Tenterden -	12	13	25	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	13	16	29
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex E.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonbridge -	64	97	161	2	2	4	1	11	12	6	2	8	73	112	185
W. Ashford -	17	42	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	42	60
TOTAL - - -	958	1,197	2,155	2	3	5	120	150	270	44	37	81	1,124	1,387	2,511
LANCASTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) -	81	84	165	1	-	1	18	18	36	-	-	-	100	102	202
Barton-upon-Irwell -	68	75	143	3	-	3	52	49	101	-	-	-	123	124	247
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C. B.) -	91	101	192	1	-	1	10	27	37	-	1	1	102	129	231
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C. B.) -	127	110	237	3	1	4	1	4	5	-	-	-	131	115	246
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Barnley C. B.) -	83	108	191	-	-	-	20	19	39	1	4	5	104	131	235

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LANCASTER—<i>continued.</i>															
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C. B.) - - - -	79	83	162	-	-	-	30	30	60	1	3	4	110	116	226
Chorley - - - - -	48	46	94	-	-	-	15	7	22	1	2	3	64	55	119
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - - -	71	95	166	1	-	1	22	23	45	1	3	4	95	121	216
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	21	14	35	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	23	15	38
Fylde - - - - -	59	80	139	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	1	2	63	87	150
Garstang - - - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	12	9	21
Haslingden - - - - -	66	91	157	-	-	-	22	48	70	3	3	6	91	142	233
Lancaster - - - - -	53	66	119	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	-	1	60	71	131
Leigh - - - - -	68	63	131	-	-	-	6	14	20	2	3	5	76	80	156
Lunesdale - - - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	10	16	26
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C. B.) - - - -	62	63	125	4	3	7	23	29	55	-	-	-	92	95	187
Ormskirk - - - - -	63	93	156	-	-	-	21	18	39	-	-	-	84	111	195
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> St. Helens C. B.) - - -	80	60	140	1	-	1	21	23	44	9	5	14	111	88	199
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C. B.) - - - -	24	37	61	-	-	-	9	4	13	-	-	-	33	41	74
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	16	20	36
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - - -	31	45	76	-	1	1	12	12	24	-	-	-	43	58	101
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C. B.) - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Stockport C. B.)	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	6	9	15
Ulverston - - - - -	66	68	134	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	8	11	71	78	149
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C. B.) - -	32	17	49	1	1	2	7	2	9	-	-	-	40	20	60
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C. B. and Liverpool C. B.)	45	63	108	1	-	1	4	4	8	-	-	-	50	67	117
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C. B.) - - - - -	72	70	142	-	-	-	24	22	46	7	16	23	103	108	211
TOTAL - - -	1,425	1,575	3,000	19	9	28	338	378	716	31	50	81	1,813	2,012	3,825
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	37	29	66	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	4	10	45	37	82
Atheistone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	27	31	58	-	-	-	3	11	14	8	12	20	38	54	92
Billesdon - - - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	2	10	10	20
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blaby - - - - -	18	25	43	-	-	-	3	5	8	9	9	18	30	39	69
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], and Grantham B.).	3	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	12
Hinckley - - - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	3	4	7	7	2	9	21	26	47
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	35	32	67	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	10	11	39	49	88
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	18	24	42
Market Bosworth - - - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	17	16	33
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	16	33	49	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	1	2	20	36	56
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	23	20	43
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Notts) - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	1	1	16	11	27
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Rutland).	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	7
TOTAL - - -	219	257	476	-	-	-	35	40	75	34	40	74	288	337	625

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LINCOLN (HOLLAND DIVISION):															
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.) - - - -	40	42	82	-	-	-	7	7	14	9	16	25	56	65	121
Holbeach - - - - -	10	25	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	25	36
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Isle of Ely). - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Spalding - - - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	4	8	22	26	48
TOTAL - - -	65	87	152	-	-	-	11	10	21	14	20	34	90	117	207
LINCOLN (KESTEVEN DIVISION):															
Bourne - - - - -	25	39	64	-	-	-	6	4	10	2	3	5	33	46	79
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Grantham B.)	14	20	34	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	18	23	41
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D. and Lincoln C. B.)	9	15	24	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	9	9	14	27	41
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Newark B.) - -	5	17	22	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	5	20	25
Sleaford - - - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	8	11	26	33	59
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Rutland, Northampton Co., Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough.)	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	10	12	22
TOTAL - - -	83	123	206	-	-	-	18	17	35	5	21	26	106	161	267
LINCOLN (LINDSEY DIVISION):															
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	6	8
Caistor - - - - -	18	27	45	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	16	20	23	44	67
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	40	36	76	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	7	12	46	47	93
Glanford Brigg - - - - -	38	42	80	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	42	48	90
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C. B.) - - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	15	25
Horncastle - - - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	2	5	17	22	39
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C. B.)	4	15	19	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	7	9	10	26	36
Louth - - - - -	32	28	60	-	-	-	7	5	12	9	11	20	48	44	92
Spilsby - - - - -	35	31	66	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	5	11	44	39	83
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	11	17
TOTAL - - -	194	220	414	-	-	-	22	21	43	33	61	94	249	302	551
LONDON:															
Bethnal Green - - - - -	272	291	563	19	6	25	107	118	225	-	5	5	398	420	818
Camberwell - - - - -	323	430	753	13	7	20	198	254	452	4	-	4	538	691	1,229
Chelsea - - - - -	142	170	312	3	2	5	47	63	110	-	-	-	192	235	427
Fulham - - - - -	160	213	373	-	5	5	57	35	92	-	-	-	217	253	470
George's, St. - - - - -	161	250	411	6	4	10	80	82	162	-	-	-	247	336	583
George-in-the-East, St. - - - - -	72	97	169	3	2	5	63	70	133	-	-	-	138	169	307
Giles, St., and St. George - - - - -	67	87	154	-	1	1	40	47	87	-	-	-	107	135	242
Greenwich - - - - -	178	287	465	3	6	9	120	120	240	-	4	4	301	417	718
Hackney - - - - -	487	671	1,158	42	20	62	111	118	229	4	7	11	644	816	1,460
Hammersmith - - - - -	140	188	328	-	1	1	52	50	102	-	-	-	192	239	431
Hampstead - - - - -	44	81	125	-	-	-	22	29	51	-	-	-	66	110	176
Holborn - - - - -	285	404	689	4	7	11	180	208	388	-	4	4	469	623	1,092

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospital and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LONDON—<i>continued.</i>															
Islington - - - - -	407	605	1,012	8	8	16	121	120	241	8	9	17	544	742	1,286
Kensington - - - - -	262	470	732	-	13	13	86	74	160	-	-	-	348	557	905
Lambeth - - - - -	446	598	1,044	29	23	52	249	293	542	-	3	3	724	917	1,641
Lewisham - - - - -	140	197	337	4	-	4	38	50	88	2	2	4	184	249	433
Marylebone, St. - - - - -	241	401	642	-	4	4	98	106	204	3	10	13	342	521	863
Mile End Old Town - - - - -	178	271	449	5	8	13	85	81	166	-	4	4	268	364	632
Olaves, St. - - - - -	250	287	537	4	5	9	133	147	285	-	1	1	392	440	832
Paddington - - - - -	134	244	378	-	4	4	56	43	99	-	-	-	190	291	481
Pancras, St. - - - - -	396	560	956	13	7	20	353	427	780	-	-	-	762	994	1,756
Poplar - - - - -	292	289	581	4	6	10	127	168	295	7	8	15	430	471	901
Shoreditch - - - - -	259	282	541	9	6	15	122	139	261	-	-	-	390	427	817
Southwark - - - - -	472	629	1,101	6	11	17	182	163	345	21	38	59	681	841	1,522
Stepney - - - - -	111	121	232	6	2	8	47	59	106	-	-	-	164	182	346
Strand - - - - -	100	73	173	1	2	3	38	37	75	-	-	-	139	112	251
Wandsworth and Clapham - - - - -	415	627	1,042	17	17	34	161	143	304	2	4	6	595	791	1,386
Westminster - - - - -	72	92	164	-	1	1	56	62	118	-	-	-	128	155	283
Whitechapel - - - - -	189	193	382	32	17	49	111	103	214	-	-	-	332	313	645
Woolwich - - - - -	130	186	316	18	3	21	63	55	118	-	1	1	211	245	456
TOTAL - - -	6,825	9,294	16,119	249	198	447	3,208	3,464	6,672	51	100	151	10,333	13,056	23,389
CITY OF LONDON (see III.—Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).															
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	7	14	21
Corwen (part, see Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	8	9	17
Dolgelly - - - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	8	13	18	24	42
Festiniog (part, see Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	10	6	16	-	4	4	23	23	46
Machynlleth (part, see Montgomery Co. and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	9
TOTAL - - -	37	45	82	-	-	-	13	15	28	9	16	25	59	76	135
MIDDLESEX:															
Barnet (part, see Herts) - - - - -	25	39	64	5	3	8	2	-	2	-	1	1	32	43	75
Brentford - - - - -	213	319	537	8	34	42	37	32	69	12	20	32	275	405	680
Edmonton (part, see Herts and Essex) - - - - -	236	320	556	21	35	56	25	-	25	1	1	2	283	356	639
Hendon - - - - -	33	50	83	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	33	56	89
Kingston (part, see Surrey) - - - - -	20	19	39	1	6	7	-	3	3	-	2	2	21	30	51
Staines - - - - -	41	55	96	-	3	3	2	10	12	-	-	-	43	68	111
Uxbridge - - - - -	43	60	103	1	6	7	1	8	9	-	1	1	45	75	120
Willesden - - - - -	80	95	175	12	20	32	-	1	1	-	-	-	92	116	208
TOTAL - - -	696	957	1,653	48	109	157	67	54	121	13	29	42	824	1,149	1,973

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
MONMOUTH :															
Abergavenny - - - - -	56	68	124	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	6	11	62	78	140
Bedwelty - - - - -	105	76	181	-	-	-	7	13	20	6	8	14	118	97	215
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	1	1	24	24	48
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - -	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	9	20
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Hereford Co.)	22	22	44	-	-	-	3	-	3	14	27	41	39	49	88
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C. B.) - - -	54	46	100	1	-	1	2	1	3	4	8	12	61	55	116
Pontypool - - - - -	65	52	117	1	-	1	3	5	8	2	-	2	71	57	128
TOTAL - - -	333	291	624	2	-	2	20	29	49	32	53	85	387	373	760
MONTGOMERY :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	20	21	41
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - -	28	28	56	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	7	10	33	42	75
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Cardigan Co.)	5	6	11	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	6	10	16
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	19	33	52	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	11	15	25	50	75
TOTAL - - -	69	89	158	-	-	-	10	19	29	8	18	26	87	126	213
NORFOLK :															
Aylsham - - - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	5	9	25	33	58
Blofield - - - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	6	10	19	24	43
Depwade - - - - -	36	49	85	-	-	-	4	9	13	6	8	14	46	66	112
Docking - - - - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	17	19	36
Downham - - - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	2	22	25	47
Erpingham - - - - -	12	24	36	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	14	27	41
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C. B.) -	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17	28
Forehoe - - - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	4	6	16	26	42
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	4	7	11	19	22	41
Henstead - - - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	14	20	21	33	54
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	18	25	43	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	3	5	21	33	54
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	30	48	78	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	12	16	34	64	98
St. Faith's - - - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	16	14	30
Smallburgh - - - - -	22	11	33	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	4	6	25	17	42
Swaffham - - - - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	27	46
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - -	18	33	51	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	9	22	40	62
Walsingham - - - - -	20	30	50	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	21	32	53
Wayland - - - - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	7	11	27	38	65
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	-	6	22	20	42
TOTAL - - -	343	450	793	-	-	-	26	53	79	49	77	126	418	580	998

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
NORTHAMPTON:															
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Warwick Co.) -	-	8	8	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	10
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford Co.) -	15	24	39	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	2	2	16	30	46
Brixworth -	9	15	24	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	1	1	11	23	34
Daventry -	23	26	49	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	3	5	29	36	65
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.B.) -	15	11	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	16	14	30
Kettering -	40	49	89	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	44	55	99
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) -	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	4	10
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	7	6	13	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	8	9	17
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) -	12	17	29	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	14	21	35
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) -	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	5	9	14	23
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Rutland, Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	4
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) -	20	23	43	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	23	25	48
Towcester -	11	22	33	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	13	24	37
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Rutland)	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	5	8
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) -	55	63	118	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	58	70	128
TOTAL - - -	223	285	508	-	-	-	22	41	63	10	17	27	255	343	598
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:															
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	48	42	90	-	-	-	7	11	18	-	5	5	55	58	113
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Northampton Co., Rutland Co., and Hunts).	5	1	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	2	8
TOTAL - - -	53	43	96	-	-	-	8	12	20	-	5	5	61	60	121
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick -	29	25	54	1	-	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	32	30	62
Belford -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	4	5	9
Bellingham -	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	4	12
Berwick-on-Tweed -	33	27	60	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	2	4	36	33	69
Castle Ward -	28	36	64	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	30	38	68
Glendale -	11	8	19	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	4	7	16	14	30
Haltwhistle -	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	4	12
Hexham -	42	29	71	-	-	-	2	5	7	6	8	14	50	42	92
Morpeth -	42	22	64	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	1	6	51	26	77
Newcastle-on-Tyne (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-on-Tyne C. B.).	14	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	11	25
Rothbury -	12	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	5	17
Tynemouth -	181	134	315	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	4	7	187	144	331
TOTAL - - -	408	304	712	1	-	1	20	28	48	19	24	43	448	356	804

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
NOTTS :															
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	74	64	138	-	-	-	1	7	8	3	1	4	78	72	150
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	13	19
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R., and Don- caster B.) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	4
East Retford - - - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	3	4	19	33	52
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	7	9
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	64	39	103	-	-	-	12	12	24	8	9	17	84	60	144
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.]) - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	3	15	36	24	60
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Leicester Co.) -	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9
Southwell - - - - -	24	27	51	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	27	32	59
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and York, W. R.) -	12	11	23	-	-	-	2	10	12	5	9	14	19	30	49
TOTAL - - -	226	207	433	-	-	-	23	42	65	30	29	59	279	278	557
OXFORD :															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C. B.) -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	3	9
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Warwick Co.) - - - - -	25	41	66	-	-	-	1	8	9	7	5	12	33	54	87
Bicester (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	3	3	15	23	38
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Bucks) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - -	20	30	50	-	-	-	8	1	9	5	5	10	33	36	69
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester Co.) -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. B.) - - - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	1	2	21	31	52
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	28	29	57	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	31	32	63
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	2	5	17	25	42
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	12	16	28
Witney - - - - -	38	31	69	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	13	19	46	48	94
Woodstock - - - - -	24	28	52	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	14	17	28	43	71
TOTAL - - -	196	245	441	1	-	1	24	27	51	27	46	73	248	318	566
PEMBROKE :															
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	8	11	16	22	38
Haverfordwest - - - - -	35	35	70	-	-	-	1	6	7	8	12	20	44	53	97
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	11	13	15	25	40
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4
Pembroke - - - - -	32	21	53	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	4	10	41	28	69
TOTAL - - -	93	82	175	-	-	-	5	13	18	19	36	55	117	131	248

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
RADNOR :															
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Hereford Co.) - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	6	11
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	8	14
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	19	20	39	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	5	24	23	47
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	6	17	16	33
TOTAL - - -	43	48	91	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	7	15	54	58	112
RUTLAND :															
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	15	18	33
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.], Soke of Peterborough, Northampton Co., and Hunts).	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Northampton Co.).	11	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	19
TOTAL - - -	25	24	49	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	29	27	56
SALOP :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Shrews- bury B.).	33	26	59	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	36	30	66
Bridgenorth - - - - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	22	35
Church Stretton - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	8	8	16
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) -	7	4	11	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	10	6	16
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	8	20	28	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4	9	25	34
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	12	14	26
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	15	11	26	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	17	15	32
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	8	10
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor Co. and Hereford Co.)	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	5
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	16	31	47	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	20	33	53
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	13	26
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	3	3	13	24	37
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	35	41	76	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	3	4	38	50	88
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	18	12	30	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	5	23	14	37
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Worcester Co.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellington - - - - -	36	36	72	-	-	-	9	11	20	4	9	13	49	56	105
Wem - - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	1	8	9	2	-	2	13	21	34
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Flint Co.) -	10	17	27	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	12	21	33
TOTAL - - -	246	285	531	-	-	-	30	59	89	13	20	33	289	364	653
SOMERSET :															
Axbridge - - - - -	46	75	121	3	2	5	1	5	6	8	5	13	58	87	145
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C. B.) - - - - -	19	26	45	-	-	-	4	9	13	2	4	6	25	39	64
Bridgwater - - - - -	31	51	82	-	-	-	4	6	10	5	15	20	40	72	112
Chard - - - - -	31	39	70	1	-	1	2	2	4	6	8	14	40	49	89
Clutton - - - - -	33	38	71	3	2	5	6	4	10	4	4	8	46	48	94
Dulverton - - - - -	3	6	9	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	2	3	7	10	17
Frome - - - - -	44	52	96	1	1	2	16	13	29	-	7	7	61	73	134
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	6	8	11	22	33

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.															
SOMERSET—continued.															
Langport - - - - -	20	20	40	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	8	12	25	29	54
Long Ashton - - - - -	23	36	59	3	-	3	10	12	22	1	3	4	37	51	88
Shepton Mallet - - - - -	20	31	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	20	42	62
Taunton - - - - -	54	62	116	2	2	4	1	4	5	4	5	9	61	73	134
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	5	6	11	5	10	15	31	47	78
Wells - - - - -	30	33	63	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	33	64
Williton - - - - -	36	30	66	-	1	1	4	11	15	3	8	11	43	50	93
Wincanton - - - - -	25	34	59	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	12	31	42	73
Yeovil - - - - -	43	58	101	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	45	68	113
TOTAL - - -	487	635	1,122	16	9	25	58	80	138	51	111	162	612	835	1,447
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	21
Alton - - - - -	30	26	56	-	-	-	5	1	6	4	3	7	39	30	69
Alverstoke - - - - -	30	31	61	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	41	38	79
Andover - - - - -	25	30	55	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	5	6	27	39	66
Basingstoke - - - - -	24	23	47	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	26	26	52
Catherington - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	6	13
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C. B.) - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	2	4	17	13	30
Droxford - - - - -	19	17	36	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	21	19	40
Fareham - - - - -	50	32	82	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	3	8	55	37	92
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	27	14	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	41
Fordingbridge - - - - -	5	17	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	10	13	8	28	36
Hartley Wintney - - - - -	46	41	87	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	4	7	50	50	100
Havant - - - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	19	27	46
Hursley - - - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	5	7	12
Kingsclere - - - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	22	21	43
Lymington - - - - -	21	23	44	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	24	27	51
New Forest - - - - -	12	25	37	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	15	25	40
Petersfield - - - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	14	18	32
Ringwood - - - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	4	13	17
Romsey - - - - -	10	16	26	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	14	23	37
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton C. B.) - -	35	38	73	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	37	44	81
Stockbridge - - - - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	17	13	30
Whitchurch - - - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	12	20
Winchester - - - - -	42	42	84	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	6	11	48	51	99
TOTAL - - -	485	490	975	-	1	1	43	56	99	28	44	72	556	591	1,147
ISLE OF WIGHT :															
Isle of Wight - - - - -	86	140	226	2	-	2	11	9	20	9	9	18	108	158	266
STAFFORD :															
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Burton-on-Trent C. B.).	5	7	12	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	2	2	7	13	20
Cannock - - - - -	32	32	64	-	2	2	9	9	18	2	5	7	43	48	91

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
STAFFORD—<i>continued.</i>															
Cheadle - - - - -	16	27	43	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	1	3	21	33	54
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C. B.) - - - - -	85	79	164	-	-	-	26	44	70	23	47	70	134	170	304
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and Birmingham C. B.).	42	49	91	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	5	6	47	59	106
Leek - - - - -	34	37	71	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	2	3	39	45	84
Lichfield - - - - -	33	32	65	3	2	5	7	9	16	5	5	10	48	48	96
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.).	10	9	19	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	9	20
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	5	13
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	6	9	22	26	48
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Stafford - - - - -	43	35	78	-	-	-	3	19	22	4	2	6	50	56	106
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Hanley C. B.) - - -	107	89	196	-	-	-	18	34	52	8	13	21	133	136	269
Stone - - - - -	9	22	31	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	2	6	15	25	40
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - -	38	34	72	2	3	5	19	24	43	8	13	21	67	74	141
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	14	21	35
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	19	16	35
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C. B.) - - - - -	21	19	40	-	-	-	4	2	6	8	2	10	33	23	56
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and West Bromwich C. B.).	75	60	135	-	-	-	7	19	26	2	4	6	84	83	167
Wolstanton and Burslem - - - - -	60	71	131	-	-	-	4	12	16	7	10	17	71	93	164
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C. B.)	68	64	132	-	-	-	13	26	39	6	1	7	87	91	178
TOTAL - - -	733	727	1,460	5	7	12	135	227	362	87	123	210	960	1,084	2,044
SUFFOLK, EAST :															
Blything - - - - -	25	23	48	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	31	27	58
Bosmere and Claydon - - - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	6	3	9	7	10	17	27	34	61
Hartismere - - - - -	21	25	46	-	1	1	3	9	12	13	14	27	37	49	86
Hoxne - - - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	15	24	39
Mutford and Lothingland - - - - -	40	44	84	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	13	13	42	61	103
Plomesgate - - - - -	28	32	60	-	-	-	4	4	8	6	9	15	38	45	83
Samford - - - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	1	1	16	22	38
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	4	6	11	20	31
Wangford - - - - -	17	23	40	-	1	1	3	2	5	2	1	3	22	27	49
Woodbridge - - - - -	33	35	68	-	-	-	5	2	7	1	6	7	39	43	82
TOTAL - - -	210	248	458	1	2	3	32	38	70	35	64	99	278	352	630
SUFFOLK, WEST :															
Cosford - - - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	14	18	32
Mildenhall - - - - -	7	3	10	-	-	-	4	8	12	3	8	11	14	19	33
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	23
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	3	4	20	31	51
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, E.) - - - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	4	12	16	18	34
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	31	25	56	-	-	-	7	3	10	3	3	6	41	31	72
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	5	11
Thingoe - - - - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	18	16	34
TOTAL - - -	105	111	216	-	-	-	13	17	30	21	23	44	139	151	290

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
SURREY:															
Chertsey - - - - -	39	52	91	1	-	1	3	10	13	2	2	4	45	64	109
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Croydon C. B.) - - -	27	32	59	-	-	-	12	7	19	-	1	1	39	40	79
Dorking - - - - -	21	27	48	2	2	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	23	32	55
Epsom - - - - -	61	85	146	-	-	-	10	6	16	-	4	4	71	95	166
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - - - - -	36	31	67	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	42	35	77
Godstone - - - - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	24	29	53
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Guildford B.) - - - - -	60	80	140	3	-	3	5	5	10	7	8	15	75	93	168
Hambleton - - - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	21	31	52
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	110	144	254	-	-	-	17	33	50	2	5	7	129	182	311
Reigate - - - - -	29	76	105	6	1	7	1	7	8	1	1	2	37	85	122
Richmond - - - - -	60	85	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	85	145
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and New Windsor B.) -	12	25	37	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	13	29	42
TOTAL - - -	496	690	1,186	12	3	15	56	85	141	15	22	37	579	800	1,379
SUSSEX, EAST:															
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - - - -	25	26	51	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	26	28	54
Cuckfield (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W.) - - - - -	39	47	86	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	-	1	42	54	96
Eastbourne - - - - -	46	52	98	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	4	7	51	60	111
East Grinstead - - - - -	16	29	45	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	2	3	19	35	54
Hailsham - - - - -	15	18	33	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	4	5	19	26	45
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Lewes - - - - -	30	31	61	-	-	-	9	11	20	-	1	1	39	43	82
Newhaven - - - - -	15	14	29	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	16	16	32
Rye - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	4	5	14	18	32
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W., and Brighton C. B.)	29	68	97	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	30	72	102
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	26	21	47	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	1	3	31	23	54
Uckfield - - - - -	13	25	38	-	-	-	2	7	9	2	4	6	17	36	53
TOTAL - - -	264	346	610	1	1	2	28	44	72	12	23	35	305	414	719
SUSSEX, WEST:															
Chichester - - - - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	26	26	52
Cuckfield (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
East Preston - - - - -	40	67	107	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	10	13	45	77	122
Horsham - - - - -	44	58	102	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	6	6	47	70	117
Midhurst - - - - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	23	28	51
Petworth - - - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	6	19	29	48
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E., and Frighton C. B.)	20	24	44	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	3	5	27	34	61
Thakeham - - - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	18	17	35
Westbourne - - - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	1	1	12	22	34
West Hampnett - - - - -	32	51	83	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	34	55	89
TOTAL - - -	217	307	524	-	-	-	25	25	50	9	28	37	251	360	611

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
WARWICK :															
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	15	34	49	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	17	38	55
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B.) - - -	102	120	222	3	-	3	10	16	26	-	1	1	115	137	252
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	6	12	18	2	-	2	4	2	6	2	-	2	14	14	28
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Northampton Co.) - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	7
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foleshill - - - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	8	6	14	4	10	14	29	30	59
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Meriden - - - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	15	23	38
Nuneaton - - - - -	19	22	41	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	5	8	22	30	52
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - -	23	35	58	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	38	65
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.) - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	13	14	27
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	24	24	48
Southam - - - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	2	5	17	22	39
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.) - - -	40	43	83	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	3	43	48	91
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.) - - -	33	62	95	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	3	6	37	68	105
TOTAL - - -	328	429	757	9	3	12	31	45	76	21	28	49	389	505	894
WESTMORLAND :															
East Ward - - - - -	20	10	30	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	2	2	24	15	39
Kendal - - - - -	34	49	83	-	-	-	13	15	28	-	1	1	47	65	112
West Ward - - - - -	6	3	9	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	10	7	17
TOTAL - - -	60	62	122	-	-	-	21	22	43	-	3	3	81	87	168
WILTS :															
Amesbury - - - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	12	19	31
Bradford-on-Avon - - - - -	24	21	45	-	-	-	8	7	15	2	-	2	34	28	62
Calne - - - - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	4	6	23	28	51
Chippenham - - - - -	40	51	91	1	-	1	12	5	17	-	2	2	53	58	111
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett - - - - -	14	26	40	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	17	31	48
Devizes - - - - -	40	43	83	-	-	-	7	15	22	4	-	4	51	58	109
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	12	11	23
Malmesbury - - - - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	10	27	37
Marlborough - - - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	12	19	31
Mere - - - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	8	15	23
Pewsey - - - - -	28	28	56	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	30	29	59
Salisbury - - - - -	43	54	97	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	8	10	47	66	113
Swindon and Highworth - - - - -	93	88	181	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	2	3	99	96	195
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury - - - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	1	1	17	19	36
Trowbridge and Melksham - - - - -	20	33	53	-	-	-	1	10	11	4	8	12	25	51	76
Warminster - - - - -	14	30	44	-	-	-	4	2	6	7	9	16	25	41	66
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	10	11	25	34	59
Wilton - - - - -	10	26	36	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	11	28	39
TOTAL - - -	422	526	948	1	-	1	56	74	130	32	58	90	511	658	1169

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.															
Worcester :															
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19
Bromsgrove - - - - -	39	49	88	-	-	-	6	1	7	3	6	9	48	56	104
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Droitwich - - - - -	34	44	78	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	4	5	37	51	88
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2	20	24	44
Kidderminster - - - - -	61	67	128	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	1	1	69	76	145
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Birmingham C. B.)	34	59	93	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	37	66	103
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Martley - - - - -	12	27	39	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	1	4	17	33	50
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pershore - - - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	5	9	25	31	56
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.)	7	11	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	11	19
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	21	35	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	35	56
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	67	70	137	1	3	4	5	12	17	3	8	11	76	93	169
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) -	7	13	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	10	14	24
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	31	49	80	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	2	3	36	56	92
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and West Bromwich C. B.)	27	35	62	-	-	-	4	10	14	3	2	5	34	47	81
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	392	520	912	1	3	4	41	58	99	22	29	51	456	610	1,066
YORK, EAST RIDING :															
Beverley - - - - -	33	40	73	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	37	42	79
Bridlington - - - - -	24	26	50	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	25	28	53
Driffield - - - - -	31	31	62	-	-	-	-	6	6	5	8	13	36	45	81
Howden - - - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	2	4	14	23	37
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	8	17
Patrington - - - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	23
Pocklington - - - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	1	3	22	25	47
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	6	9
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Kingston-upon-Hull C. B.)	17	25	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	18	28	46
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Skirlaugh - - - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	14	12	26
York (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	6	9	15	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	9	10	19
TOTAL - - -	180	200	380	-	-	-	8	22	30	14	21	35	202	243	445
YORK, NORTH RIDING :															
Aysgarth - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	4
Bedale - - - - -	9	19	28	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	11	20	31
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Easingwold - - - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	19	30

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
YORK, WEST RIDING—<i>continued.</i>															
Wharfedale - - - - -	38	54	92	1	-	1	9	6	15	-	2	2	48	62	110
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Derby Co.) - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	6	7	13
Wortley - - - - -	26	23	49	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	7	8	31	32	63
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R. and N. R., and York C.B.)	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL - - -	1,057	1,099	2,156	8	5	13	121	170	291	52	86	138	1,238	1,360	2,598
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.															
BARROW-IN-FURNESS:															
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	52	55	107	1	-	1	5	6	11	-	3	3	58	64	122
BATH:															
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	88	128	216	-	-	-	28	39	67	1	1	2	117	168	285
BIRKENHEAD:															
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - -	124	168	292	-	-	-	22	37	59	19	11	30	165	216	381
BIRMINGHAM:															
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	210	209	419	-	1	1	25	56	81	3	1	4	238	267	505
Birmingham - - - - -	532	461	993	-	-	-	71	61	132	-	3	3	603	525	1,128
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	96	78	174	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	2	2	99	88	187
TOTAL - - -	838	748	1,586	-	1	1	99	125	224	3	6	9	940	880	1,820
BLACKBURN:															
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	131	130	261	1	2	3	55	64	119	1	-	1	188	196	384
BOLTON:															
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	264	265	529	4	5	9	4	2	6	4	6	10	276	278	554
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE:															
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co., and Liverpool C.B.).	70	90	160	2	-	2	15	10	25	-	-	-	87	100	187
BOURNEMOUTH:															
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - -	48	53	101	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	6	53	56	109
BRADFORD:															
Bradford - - - - -	235	227	462	2	3	5	67	45	112	3	5	8	307	280	587
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - -	50	52	102	-	-	-	6	11	17	3	2	5	59	65	124
TOTAL - - -	285	279	564	2	3	5	73	56	129	6	7	13	366	345	711

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .															
BRIGHTON :															
Brighton - - - - -	199	282	481	-	-	-	39	35	74	21	29	50	259	346	605
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> E. and W. Sussex) - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	25	43
TOTAL - - -	216	307	523	-	-	-	40	35	75	21	29	50	277	371	648
BRISTOL :															
Bristol - - - - -	380	435	815	27	7	34	181	306	487	28	67	95	616	815	1,431
BURNLEY :															
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	99	127	226	-	-	-	31	36	67	1	2	3	131	165	296
BURTON-ON-TRENT :															
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Stafford Co.).	36	49	85	4	3	7	24	15	39	2	5	7	66	72	138
BURY :															
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	62	65	127	-	-	-	20	9	29	1	1	2	83	75	158
CANTERBURY :															
Blean (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	11	8	19
Bridge (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Canterbury - - - - -	36	23	59	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	3	4	41	29	70
TOTAL - - -	47	32	79	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	3	5	54	38	92
CARDIFF :															
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	266	330	596	4	3	7	4	10	14	20	35	55	294	378	672
CHESTER :															
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - -	23	38	61	-	-	-	33	42	75	3	1	4	39	81	140
COVENTRY :															
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	67	80	147	-	-	-	11	28	39	-	-	-	78	108	186

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>continued</i> .															
CROYDON :															
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey) - -	123	209	332	-	-	-	13	17	30	-	3	3	136	229	365
DERBY :															
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	137	154	291	-	-	-	9	9	18	2	5	7	148	168	316
DEVONPORT :															
Devonport - - - - -	66	63	134	-	-	-	17	13	30	-	-	-	83	81	164
DUDLEY :															
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	59	57	116	-	-	-	20	39	59	14	22	36	93	118	211
EXETER :															
Exeter - - - - -	64	84	148	2	1	3	11	13	24	19	16	35	96	114	210
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	8	23	31	2	-	2	1	6	7	4	2	6	15	31	46
TOTAL - - -	72	107	179	4	1	5	12	19	31	23	18	41	111	145	256
GATESHEAD :															
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	92	98	190	2	-	2	18	23	41	6	2	8	118	123	241
GLOUCESTER :															
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	43	61	104	-	-	-	4	7	11	3	3	6	50	71	121
GREAT YARMOUTH :															
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	43	41	84	1	3	4	32	46	78	3	9	12	79	99	178
TOTAL - - -	43	41	84	1	3	4	32	46	78	3	9	12	79	99	178
GRIMSBY :															
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, [Lindsey D.]) - -	80	66	146	-	-	-	7	7	14	-	-	-	87	73	160
HALIFAX :															
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - - -	131	109	240	1	-	1	4	2	6	5	8	13	141	119	260
HANLEY :															
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	62	71	133	-	-	-	18	11	29	11	20	31	91	102	193

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued.</i>															
HASTINGS :															
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	42	92	134	2	1	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	45	96	141
TOTAL - - -	42	92	134	2	1	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	45	96	141
HUDDERSFIELD :															
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	83	104	187	-	-	-	17	17	34	-	-	-	100	121	221
IPSWICH :															
Ipswich - - - - -	86	104	190	2	-	2	12	12	24	3	9	12	103	125	228
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL :															
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	115	103	218	-	-	-	7	9	16	-	-	-	122	112	234
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - -	121	153	274	2	-	2	9	10	19	9	10	19	141	173	314
TOTAL - - -	236	256	492	2	-	2	16	19	35	9	10	19	263	285	548
LEEDS :															
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	61	67	128	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	64	74	138
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	22	22	44	-	1	1	4	1	5	1	-	1	27	24	51
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	55	52	107	3	1	4	4	3	7	-	2	2	62	58	120
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	310	324	634	3	7	10	57	73	130	4	8	12	374	412	786
TOTAL - - -	448	465	913	6	9	15	66	80	146	7	14	21	527	568	1,095
LEICESTER :															
Leicester - - - - -	286	302	588	-	-	-	24	32	56	8	14	22	318	348	666
LINCOLN :															
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln Co. [Kesteven D.] and [Lindsey D.]).	55	60	115	1	1	2	16	15	31	8	7	15	80	83	163
LIVERPOOL :															
Liverpool - - - - -	300	410	710	8	6	14	36	52	88	3	1	4	347	469	816
Toxteth Park - - - - -	162	187	349	2	2	4	71	53	124	1	8	9	236	250	486
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Bootle C. B.)	524	847	1,371	2	1	3	95	74	169	-	2	2	621	924	1,545
TOTAL - - -	986	1,444	2,430	12	9	21	202	179	381	4	11	15	1,204	1,643	2,847

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .															
MANCHESTER:															
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	287	408	695	9	3	12	93	104	197	-	-	-	389	515	904
Manchester - - - - -	192	181	373	-	-	-	102	113	215	-	-	-	294	294	588
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	124	113	237	1	1	2	43	43	86	-	-	-	168	157	325
TOTAL - - -	603	702	1,305	10	4	14	238	260	498	-	-	-	851	966	1,817
MIDDLESBROUGH:															
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	113	103	216	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	2	3	115	111	226
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:															
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland)	372	501	673	-	-	-	5	5	10	12	16	28	389	322	711
NEWPORT (MON.):															
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - -	90	99	189	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	12	19	97	113	210
NORTHAMPTON:															
Harlingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	119	103	222	-	-	-	9	8	17	8	18	26	136	129	265
TOTAL - - -	127	105	232	-	-	-	9	8	17	8	18	26	144	131	275
NORWICH:															
Norwich - - - - -	140	171	311	-	-	-	31	36	67	34	90	124	205	297	502
NOTTINGHAM:															
Nottingham - - - - -	332	364	696	3	-	3	112	119	231	34	58	92	481	541	1,022
OLDHAM:															
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	119	143	262	5	5	10	70	69	139	4	3	7	198	220	418
OXFORD:															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	17	43	60	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	19	44	63
Oxford - - - - -	30	51	81	1	1	2	7	12	19	1	-	1	39	64	103
TOTAL - - -	47	94	141	1	1	2	7	13	20	3	-	3	58	108	166

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued</i> .															
PLYMOUTH :															
Plymouth - - - - -	121	145	266	4	3	7	47	67	114	38	59	97	210	274	484
PORTSMOUTH :															
Portsmouth - - - - -	217	250	467	19	7	26	67	88	155	29	94	123	332	439	771
PRESTON :															
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	117	175	292	-	-	-	66	46	112	-	1	1	183	222	405
READING :															
Reading - - - - -	58	77	135	-	-	-	22	22	44	1	1	2	81	100	181
ROCHDALE :															
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - -	75	92	167	1	-	1	37	41	78	2	-	2	115	133	248
ROTHERHAM :															
Rotherham (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - -	68	61	129	-	-	-	25	16	41	-	5	5	93	82	175
ST. HELENS :															
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	97	79	176	1	-	1	23	18	41	10	10	20	131	107	238
SALFORD :															
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	286	242	528	7	4	11	116	143	259	1	1	2	410	390	800
SHEFFIELD :															
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	98	150	248	3	1	4	57	61	118	4	5	9	162	217	379
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	216	232	448	-	-	-	87	81	168	25	37	62	328	350	678
TOTAL - - -	314	382	696	3	1	4	144	142	286	29	42	71	490	567	1,057
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Southampton - - - - -	73	82	155	1	1	2	51	58	109	36	35	71	161	176	337
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) -	34	56	90	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	9	11	39	66	105
TOTAL - - -	107	138	245	1	1	2	54	59	113	38	44	82	200	242	442

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>continued</i> .															
SOUTH SHIELDS :															
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	77	61	138	-	-	-	19	22	41	6	2	8	102	85	187
STOCKPORT :															
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Lancaster Co.)	123	152	275	2	1	3	44	61	105	8	22	30	177	236	413
SUNDERLAND :															
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	180	159	339	-	1	1	33	38	71	-	2	2	213	200	413
SWANSEA :															
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - . -	135	145	280	-	-	-	17	14	31	18	31	49	170	190	360
WALSALL :															
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	93	81	174	-	-	-	-	9	9	20	21	41	113	111	224
WARRINGTON :															
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	45	54	99	2	3	5	25	25	50	-	-	-	72	82	154
WEST BROMWICH :															
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	80	77	157	-	-	-	34	29	63	4	14	18	118	120	238
WEST HAM :															
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	365	467	832	-	-	-	12	21	33	18	25	43	395	513	908
WEST HARTLEPOOL :															
Hartlepool (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	43	37	80	-	-	-	9	8	17	-	-	-	52	45	97
WIGAN :															
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. - . - -	56	62	118	-	-	-	29	30	59	-	-	-	85	92	177
WOLVERHAMPTON :															
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	146	145	291	-	-	-	28	37	65	-	-	-	174	182	356
WORCESTER :															
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	64	83	147	-	-	-	6	10	16	3	3	6	73	96	169
YORK :															
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R., N. R., and W. R.) -	32	37	69	27	28	55	48	66	114	-	-	-	107	131	238

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County. and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :															
BARNSTAPLE :															
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	14	27	41
BEDFORD :															
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	32	44	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	44	76
BURY ST. EDMUNDS :															
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	5	21	27	48
CAMBRIDGE :															
Cambridge - - - - -	57	79	136	4	1	5	-	1	1	4	3	7	65	84	149
COLCHESTER :															
Colchester - - - - -	34	56	90	3	-	3	7	7	14	5	7	12	49	70	119
DONCASTER :															
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	28	20	48	2	-	2	18	17	35	2	1	3	50	38	88
GRANTHAM :															
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Lincoln Co. [Kesteven D.]).	15	31	46	-	-	-	9	6	15	4	2	6	28	39	67
GRAVESEND :															
Gravesend and Milton - - - - -	31	40	71	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	35	46	81
GUILDFORD :															
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - -	25	23	48	1	-	1	2	6	8	-	-	-	28	29	57
HEREFORD :															
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	40	50	90	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	11	15	47	66	113

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890— <i>continued</i> .															
KING'S LYNN :															
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	7	11	23	27	50
LONDON, CITY OF :															
London, City of - - - - -	88	146	234	-	-	-	108	70	178	-	-	-	196	216	412
NEWBURY :															
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	23	20	43	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	24	21	45
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :															
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) -	16	26	42	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	17	27	44
NEW WINDSOR :															
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	3	10	13	-	-	-	18	28	46
SHREWSBURY :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Salop) -	40	41	81	-	-	-	8	12	20	-	-	-	48	53	101
TIVERTON :															
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	11	18	26	44
WARWICK :															
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	29	48
WENLOCK :															
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	23	19	42	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	24	23	47

APPENDIX B.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1904.

COUNTY or BOROUGH.	UNION or PARISH.	Leavesden Asylum.			Caterham Asylum.			Darenth Asylum.			Rochester House Asylum.			Tooting Bec Asylum.			TOTAL.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London County -	Bethnal Green - - -	35	52	87	12	7	19	39	39	78	4	1	5	16	18	34	106	117	223
	Camberwell - - -	27	38	65	74	94	168	70	71	141	3	5	8	16	34	50	190	242	432
	Chelsea - - -	4	4	8	15	26	41	24	22	46	-	1	1	1	5	6	44	58	102
	Fulham - - -	9	6	15	16	14	30	23	9	32	3	-	3	3	4	7	54	33	87
	George's, St. - - -	10	10	20	20	26	46	28	22	50	1	2	3	11	18	29	70	78	148
	George's, St., in the East - -	28	28	56	3	5	8	22	26	48	3	1	4	6	6	12	62	66	128
	Giles, St., and St. George - -	5	7	12	21	29	50	7	3	10	-	-	-	6	2	8	39	41	80
	Greenwich - - -	7	7	14	51	40	91	42	53	95	7	4	11	10	14	24	117	118	235
	Hackney - - -	35	54	89	13	15	28	49	31	80	3	1	4	9	13	22	109	114	223
	Hammersmith - - -	13	8	21	14	19	33	16	14	30	-	1	1	5	5	10	48	47	95
	Hampstead - - -	8	16	24	1	-	1	10	8	18	1	1	2	2	4	6	22	29	51
	Holborn - - -	26	27	53	87	124	211	45	36	81	5	3	8	9	5	14	172	195	367
	Islington - - -	30	45	75	18	15	33	55	38	93	4	2	6	8	8	16	115	108	223
	Kensington - - -	24	20	44	11	21	32	35	16	51	2	1	3	3	9	12	75	67	142
	Lambeth - - -	22	29	51	114	163	277	74	66	140	7	6	13	26	26	52	243	290	533
	Lewisham - - -	2	5	7	14	20	34	17	20	37	1	1	2	3	4	7	37	50	87
	Marylebone, St. - - -	60	58	118	7	10	17	25	31	56	3	-	3	3	7	10	98	106	204
	Mile End Old Town - - -	32	33	65	13	11	24	27	19	46	4	1	5	7	14	21	83	78	161
	Olave's, St. - - -	12	11	23	61	82	143	44	26	70	4	-	4	14	23	37	135	142	277
	Paddington - - -	20	17	37	2	5	7	27	12	39	2	-	2	1	2	3	52	36	88
	Pancras, St. - - -	129	186	315	70	82	152	83	69	152	5	1	6	47	61	108	334	399	733
	Poplar - - -	35	55	90	15	40	55	41	37	78	1	4	5	24	31	55	116	167	283
	Shoreditch - - -	49	61	110	14	7	21	37	35	72	7	1	8	11	26	37	118	130	248
	Southwark - - -	18	20	38	78	75	153	60	55	115	8	2	10	18	11	29	182	163	345
	Stepney - - -	21	24	45	6	9	15	13	11	24	-	1	1	4	6	10	44	51	95
	Strand - - -	6	6	12	19	16	35	8	5	13	1	1	2	1	2	3	35	30	65
	Wandsworth and Clapham - -	13	21	34	55	55	110	64	45	109	5	3	8	20	16	36	157	140	297
	Westminster - - -	8	6	14	27	25	52	12	7	19	-	1	1	1	1	2	48	40	88
	Whitechapel - - -	40	56	96	10	6	16	32	18	50	2	3	5	23	18	41	107	101	208
	Woolwich - - -	2	5	7	19	16	35	34	22	56	2	3	5	2	8	10	59	54	113
	TOTAL - - -	730	915	1,645	880	1,057	1,937	1,063	866	1,929	88	51	139	310	401	711	3,071	3,290	6,361
City of London - Cornwall - Middlesex -	City of London - - -	75	36	111	7	7	14	6	9	15	-	2	2	13	10	23	101	64	165
	Falmouth - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Willesden - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
GRAND TOTAL - - -		805	951	1,756	887	1,065	1,952	1,069	876	1,945	88	53	141	323	411	734	3,172	3,356	6,528

TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the Year 1903 will be found in Appendix B., Table IV. (2.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1903.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1903.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1903.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER. Total Number of Lunatics.			Total Number.	Of the Total Number.															Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												
								Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.						Of the Number Discharged Recovered.												
									On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Other Re-admissions.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																						
Beds, Herts and Hunts - - -	2	4	6	440	571	1,011	1,017	81	96	177	3	1	4	-	-	-	8	6	14	8	6	14	-	-	-	44	76	120	1	1	2	24	43	67	1	1	2	1
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	2	4	6	311	373	684	690	87	72	159	5	2	7	1	1	2	15	9	24	10	11	21	-	-	-	28	31	59	-	-	-	20	26	46	-	-	-	2
Brecon and Radnor - - -	(Asylum opened 24th February 1903.)							129	162	291	1	2	3	-	1	1	3	4	7	112	131	243	1	-	1	8	10	18	1	-	1	5	6	11	1	-	1	3
Bucks - - - - -	7	5	12	235	271	506	518	59	68	127	1	6	7	-	-	-	8	16	24	4	5	9	-	-	-	28	40	68	1	4	5	22	30	52	-	3	3	4
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	-	-	-	240	312	(a)552	552	66	86	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	18	6	31	37	-	-	-	27	36	63	-	-	-	17	26	43	-	-	-	5
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pem- broke C.	20	22	42	307	301	608	650	103	74	177	9	13	22	-	1	1	10	7	17	27	8	35	-	3	3	61	28	89	4	8	12	19	25	44	2	7	9	6
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :																																						
Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	470	513	983	983	112	112	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	27	49	7	4	11	-	-	-	95	49	144	-	-	-	39	43	82	-	-	-	7
Parkside - - - - -	13	17	30	325	399	724	754	110	103	213	5	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	29	5	34	-	-	-	31	47	78	2	-	2	17	26	43	-	-	-	8
Cornwall - - - - -	25	20	45	351	417	768	813	78	92	170	4	8	12	4	1	5	11	14	25	5	4	9	1	-	1	26	39	65	2	4	6	17	30	47	1	3	4	9
Cumberland and Westmorland -	30	39	69	323	302	625	694	108	78	186	7	10	17	-	1	1	30	23	53	6	-	6	-	-	-	56	36	92	5	8	13	35	30	65	4	5	9	10
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	33	19	52	354	346	700	752	93	101	194	4	12	16	1	-	1	9	19	28	15	10	25	-	1	1	39	57	96	6	9	15	28	43	71	4	5	9	11
Derby C. - - - - -	1	-	1	370	372	742	743	107	122	229	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	25	36	7	8	15	-	-	-	57	70	127	-	-	-	23	36	59	-	-	-	12
Devon - - - - -	1	-	1	525	686	1,211	1,212	102	140	242	2	-	2	2	1	3	18	23	41	3	9	12	-	-	-	51	77	128	-	-	-	38	57	95	-	-	-	13
Dorset - - - - -	47	70	117	306	323	629	746	58	82	140	10	23	33	-	-	-	7	17	24	7	6	13	1	1	2	21	47	68	4	11	15	18	45	63	4	9	13	14
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	5	2	7	749	705	1,454	1,461	256	168	424	1	1	2	1	1	2	39	40	79	12	6	18	-	-	-	93	95	188	1	-	1	81	82	163	1	-	1	15
Essex and Colchester B. - -	14	48	62	702	1,057	1,759	1,821	316	401	717	1	-	1	1	-	1	44	75	119	12	11	23	-	-	-	183	271	454	2	5	7	121	140	261	1	4	5	16
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B. -	21	23	44	979	887	1,866	1,910	316	227	543	7	4	11	-	-	-	42	30	72	24	20	44	-	-	-	169	120	289	5	8	13	79	59	138	2	4	6	17
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.	9	7	16	492	579	1,071	1,087	164	139	303	2	-	2	-	2	2	20	37	57	41	9	50	-	-	-	87	82	169	3	4	7	32	53	85	1	4	5	18
Hants - - - - -	3	-	3	533	554	1,087	1,090	111	107	218	1	-	1	-	-	-	14	10	24	5	6	11	-	-	-	45	57	102	1	-	1	37	46	83	-	-	-	19
Hereford C., and Hereford B. -	1	1	2	221	273	494	496	40	51	91	-	-	-	3	2	5	7	10	17	2	9	11	-	-	-	16	25	41	-	-	-	7	15	22	-	-	-	20
Herts - - - - -	1	-	1	284	323	607	608	60	72	132	3	1	4	-	-	-	8	9	17	7	11	18	-	-	-	53	55	108	2	-	2	22	26	48	2	-	2	21
Kent and Gravesend B. :																																						
Barming Heath - - - - -	1	1	2	602	738	1,340	1,342	193	194	387	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	32	50	4	12	16	-	-	-	103	101	204	-	-	-	49	65	114	-	-	-	22
Chartham - - - - -	14	26	40	466	503	969	1,009	108	117	225	4	11	15	-	-	-	6	15	21	3	6	9	-	-	-	86	40	126	7	9	16	27	29	56	4	4	8	23
(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26 c.																																						

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26 (see Appendix B., Table VII.)

TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1904, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.
be found in Appendix B., Table V. (3.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table VI.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1904.								RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.						County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Sched- ule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).				P A U P E R.				Average Number Resident during 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1903, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the year 1903.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	62	55	117	-	-	-	52	52	104	4	4	8	413	536	949	957	423	564	987	32·9	47·8	41·1	4·6	6·4	5·6	14·7	9·8	11·9	11·9	8·2	9·8	Beds, &c.
2	33	26	59	1	-	1	29	23	52	3	5	8	336	387	723	731	325	380	705	26·3	43·3	33·8	5·0	5·8	5·4	10·2	6·8	8·4	8·3	5·8	7·0	Berks, &c.
3	14	11	25	-	-	-	13	6	19	2	2	4	105	139	244	248	88	112	200	29·4	20·0	23·4	3·9	3·7	3·8	15·9	9·8	12·5	10·9	6·8	8·6	Brecon, &c.
4	23	22	45	1	1	2	23	21	44	7	7	14	243	275	518	532	244	285	529	40·0	47·6	44·1	7·3	8·7	8·1	9·4	7·7	8·5	7·6	6·4	7·0	Bucks.
5	27	24	51	-	-	-	17	14	31	-	-	-	252	338	590	590	245	319	564	28·3	47·3	37·4	5·6	6·5	6·1	11·0	7·5	9·0	8·8	6·0	7·2	Cambridge, &c.
6	31	34	65	3	3	6	28	30	58	21	26	47	317	309	626	673	321	326	647	25·0	38·5	31·2	4·4	6·3	5·3	9·7	10·4	10·0	7·2	8·6	7·9	Carmarthen, &c.
																																Chester, C., &c. :
7	40	59	99	-	-	-	33	56	89	-	-	-	447	517	964	964	449	508	957	37·1	39·8	38·5	6·7	6·9	6·8	8·9	11·6	10·3	6·9	9·4	8·2	Chester.
8	39	33	72	1	-	1	38	31	69	14	17	31	364	422	786	817	360	429	789	21·5	26·5	24·3	3·8	5·0	4·5	10·8	7·7	9·1	8·7	6·4	7·5	Parkside.
9	28	36	64	2	-	2	10	16	26	26	24	50	374	430	804	854	387	447	834	24·6	34·5	30·1	3·8	5·7	4·8	7·2	8·1	7·7	6·2	6·8	6·5	Cornwall.
10	26	38	64	1	4	5	26	38	64	32	38	70	347	307	654	724	364	343	707	34·3	39·0	36·3	7·6	7·2	7·4	7·1	11·1	9·1	5·6	9·1	7·3	Cumberland, &c.
11	32	28	60	1	2	3	32	27	59	31	23	54	378	358	736	790	401	374	775	36·4	47·3	42·3	5·8	9·2	7·5	8·0	7·5	7·7	6·7	6·0	6·3	Denbigh, &c.
12	41	38	79	1	-	1	37	33	70	1	-	1	379	386	765	766	366	386	752	23·0	31·6	27·6	4·8	7·3	6·1	11·2	9·8	10·5	8·6	7·7	8·1	Derby C.
13	49	65	114	-	-	-	22	25	47	2	-	2	526	684	1,210	1,212	522	686	1,208	39·2	43·8	41·9	6·1	6·9	6·5	9·4	9·5	9·4	7·8	7·9	7·9	Devon, &c.
14	25	32	57	5	7	12	25	32	57	51	76	127	314	320	634	761	355	397	752	35·3	59·2	49·6	4·4	9·5	7·1	7·0	8·1	7·6	6·1	6·7	6·4	Dorset.
15	125	53	178	-	-	-	105	47	152	5	3	8	787	724	1,511	1,519	776	720	1,496	33·3	50·9	40·3	8·0	9·4	8·7	16·1	7·4	11·8	12·4	6·1	9·5	Durham C., &c.
16	123	93	216	3	5	8	96	76	172	18	51	69	708	1,091	1,799	1,868	697	1,143	1,840	39·9	35·9	37·7	11·7	9·3	10·3	17·6	8·1	11·7	11·9	6·2	8·5	Essex, &c.
17	122	109	231	3	2	5	85	69	154	22	22	44	1,003	886	1,889	1,933	1,005	900	1,905	27·1	28·5	27·7	6·0	5·2	5·6	12·1	12·1	12·1	9·3	9·6	9·4	Glamorgan, &c.
18	69	44	113	3	1	4	64	37	101	9	4	13	500	595	1,095	1,108	493	589	1,082	26·0	41·4	33·9	4·8	7·3	6·1	14·0	7·5	10·4	10·4	6·1	8·1	Gloucester C., &c.
19	60	60	120	2	-	2	53	39	92	-	-	-	542	544	1,086	1,086	535	550	1,085	34·9	45·5	40·1	5·7	7·0	6·3	11·2	10·9	11·1	9·3	9·1	9·2	Hants.
20	16	17	33	-	-	-	13	13	26	1	2	3	229	281	510	513	227	280	507	20·0	37·5	29·3	2·7	4·6	3·8	7·0	6·1	6·5	6·2	5·3	5·7	Hereford C., &c.
21	25	16	41	-	1	1	25	14	39	2	-	2	265	324	589	591	268	319	587	41·5	42·6	42·1	6·4	6·6	6·5	9·3	5·0	7·0	7·2	4·1	5·5	Herts.
																																Kent, &c. :
22	114	99	213	-	-	-	64	61	125	1	1	2	578	732	1,310	1,312	586	739	1,325	25·9	35·7	30·7	6·2	7·0	6·6	19·5	13·4	16·1	14·3	10·6	12·3	Barming Heath.
23	46	58	104	2	9	11	42	53	95	14	25	39	442	523	965	1,004	462	535	997	25·7	26·1	25·9	4·6	4·5	4·5	10·0	10·8	10·4	7·8	9·0	8·4	Chartham.

(continued).

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1903.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1903.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1903.														
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.														Of the Total Number.																			
								Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients.)			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :																																									
Lancaster - - - - -	10	31	41	569	1,361	1,930	1,971	373	206	579	6	4	10	-	-	-	35	42	77	16	9	25	2	2	4	84	408	492	1	7	8	19	82	101	1	4	5	1			
Rainhill - - - - -	3	3	6	1,015	1,058	2,073	2,079	228	214	442	5	5	10	-	-	-	17	16	33	7	3	10	-	-	-	196	234	430	-	3	3	63	87	150	-	3	3	2			
Prestwich - - - - -	14	13	27	1,195	1,471	a)2,666	2,693	325	336	661	6	7	13	-	-	-	52	60	112	11	-	11	2	-	2	228	202	430	2	2	4	112	156	268	1	-	1	3			
Whittingham - - - - -	2	1	3	1,052	1,028	2,080	2,083	237	215	452	2	1	3	1	-	1	29	34	63	6	6	12	-	-	-	128	125	253	1	1	2	68	73	141	-	-	-	4			
Winwick - - - - -	1	-	1	647	608	1,255	1,256	327	503	830	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	306	503	809	-	-	-	8	6	14	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	5			
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	11	16	27	231	242	473	500	62	65	127	-	2	2	-	1	1	15	15	30	5	4	9	-	1	1	19	57	76	-	3	3	12	26	38	-	1	1	6			
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.	-	-	-	369	396	765	765	120	120	240	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	24	35	4	6	10	-	-	-	44	73	117	-	-	-	39	60	99	-	-	-	7			
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	-	-	-	71	127	198	198	126	32	153	1	6	7	-	-	-	2	6	8	101	2	103	-	-	-	6	26	32	-	-	-	6	10	16	-	-	-	8			
London C. :																																									
Banstead - - - - -	13	9	22	1,061	1,362	2,423	2,445	243	266	509	6	5	11	-	-	-	47	58	105	7	19	26	-	1	1	154	160	314	1	-	1	96	107	203	-	-	-	9			
Bexley - - - - -	8	9	17	1,007	1,059	2,066	2,083	282	303	585	-	1	1	-	-	-	38	49	87	56	19	75	-	-	-	195	219	414	3	2	5	56	106	162	-	1	1	10			
Cane Hill - - - - -	12	12	24	910	1,192	2,102	2,126	189	193	382	6	2	8	-	1	1	32	42	74	4	5	9	-	-	-	133	129	262	5	2	7	51	68	119	3	1	4	11			
Claybury - - - - -	71	32	103	925	1,363	2,288	2,391	296	311	607	17	4	21	-	-	-	29	61	90	15	81	96	2	-	2	184	222	406	13	8	21	84	109	193	6	4	10	12			
Colney Hatch - - - - -	10	15	25	909	1,553	2,462	2,487	248	276	524	2	1	3	1	-	1	31	78	109	26	31	57	1	-	1	175	425	600	-	3	3	76	121	197	-	1	1	13			
Hanwell - - - - -	13	15	28	985	1,543	2,528	2,556	257	330	587	5	5	10	-	-	-	39	65	104	14	18	32	1	1	2	146	180	326	3	8	11	90	119	209	1	3	4	14			
Manor - - - - -	-	87	87	-	608	60	695	-	147	147	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	30	30	-	19	19	-	-	114	114	-	25	25	-	50	50	-	5	5	15		
Horton - - - - -	5	7	12	882	885	1,767	1,779	329	513	842	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	29	50	10	186	196	-	-	-	201	211	412	3	10	13	76	142	218	2	1	3	16			
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	60	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	60	294	-	-	-	14	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17			
Middlesex - - - - -	2	-	2	643	789	1,432	1,434	233	262	495	2	1	3	-	-	-	43	59	102	31	31	62	-	-	-	164	194	358	-	3	3	76	106	182	-	-	-	-	18		
Monmouth C. - - - - -	35	29	64	509	538	1,047	1,111	118	102	220	4	9	13	-	-	-	19	19	38	22	4	26	-	1	1	151	185	336	10	6	16	41	45	86	6	5	11	19			
Norfolk - - - - -	1	3	4	361	477	838	842	164	153	317	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	22	33	68	40	108	-	1	1	45	64	109	2	1	3	39	48	87	-	1	1	20			
Northampton C. - - - - -	18	28	46	413	415	828	874	108	125	233	4	4	8	3	2	5	14	17	31	6	4	10	2	-	2	40	46	86	1	3	4	26	33	59	-	2	2	21			
Northumberland - - - - -	-	2	2	412	310	722	724	123	98	221	8	4	12	1	-	1	14	11	25	7	3	10	2	1	3	65	64	129	3	1	4	51	49	100	3	1	4	22			
Nottingham C. - - - - -	2	-	2	211	209	420	422	78	71	149	1	1	2	1	1	2	20	12	32	3	3	6	-	-	-	30	30	60	2	1	3	22	21	43	2	-	2	23			
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	-	-	-	244	320	564	564	67	67	134	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	11	22	3	3	6	-	-	-	25	40	65	-	1	1	17	28	45	-	1	1	24			
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrews- bury B. and Wenlock B. - - - - -	3	10	13	376	418	(a)794	807	89	110	199	3	4	7	-	-	-	20	14	34	6	7	13	-	1	1	21	41	62	-	2	2	18	37	55	-	2	2	25			
Somerset and Bath C.B. :																																									
Wells - - - - -	17	23	40	332	488	820	860	111	111	222	4	6	10	-	1	1	31	27	58	11	5	16	-	1	1	29	60	89	4	3	7	25	32	57	3	-	3	26			
Cotford - - - - -	1	1	2	211	271	482	484	42	44	86	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	17	21	1	1	2	-	-	-	25	23	48	-	1	1	23	16	39	-	-	-	27			
Stafford C., and Newcastle-under- Lyme B. :																																									
Stafford - - - - -	8	5	13	465	398	863	876	100	109	209	-	1	1	-	-	-	12	13	25	5	3	8	-	1	1	58	50	108	1	-	1	28	29	57	1	-	1	28			
Burntwood - - - - -</																																									

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1904.							RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES									County District, and County-Borough Asylums C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.						
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.				Total Number of Lunatics	Average Number Resident during 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1903 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1903.											
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																																		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.										
1	50	69	119	3	1	4	41	56	97	14	34	48	804	1,087	1,891	1,939	622	1,229	1,851	5.3	41.6	18.2	2.0	5.1	4.0	8.0	5.6	6.4	5.3	4.3	4.7	Lancaster C., all the County-Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:								
2	116	76	192	1	-	1	76	56	132	3	3	6	931	962	1,893	1,899	941	982	1,923	28.5	41.2	34.7	5.1	6.8	6.0	12.3	7.7	10.0	9.3	6.0	7.6									
3	107	135	242	1	-	1	98	125	223	13	18	31	1,186	1,465	(a)2,651	2,682	1,195	1,480	2,675	35.7	46.4	41.2	7.3	8.6	8.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	7.0	7.4	7.2									
4	121	93	214	-	2	2	88	75	163	5	1	6	1,037	1,025	2,062	2,063	1,056	1,028	2,084	29.6	34.9	32.1	5.3	5.9	5.6	11.5	9.0	10.3	9.4	7.5	8.4									
5	165	117	282	-	-	-	117	75	192	2	-	2	800	988	1,788	1,790	744	859	1,603	20.0	-	45.0	4	5	4	22.2	13.6	17.6	17.0	10.5	13.5									
6	30	27	57	-	3	3	29	26	55	11	11	22	244	228	472	494	246	252	498	21.1	43.3	32.5	3.9	8.1	6.1	12.2	10.7	11.4	9.9	8.4	9.1									
7	77	45	122	-	-	-	43	21	64	1	-	1	367	398	765	766	366	395	761	33.6	52.6	43.0	8.0	11.6	9.9	21.0	11.4	16.0	15.7	8.7	12.1									
8	11	4	15	-	-	-	9	4	13	1	6	7	179	123	302	309	133	132	265	24.0	33.3	29.1	3.0	6.3	4.5	8.3	3.0	5.7	5.6	2.5	4.2	Leicester C. and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B. Lincoln (Kesteven Division). London C.:								
9	91	98	189	-	-	-	67	77	144	20	15	35	1,052	1,364	2,416	2,451	1075	1,375	2,450	40.7	43.3	42.0	7.3	6.5	6.9	8.5	7.1	7.7	6.9	6.0	6.4									
10	93	74	167	-	-	-	92	74	166	11	10	21	998	1,068	2,066	2,087	1,012	1,073	2,085	24.3	37.3	31.8	4.3	7.7	6.1	9.2	6.9	8.0	7.2	5.4	6.3									
11	75	62	137	3	1	4	70	59	129	13	12	25	890	1,194	2,084	2,109	917	1,207	2,124	27.6	36.4	32.0	4.6	4.9	4.7	8.2	5.1	6.5	6.8	4.4	5.5									
12	118	80	198	15	2	17	107	73	180	72	27	99	918	1,377	2,295	2,394	994	1,404	2,398	29.9	47.4	37.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	11.9	5.7	8.3	9.1	4.7	6.6									
13	96	162	258	1	4	5	80	99	179	10	13	23	886	1,244	2,130	2,153	901	1,275	2,176	34.4	49.4	42.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	10.7	12.7	11.9	8.2	8.8	8.6									
14	117	141	258	3	2	5	108	134	242	18	27	45	974	1,540	2,514	2,559	998	1,557	2,555	37.0	38.1	37.7	7.2	6.3	6.7	11.7	9.1	10.1	9.3	7.5	8.2									
15	-	33	33	-	3	3	-	31	31	-	113	113	-	582	582	695	-	691	691	-	42.7	42.7	-	-	5.9	-	4.8	-	3.9	3.9	Manor. Horton. Epileptic Colony. Middlesex. Monmouth C. Norfolk. Northampton C. Northumberland. Nottingham C. Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop and Montgomery C., Shrews- bury B. and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B.:									
16	131	114	245	1	-	1	130	112	242	11	9	20	873	1,071	1,944	1,964	880	1,060	1,940	23.8	43.4	33.7	6.3	10.1	8.3	14.9	10.8	12.6	10.8	8.1		9.3								
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	57	277	277	56	18	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-								
18	78	58	136	1	-	1	60	48	108	3	-	3	633	799	1,432	1,435	626	792	1,418	37.6	45.9	42.0	8.7	10.1	9.4	12.5	7.3	9.6	8.9	5.5		7.1								
19	44	51	95	3	3	6	42	37	79	31	37	68	436	396	832	900	485	465	950	42.7	45.9	44.3	6.2	6.7	6.5	9.1	11.0	10.0	6.6	7.6		7.1								
20	59	47	106	-	-	-	42	38	80	2	4	6	420	518	938	944	398	504	902	40.6	42.5	41.6	7.4	7.6	7.5	14.8	9.3	11.8	11.2	7.4		9.1								
21	59	40	99	1	3	4	35	20	55	16	27	43	424	455	879	922	438	472	910	26.3	27.7	27.1	4.9	5.8	5.4	13.5	8.5	10.9	11.0	7.1		9.0								
22	50	43	93	1	-	1	32	31	63	3	5	8	417	298	715	723	419	304	723	44.3	51.6	47.6	9.6	12.0	10.6	11.9	14.1	12.9	9.4	10.5	9.9	Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. Salop and Montgomery C., Shrews- bury B. and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B.:								
23	34	44	78	-	-	-	34	43	77	1	1	2	226	205	431	433	222	211	433	29.7	31.3	30.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	15.3	20.9	18.0	11.7	15.8	13.7									
24	40	27	67	1	-	1	27	23	50	-	-	-	246	320	566	566	244	315	559	26.6	43.8	35.2	5.5	7.2	6.4	16.4	8.6	12.0	12.9	7.0	9.6									
25	59	52	111	-	1	1	29	32	61	5	12	17	383	433	(a)816	833	378	437	815	21.7	35.9	29.6	3.8	6.9	5.5	15.6	11.9	13.6	12.6	9.7	11.0									
26	51	43	94	5	5	10	51	42	93	14	19	33	366	500	866	899	364	510	874	25.0	30.5	27.8	5.4	5.2	5.3	14.0	8.4	10.8	11.1	6.9	8.7									
27	16	21	37	-	-	-	15	19	34	1	-	1	212	272	484	485	215	272	487	56.1	37.2	46.4	9.1	5.1	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.6	6.3	6.6	6.5	Stafford C., and Newcastle-under- Lyme B.:								
28	59	54	113	-	-	-	47	43	90	6	7	13	450	401	851	864	465	408	873	29.5	27.4	28.4	4.9	5.7	5.3	12.7	13.2	12.9	10.3	10.5	10.4									
29	69	56	125	2	1	3	38	34	72	4	2	6	432	454	886	892	434	452	886	32.5	19.9	26.1	7.0	4.1	5.5	15.9	12.4	14.1	12.3	9.6	10.9									
30	47	39	86	1	1	2	42	37	79	-	2	2	302	324	626	628	303	317	620	35.2	26.7	31.3	9.3	6.0	7.6	15.5	12.3	13.9	11.9	9.7	10.8									
31	37	44	81	1	-	1	35	42	77	1	1	2	316	393	709	711	294	343	637	24.1	25.5	24.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	12.6	12.8	12.7	9.4	8.5	8.9									
32	50	61	111	-	-	-	48	51	99	4	-	4	536	725	1,261	1,265	492	688	1,180	28.8	32.2	30.5	6.9	5.7	6.2	10.2	8.9	9.4	7.6	7.0	7.3									
33	46	31	77	-	-	-	22	11	33	On Sept. 30, this became the Brighton Asylum, q.v. infra.																311	417	728	37.5	50.0	43.8	6.7	7.2	6.9	14.8	7.4	10.6	8.5	4.5	6.3
34	7	6	13	-	-	-	5	6	11	6	2	8	310	436	746	754	97	135	232	13.3	10.0	11.4	1.2	—	—	7.2	4.5	5.6	2.1	1.3	1.7	Sussex, E. (Hayward's Heath). " E. (Hellingly). " W. Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B. Wight Isle of.								
35	32	27	59	1	-	1	30	26	56	4	8	1																												

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26 (see Appendix B., Table VII.).

(continued.)

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY, 1903.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1903.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1903.														
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.				Total Number of Lunatics	Of the Total Number.																																
									Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
Wilts - - - - -	11	13	24	418	514	932	956	76	82	158	1	1	2	-	-	-	9	14	23	5	5	10	-	-	-	35	35	70	2	3	5	26	33	59	1	3	4				
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	15	22	37	502	619	1,121	1,158	99	122	221	1	6	7	-	1	1	17	31	48	8	7	15	-	-	-	47	75	122	1	4	5	33	65	103	1	2	3				
York, North Riding - - - -	42	38	80	316	324	640	720	73	86	159	3	2	5	3	3	6	11	21	32	3	1	4	-	-	-	36	47	83	7	3	10	21	40	61	2	1	3				
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wakefield - - - - -	1	-	1	970	834	1,804	1,805	289	256	545	3	2	5	-	-	-	40	63	103	12	5	17	-	-	-	162	149	311	-	1	1	140	124	264	-	1	1				
Wadsley - - - - -	21	28	49	735	889	1,624	1,673	262	249	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	51	93	5	4	9	-	-	-	150	150	300	2	2	4	113	118	231	1	1	2				
Menston - - - - -	30	47	77	712	794	1,506	1,583	169	186	355	6	6	12	-	-	-	25	48	73	6	4	10	2	1	3	85	123	208	8	9	17	66	113	179	3	5	8				
Scalebor Park - - - - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	32	48	75	123	48	75	123	-	-	-	7	16	23	8	15	23	8	15	23	18	30	48	18	30	48	9	16	25	9	16	25				
York, East Riding - - - -	2	8	10	180	267	447	457	38	43	81	2	2	4	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	4	5	-	-	-	13	24	37	1	3	4	10	9	19	1	2	3				
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Birmingham:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Winson Green - - - - -	11	12	23	406	370	776	799	278	250	528	5	7	12	3	-	3	60	40	100	43	36	79	-	-	-	180	172	352	3	3	6	103	112	215	3	3	6	9	10	11	
Rubery Hill - - - - -	4	-	4	377	389	766	770	51	47	98	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	51	46	97	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brighton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	21	67	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	5	8	30	1	31	-	1	1	78	141	219	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	2	9	11	376	465	841	852	109	117	226	5	6	11	-	-	-	11	21	32	4	6	10	-	1	1	60	89	149	2	2	4	53	56	109	1	2	3	12	13	14	
Canterbury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	52	112	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	37	21	58	1	2	3	3	11	14	-	3	3	1	7	8	-	2	2	13	14	15	
Croydon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	234	373	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	8	9	120	195	315	-	2	2	7	15	22	-	-	-	5	11	16	-	-	-	14	15	16	
Derby - - - - -	7	12	19	143	163	306	325	42	44	86	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	8	13	3	5	8	-	-	-	35	27	62	-	1	1	18	21	39	-	-	-	15	16	17	
Exeter - - - - -	25	44	69	134	138	272	341	38	48	86	12	12	24	-	1	1	6	5	11	-	2	2	-	-	-	50	24	74	8	6	14	12	13	25	4	1	5	16	17	18	
Hull - - - - -	11	12	23	251	266	517	540	103	85	188	3	7	10	2	-	2	17	17	34	7	1	8	-	-	-	53	56	109	6	3	9	28	38	66	2	3	5	17	18	19	
Ipswich - - - - -	11	11	22	131	165	296	318	44	59	103	9	7	16	-	1	1	3	6	9	2	25	27	-	-	-	44	45	89	5	3	8	7	12	19	4	2	6	18	19	20	
Leicester - - - - -	5	14	19	324	397	721	740	75	166	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22	3	103	106	-	-	-	39	69	108	1	8	9	33	32	65	-	4	4	19	20	21	
London (City of) - - - -	86	122	208	153	181	334	542	107	86	193	41	56	97	-	-	-	8	1	9	24	34	58	21	32	53	67	57	124	14	25	39	31	28	59	6	16	22	20	21	22	
Middlesbrough - - - - -	2	5	7	130	113	243	250	45	34	79	4	2	6	-	-	-	9	7	16	4	3	7	2	2	4	35	22	57	5	-	5	20	9	29	4	-	4	21	22	23	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	9	10	19	413	356	769	788	95	88	183	2	9	11	3	-	3	12	14	26	2	1	3	-	1	1	40	46	86	4	4	8	20	35	55	1	2	3	22	23	24	
Norwich - - - - -	1	1	2	140	177	317	319	141	54	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	10	70	46	1	47	-	-	-	61	29	90	-	-	-	12	22	34	-	-	-	23	24	25	
Nottingham - - - - -	19	19	38	358	374	732	770	77	83	160	5	7	12	-	-	-	9	11	20	4	4	8	-	1	1	55	49	104	5	3	8	22	25	47	5	2	7	24	25	26	
Plymouth - - - - -	4	2	6	119	152	271	277	26	31	57	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	12	19	31	2	-	2	11	14	25	2	-	2	25	26	27	
Portsmouth - - - - -	26	27	53	278	348	626	679	92	118	210	10	17	27	-	-	-	22	29	51	6	8	14	1	1	2	36	74	110	9	13	22	28	69	97	6	13	19	26	27	28	
Sunderland - - - - -	2	3	5	169	153	322	327	64	50	114	3	3	6	-	-	-	12	6	18	1	2	3	-	-	-	42	19	61	4	2	6	34	15	49	3	2	5	27	28	29	
West Ham - - - - -	-	-	-	378	425	803	803	177	175	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	23	50	7	5	12	-	-	-	99	75	174	-	-	-	51	46	97	-	-	-	28	29	30	
TOTAL - - - - -	891	1,186	2,077	36,335	43,597	79,932	82,009	12,104	12,600	24,704	360	474	834	35	25	60	1,509	1,894	3,403	2,250	2,579	4,829	50	97	147	6,090	7,454	13,544	222	316	538	3,167	4,095	7,262	125	180	305	29	30	31	

(a)

(b)

(a) In addition to these numbers, 373 patients (171 males and 202 females) were transferred while resident during 1903 from the Pauper to the Private Asylums.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 373 patients (171 males and 202 females) were transferred while resident during 1903 from the Private to the Pauper Asylums.

(a) In addition to these numbers, 373 patients (171 males and 202 females) were transferred, while resident during 1903, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 85 patients (36 males and 49 females) were transferred, while resident during 1903, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 100 Criminal (Private) Patients (73 males and 27 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.
Details of these changes will be found in Table III. A.

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1904.							RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.				Average Number Resident during 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1903, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1903.						
				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations. made.																												
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
1	28	36	64	-	-	-	23	29	52	15	14	29	427	524	951	980	439	537	976	36.6	42.9	39.9	5.1	5.4	5.3	6.4	6.7	6.6	5.5	5.9	5.7	Wilts, Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. York, North Riding. York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.: Wakefield. Wadsley. Menston. Scalebor Park. York, East Riding.			
2	39	55	94	-	3	3	33	49	82	14	20	34	516	613	1,129	1,163	527	636	1,163	41.8	57.0	50.2	6.2	8.5	7.5	7.4	8.6	8.1	6.3	7.2	6.8				
3	32	29	61	1	3	4	25	27	52	34	35	69	329	337	666	735	361	363	724	31.3	48.8	40.9	4.9	9.0	7.0	8.9	8.0	8.4	7.5	6.5	7.0				
4	127	101	228	-	-	-	117	88	205	3	1	4	968	839	1,807	1,811	968	838	1,806	50.5	49.4	50.0	11.1	11.4	11.2	13.1	12.1	12.6	10.1	9.3	9.7	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham : Winson Green. Rubery Hill. Brighton. Bristol. Canterbury. Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.			
5	112	88	200	2	3	5	103	78	181	18	22	40	738	906	1,644	1,684	754	913	1,667	44.0	48.2	46.0	11.1	10.1	10.6	14.9	9.6	12.0	11.0	7.5	9.2				
6	70	72	142	1	6	7	55	58	113	27	41	68	729	791	1,520	1,588	764	841	1,605	40.5	62.1	51.9	7.2	11.0	9.2	9.2	8.6	8.8	7.7	7.0	7.3				
7	8	8	16	8	8	16	-	1	1	32	59	91	-	-	-	91	24	38	62	22.5	26.7	25.0	15.5	16.5	16.1	33.3	21.1	25.3	13.8	8.2	10.3				
8	18	26	44	-	-	-	13	25	38	5	8	13	184	260	444	457	184	271	455	27.0	23.1	25.0	4.5	2.8	3.5	9.8	9.6	9.7	8.2	8.2	8.2				
9	62	59	121	2	2	4	41	40	81	12	13	25	441	388	829	854	446	391	837	44.4	52.3	48.2	14.9	17.7	16.2	13.9	15.1	14.5	9.0	9.3	9.1	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham : Winson Green. Rubery Hill. Brighton. Bristol. Canterbury. Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.			
10	17	25	42	-	-	-	13	20	33	4	-	4	408	408	816	820	397	399	796	-	-	-	2	-	1	4.3	6.3	5.3	3.9	5.7	4.8				
11	7	8	15	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	3	7	252	311	563	570	62	83	145	31.3	30.0	30.6	10.9	28.6	16.4	11.3	9.6	10.3	15.2	38.1	22.4				
12	41	50	91	2	2	4	36	45	81	3	12	15	383	440	823	838	386	468	854	50.5	50.5	50.5	10.9	9.5	10.1	10.6	10.7	10.7	8.4	8.5	8.4	Bristol. Canterbury. Croydon. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.			
13	4	4	8	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	6	10	49	31	80	90	39	28	67	4.3	22.6	14.8	1.7	13.5	7.1	10.3	14.3	11.9	6.7	7.7	7.1				
14	3	4	7	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	129	212	341	344	52	88	140	26.3	28.2	27.6	3.6	4.7	4.3	5.8	4.5	5.0	2.2	1.7	1.9				
15	19	18	37	2	-	2	19	18	37	5	12	17	133	162	295	312	145	178	323	46.2	53.8	50.0	9.4	9.6	9.5	13.1	10.1	11.5	9.9	8.2	9.0	Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.			
16	14	18	32	1	5	6	10	11	21	26	44	70	107	144	251	321	151	187	338	31.6	28.9	30.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	9.3	9.6	9.5	7.1	7.9	7.5				
17	36	30	66	1	2	3	34	26	60	8	12	20	268	265	533	553	269	281	550	29.8	45.2	37.1	7.7	10.5	9.1	13.4	10.7	12.0	9.9	8.3	9.1				
18	19	19	38	2	2	4	16	13	29	15	15	30	108	156	264	294	129	164	293	16.7	36.4	25.3	3.8	5.1	4.5	14.7	11.6	13.0	10.2	8.1	9.0	London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.			
19	35	32	67	-	2	2	31	29	60	6	10	16	324	466	790	806	327	456	783	45.8	50.8	48.1	8.2	5.5	6.6	10.7	7.0	8.6	8.7	5.5	6.8				
20	27	21	48	14	10	24	18	18	36	100	142	242	152	169	321	563	254	307	561	37.3	53.8	43.7	9.0	7.2	8.0	10.6	6.8	8.6	7.8	5.4	6.5				
21	17	10	27	-	-	-	16	9	25	2	7	9	123	113	236	245	132	121	253	48.8	29.0	40.3	11.3	5.9	8.8	12.9	8.3	10.7	9.6	6.6	8.2	Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.			
22	56	35	91	1	2	3	46	26	72	6	15	21	415	358	773	794	426	372	798	22.2	40.2	31.1	3.9	7.7	5.7	13.1	9.4	11.4	10.9	7.7	9.4				
23	29	16	45	-	-	-	19	14	33	-	1	1	192	186	378	379	181	181	362	12.6	41.5	23.0	4.3	9.5	6.6	16.0	8.8	12.4	10.3	6.9	8.8				
24	35	41	76	5	2	7	34	39	73	15	21	36	349	365	714	750	366	391	757	30.1	31.6	30.9	4.8	5.3	5.1	9.6	10.5	10.0	7.7	8.6	8.2	TOTAL.			
25	13	18	31	-	1	1	7	14	21	3	3	6	121	145	266	272	121	149	270	44.0	46.7	45.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	10.7	12.1	11.5	8.7	9.7	9.3				
26	39	41	80	7	1	8	20	23	43	21	30	51	300	348	648	699	318	375	693	32.6	62.7	49.5	7.1	14.0	10.9	12.3	10.9	11.5	9.8	8.3	9.0				
27	13	24	37	-	2	2	13	24	37	1	2	3	179	161	340	343	178	157	335	54.0	31.3	44.1	14.5	7.3	11.1	7.3	15.3	11.0	5.5	11.7	8.4				
28	87	58	145	-	-	-	80	55	135	-	-	-	369	467	836	836	375	427	802	30.0	27.1	28.5	9.2	7.7	8.4	23.2	13.6	18.1	15.7	9.7	12.6				
29	4,471	4,149	8,620	123	126	249	3,587	3,331	6,918	968	1,344	2,312	37,801	44,436	82,237	84,549	37,823	45,172	82,995	32.3	41.0	36.6	6.4	7.1	6.8	11.8	9.2	10.4	9.1	7.2	8.1	TOTAL.			

TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1903.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1903.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1903.																															
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. Total Number of Lunatics.				Of the Total Number.																		Of the Total Number.																															
									Private (including Criminal Patients).										Transfers from other Asylums.										Of the Number of Transfers.						Total Number.						Private (including Criminal Patients).						Discharged Recovered.						Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
									Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.					On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).					Other Re-admissions.					Private (including Criminal Patients).					Total Number.					Private (including Criminal Patients).					Discharged Recovered.					Of the Number Discharged Recovered.														
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																		
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS : Chester - - Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle		137	190	327	-	-	-	327	75	61	136	75	61	136	2	-	2	12	14	26	2	4	6	2	4	6	41	36	77	41	36	77	21	24	45	21	24	45																				
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	57	72	129	-	-	-	129	10	12	22	10	12	22	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	7	7	14	7	7	14	5	6	11	5	6	11																				
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - -	63	82	145	-	-	-	145	11	24	35	11	24	35	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	8	4	4	8	14	17	31	14	17	31	6	13	19	6	13	19																				
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	25	48	73	-	-	-	73	9	20	29	9	20	29	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	17	22	5	17	22	1	10	11	1	10	11																				
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - - -	50	128	178	-	-	-	178	25	54	79	25	54	79	1	1	2	7	11	18	2	9	11	2	9	11	15	51	66	15	51	66	8	25	33	8	25	33																				
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	32	54	86	1	-	1	87	11	14	25	11	14	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	8	11	19	8	11	19	6	8	14	6	8	14																				
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - - -	191	212	403	-	-	-	403	35	41	76	35	41	76	-	2	2	10	9	19	11	12	23	11	12	23	25	38	63	25	38	63	11	24	35	11	24	35																				
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	48	53	101	-	-	-	101	8	12	20	8	12	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	8	9	17	8	9	17	4	4	8	4	4	8																				
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	43	50	93	-	-	-	93	16	12	28	16	12	28	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	1	4	3	1	4	12	12	24	12	12	24	9	4	13	9	4	13																				
Stafford - -	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford - - -	49	69	118	-	-	-	118	13	15	28	13	15	28	-	1	1	3	2	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	11	6	17	11	6	17	2	2	4	2	2	4																				
Surrey - -	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	102	114	216	-	-	-	216	67	129	196	67	129	196	3	1	4	16	37	53	5	8	13	5	8	13	72	119	191	72	119	191	32	70	102	32	70	102																				
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	163	207	370	-	-	-	370	50	54	104	50	54	104	-	-	-	7	11	18	10	10	20	10	10	20	40	52	92	40	52	92	15	31	46	15	31	46																				
York City (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York - - -	50	34	84	23	30	53	137	20	11	31	7	5	12	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	9	24	11	4	15	12	6	18	9	3	12																				
" " (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - -	64	100	164	-	-	-	164	19	20	39	19	20	39	-	1	1	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	11	23	12	11	23	7	5	12	7	5	12																				
TOTAL - -		1,074	1,413	2,487	24	30	54	2,541	369	479	848	356	473	829	6	6	12	70	112	182	45	53	98	45	52	97	285	395	680	281	390	671	139	232	371	136	229	365																				
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886") :																																																										
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	5	5	10	174	86	260	270	28	15	43	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	15	37	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester	131	79	210	27	15	42	252	20	8	28	12	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	14	10	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster (a)	277	126	403	124	70	194	597	52	38	90	39	27	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	14	43	25	13	38	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
Middlesex - -	Normansfield, Hampton Wick (b) - - -	82	48	130	-	-	-	130	6	3	9	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c) - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																					
" - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Combe Down, Bath	7	9	16	3	2	5	21	4	1	5	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (a) -	343	179	522	-	-	-	522	28	20	48	28	20	48	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	22	48	26	22	48	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle near Birmingham.	40	37	77	-	-	-	77	21	9	30	21	9	30	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) - -		885	487	1,372	328	173	501	1,873	159	94	253	110	68	178	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	64	160	69	48	117	-	-	-	-	-	-																				
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :																																																										
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton	73	-	73	-	-	-	73	261	-	261	261	-	261	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	-	276	276	-	276	169	-	169	169	-	169																				
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	157	-	157	-	-	-	157	24	-	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	-	9	7	-	7	7	-	7																				
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals) -		230	-	230	-	-	-	230	285	-	285	285	-	285	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	285	285	-	285	176	-	176	176	-	176																				
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :																																																										
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	550	188	738	-	-	-	738	59	20	79	59	20	79	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	2	4	2	2	4	27	9	36	27	9	36	9	4	13	9	4	13																				

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts. (b) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House. (c) Also a Provincial Licensed House.
(d) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient, a male, was transferred, while resident during 1903, from the Private to the Pauper Class. (e) In addition to these numbers, 3 patients (1 male and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1903, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
(f) In addition to these numbers one male patient was retained in the Asylum as a Pauper Patient on ceasing to be a "Criminal," during 1903. Details of these changes will be found in Table III. A.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUM.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1904.							Average Number Resident during 1903.	RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylum.		
	Total Number.			Of the total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. Total Number of Lunatics.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1903 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1903.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1903.							
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.
1	21	19	40	21	19	40	-	2	2	150	196	346	-	-	-	346	150	199	349	29·6	42·1	35·2	10·0	9·6	9·8	14·0	9·5	11·5	10·0	7·6	8·7	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
2	6	5	11	6	5	11	1	-	1	54	72	126	-	-	-	126	55	74	129	71·4	54·5	61·1	7·5	7·1	7·3	10·9	6·8	8·5	9·0	6·0	7·3	Wonford House.
3	2	5	8	3	5	8	1	1	2	57	84	141	-	-	-	141	61	83	144	85·7	65·0	70·4	8·1	12·3	10·6	4·9	6·0	5·6	4·1	4·7	4·4	Barnwood House.
4	3	5	7	2	5	7	-	2	2	27	46	73	-	-	-	73	27	47	74	11·1	52·6	39·3	2·9	14·7	10·8	7·4	10·6	9·5	5·9	7·4	6·9	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
5	4	7	11	4	7	11	4	4	8	56	124	180	-	-	-	180	57	125	182	36·4	56·8	50·0	10·8	13·8	12·9	7·0	5·6	6·0	5·4	3·9	4·3	St. Luke's Hospital.
6	6	2	8	6	2	8	2	-	2	29	55	84	1	-	1	85	36	53	89	66·7	57·1	60·9	13·6	11·8	12·5	16·7	3·8	9·0	13·6	2·9	7·1	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
7	17	15	32	17	15	32	4	2	6	184	200	384	-	-	-	384	189	206	395	45·8	88·9	68·6	4·9	9·6	7·3	9·0	7·3	8·1	7·5	6·0	6·7	St. Andrew's Hospital.
8	4	4	8	4	4	8	3	-	3	44	52	96	-	-	-	96	47	52	99	50·0	36·4	42·1	7·1	6·2	6·6	8·5	7·7	8·1	7·1	6·2	6·6	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
9	4	1	5	4	1	5	-	-	-	43	49	92	-	-	-	92	42	50	92	69·2	36·4	54·2	15·3	6·5	10·7	9·5	2·0	5·4	6·8	1·6	4·1	Warneford Asylum.
10	2	6	8	2	6	8	-	4	4	49	72	121	-	-	-	121	48	72	120	18·2	13·3	15·4	3·2	2·4	2·8	4·2	8·3	6·7	3·2	7·2	5·5	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital.
11	8	8	16	8	8	16	6	3	9	89	116	205	-	-	-	205	97	114	211	54·2	58·3	57·0	19·3	29·0	25·0	8·2	7·0	7·6	4·8	3·3	3·9	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
12	12	4	16	12	4	16	2	-	2	161	205	366	-	-	-	366	162	205	367	37·5	70·5	54·8	7·0	11·9	9·7	7·4	2·0	4·4	5·6	1·5	3·4	Holloway Sanatorium.
13	10	2	12	4	1	5	2	1	3	41	34	75	27	30	57	132	72	63	135	60·0	60·0	60·0	12·9	8·0	10·7	13·9	3·2	8·9	10·8	2·7	7·1	York Lunatic Asylum.
14	3	2	5	3	2	5	1	1	2	68	107	175	-	-	-	175	67	105	172	38·9	27·8	33·3	8·4	4·2	5·9	4·5	1·9	2·9	3·6	1·7	2·5	The Retreat, York.
15	102	85	187	96	84	180	26	20	46	1,052	1,412	2,464	28	30	58	2,522	1,110	1,448	2,558	43·7	55·2	50·3	9·5	12·1	11·0	9·2	5·9	7·3	7·0	4·4	5·5	TOTAL.
16	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	177	86	263	271	181	90	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·7	2·2	1·8	1·4	1·9	1·6	Western Counties Asylum.
17	9	10	19	8	8	16	8	8	16	125	76	201	33	13	46	247	157	89	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·7	11·2	7·7	5·1	9·8	6·8	Eastern Counties Asylum.
18	16	10	26	12	7	19	8	3	11	278	131	409	130	79	209	618	400	196	596	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·0	5·1	4·4	3·5	4·3	3·8	Royal Albert Asylum.
19	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	84	50	134	-	-	-	134	79	49	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·3	-	·8	1·1	-	·7	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	18	3	-	3	21	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Magdalen Hospital School.
22	9	12	21	9	12	21	9	12	21	336	165	501	-	-	-	501	339	174	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·7	6·9	4·1	2·4	6·0	3·7	Earlswood Asylum.
23	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	54	37	91	-	-	-	91	49	37	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	6·1	10·8	8·1	4·9	8·7	6·5	Midland Counties Asylum.
24	41	38	79	33	31	64	26	23	49	892	474	1,366	343	178	521	1,887	1,215	650	1,865	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·4	5·8	4·2	3·0	5·0	3·7	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
25	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	56	-	56	-	-	-	56	48	-	48	64·8	-	64·8	50·6	-	50·6	4·2	-	4·2	·6	-	·6	Royal Military Hospital.
26	17	-	17	17	-	17	16	-	16	155	-	155	-	-	-	155	154	-	154	29·0	-	29·0	3·9	-	3·9	11·0	-	11·0	9·4	-	9·4	Royal Naval Hospital.
27	19	-	19	19	-	19	18	-	18	211	-	211	-	-	-	211	202	-	202	61·8	-	61·8	34·2	-	34·2	9·4	-	9·4	3·7	-	3·7	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
28	15	7	22	15	7	22	15	7	22	566	192	758	1	-	1	759	556	188	744	15·8	22·2	17·3	1·5	1·9	1·6	2·7	3·7	3·0	2·5	3·4	2·7	Criminal Lunatic Asylum,

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1903.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1903.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1903.														
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER. 			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.															Total Number			Of the Total Number.											
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House -	29	51	80	83	90	173	253	109	123	232	15	17	32	-	2	2	13	18	31	24	11	35	1	4	5	48	57	105	12	13	25	41	28	69	11	11	22			
Bow -	Grove Hall -	105	1	106	20	29	49	155	24	7	31	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	30	60	3	-	3	8	3	11	2	-	2			
Camberwell -	Camberwell House -	115	246	361	38	50	88	449	62	128	190	62	126	188	-	2	2	10	36	46	6	22	28	6	22	28	71	121	192	35	68	103	12	41	53	9	35	44			
Hoxton -	Hoxton House -	21	48	69	40	37	77	146	74	61	135	12	12	24	-	1	1	1	4	5	2	29	31	2	1	3	48	27	75	12	11	23	34	14	48	4	5	9			
Peckham -	Peckham House -	91	231	322	7	-	7	329	35	56	91	19	56	75	-	1	1	9	14	23	7	13	20	4	13	17	15	32	47	14	32	46	3	18	21	2	18	20			
Chiswick -	Chiswick House -	18	14	32	-	-	-	32	4	6	10	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	3	8	4	1	5	4	1	5			
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House -	28	29	57	-	-	-	57	12	8	20	12	8	20	1	-	1	3	3	6	3	-	3	3	-	3	11	4	15	11	4	15	2	2	4	2	2	4			
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House	32	51	83	-	-	-	83	16	17	33	16	17	33	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	2	5	3	2	5	14	15	29	14	15	29	5	7	12	5	7	12			
Hillingdon, Ux- bridge	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).	40	5	45	-	-	-	45	11	1	12	11	1	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	5	1	6	5	1	6	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Isleworth -	Wyke House -	19	14	33	-	-	-	33	6	12	18	6	12	18	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	2	10	12	-	6	6	-	6	6			
Roehampton -	The Priory -	40	37	77	-	-	-	77	23	17	40	23	17	40	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	14	32	18	14	32	8	8	16	8	8	16			
Sunbury -	Halliford House -	13	13	26	-	-	-	26	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Tooting -	Newlands House -	18	-	18	-	-	-	18	7	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	-	6	6	-	6	4	-	4	4	-	4			
Catford -	Flower House -	17	-	17	-	-	-	17	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Clapham Park -	Clarence Lodge -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	2	2	-	2	2			
Finchley, East -	The Grange -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	3	3	-	3	3			
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park -	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	2	2	-	2	2			
"	Wood End House -	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	7	7	-	7	7			
Hendon -	Hendon Grove -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	4	4			
Kensington, West	Otto House -	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	4	4	-	4	4			
Southall -	Vine Cottage -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	1	1			
"	Featherstone Hall -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1			
Streatham Hill -	Fenstanton -	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL -		586	872	1,458	188	206	394	1,852	391	497	888	196	333	529	2	10	12	49	95	114	54	96	150	27	61	88	277	374	651	141	231	372	124	153	277	54	118	172			
									(b)															(c)																	
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																									
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (a) -	See Hospital Sheet.							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 15 patients (9 males and 6 females) were transferred, while resident during 1903, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 15 patients (3 males and 12 females) were transferred, while resident during 1903, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in Table III. A.

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.										NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1904.							Average Number Resident during 1903.			H O U S E S.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.					
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
1	38	46	84	6	6	12	19	23	42	30	49	79	105	112	217	296	135	145	280	Bethnal House.
2	9	7	16	6	1	7	7	4	11	99	-	99	11	-	11	110	121	18	139	Grove Hall.
3	27	31	58	24	29	53	13	4	17	117	272	389	-	-	-	389	140	285	425	Camberwell House.
4	24	9	33	4	2	6	11	5	16	16	44	60	47	66	113	173	71	94	165	Hoxton House.
5	12	15	27	8	15	23	11	13	24	90	240	330	16	-	16	346	103	234	337	Peckham House.
6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	16	17	33	-	-	-	33	17	16	33	Chiswick House.
7	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	27	32	59	-	-	-	59	28	32	60	Brooke House.
8	5	4	9	5	4	9	2	3	5	29	49	78	-	-	-	78	30	51	81	Northumberland House.
9	4	-	4	4	-	4	1	-	1	42	5	47	-	-	-	47	40	5	45	Moorcroft House (and Laurel Lodge).
10	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	21	15	36	-	-	-	36	21	17	38	Wyke House.
11	6	1	7	6	1	7	1	-	1	39	39	78	-	-	-	78	37	38	75	The Priory.
12	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	11	24	-	-	-	24	14	12	26	Halliford House.
13	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	18	18	-	18	Newlands House.
14	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	18	16	-	16	Flower House.
15	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Clarence Lodge.
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	7	7	The Grange.
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	13	13	Hayes Park.
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	17	17	Wood End House.
19	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	10	10	Hendon Grove.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	21	21	Otto House.
21	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	10	10	Vine Cottage.
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	9	9	Featherstone Hall.
23	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	29	29	Fenstanton.
24	134	125	259	72	70	142	65	52	117	575	898	1,473	179	178	357	1,830	791	1,071	1,862	TOTAL.
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Normansfield.

TABLE III.—*continued*.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1903.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1903.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1903.													
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).					Private (including Criminal Patients).			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.							
		On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.																																		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Bedford (Bedford Borough).	Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Bedford - -	Springfield House, Bedford - -	19	26	45	-	-	-	45	1	6	7	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Derby - -	Wye House, Buxton - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	28	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Devon - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" - -	Plympton House, Plympton - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	31	6	9	15	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	5	10	3	4	7	3	4	7		
Durham - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	15	10	25	-	-	-	25	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	
" - -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George	8	17	25	-	-	-	25	7	7	14	7	7	14	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	1	2		
Essex - -	Witham - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Gloucester - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	30	4	8	12	4	8	12	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	7	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	
" - -	Fairford House, Fairford - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	34	6	8	14	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	5	7	12	5	7	12	3	4	7	3	4	7	
Hants - -	Westbrook House, Alton - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
" - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Herts - -	Hilfield Lodge, Aldenham - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kent - -	Redlands, near Tonbridge - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	18	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	
" - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	2	6	8	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	2	3	1	2	3		
" - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone - -	9	22	31	-	-	-	31	2	12	14	2	12	14	-	2	2	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	11	13	2	11	13	2	6	8	2	6	8	
Lancaster - -	Marsden Hall, Nelson - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	16	5	2	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" - -	Overdale, Whitefield, Manchester - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	7	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	-	2	2	-	2	2	
" - -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	60	75	135	1	-	1	136	27	36	63	27	36	63	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	33	52	19	33	52	8	14	22	8	14	22	
" (Liverpool City).	Tue Brook Villa, Green Lane, Liverpool.	24	25	49	-	-	-	49	17	14	31	17	14	31	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	13	9	22	13	9	22	6	7	13	6	7	13	
Lancaster - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	20	17	37	-	-	-	37	9	17	26	9	17	26	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	13	21	8	13	21	3	3	6	3	3	6	
Norfolk (Norwich City).	Heigham Hall, Norwich - -	24	42	66	-	-	-	66	11	11	22	11	11	22	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	7	11	18	7	11	18	5	7	12	5	7	12	
Norfolk - -	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich - -	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2		
Salop - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton - -	25	-	25	-	-	-	25	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	5	-	5	5	-	5	4	-	4	4	-	4	4
" - -	Grove House, All Stretton - -	-	37	37	-	-	-	37	-	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	3	3	-	3	3	
" - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
" - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	7	9	16	-	-	-	16	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1904.							Average Number Resident during 1903.			H O U S E S.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.					
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	8	8	Bishopstone House.
2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	25	44	—	—	—	44	19	26	45	Springfield House.
3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	15	30	—	—	—	30	14	14	28	Wye House.
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	Court Hall.
5	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	11	22	33	—	—	—	33	10	20	30	Plympton House.
6	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	13	11	24	—	—	—	24	13	11	24	Dinsdale Park.
7	1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	10	16	26	—	—	—	26	9	16	25	Middleton Hall.
8	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	6	11	—	—	—	11	5	7	12	Witham.
9	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	18	15	33	—	—	—	33	17	13	30	Northwoods.
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	21	36	—	—	—	36	16	21	37	Fairford House.
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10	—	—	—	10	5	4	9	Westbrook House.
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	The Briars.
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	Hilfield Lodge.
14	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	9	17	—	—	—	17	8	8	16	Redlands.
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	5	1	4	5	Tattlebury House.
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	23	32	—	—	—	32	9	23	32	West Malling Place.
17	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	8	19	—	—	—	19	9	7	16	Marsden Hall.
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	1	6	7	Overdale.
19	10	3	13	10	3	13	2	2	4	58	75	133	1	—	1	134	63	81	144	Haydock Lodge.
20	4	4	8	4	4	8	—	—	—	24	26	50	—	—	—	50	24	25	49	Tue Brook Villa.
21	3	1	4	3	1	4	1	—	1	18	20	38	—	—	—	38	20	19	39	Shaftesbury House.
22	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	25	42	67	—	—	—	67	25	43	68	Heigham Hall.
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	18	—	17	17	The Grove.
24	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	27	—	27	—	—	—	27	27	—	27	Stretton House.
25	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	38	—	37	37	Grove House.
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	St. Mary's House.
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	18	—	—	—	18	7	9	16	Breatton Park.

TABLE III.—*continued.*—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1903.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1903.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1903.																		
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.													Total Number.			Of the Total Number.															
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.			Private (including Criminal Patients).									
		On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.			Private (including Criminal Patients).																																			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.										
Somerset	-	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	-	31	41	72	-	-	-	72	5	9	14	5	9	14	-	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	10	14	4	10	14	3	-	3	3	-	3	1			
"	-	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	-	8	30	38	-	-	-	38	1	10	11	1	10	11	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
Stafford	-	-	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	-	-	9	16	25	-	-	-	25	2	6	8	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	6	8	-	3	3	-	3	3	3			
"	-	-	Moat House, Tamworth	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4					
Surrey	-	-	Church Street, Epsom	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5					
"	-	-	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6					
Sussex	-	-	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst	-	-	44	37	81	-	-	-	81	6	3	9	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	4	6	10	4	6	10	2	1	3	2	1	3	7			
"	-	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	-	-	11	59	70	-	-	-	70	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	11	3	14	11	3	14	-	2	2	-	2	2	8			
"	-	-	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	9			
" (Hastings Borough).	-	-	Ashbrook Hall, Hollington	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10			
Warwick	-	-	Glendossill and Hurst House, Henley- in-Arden, Birmingham.	-	-	16	20	36	-	-	-	36	3	6	9	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	3	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	11			
Wilts	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	-	20	19	39	-	-	-	39	7	6	13	7	6	13	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	2	2	-	2	2	12			
"	-	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	-	49	73	122	136	153	289	411	141	226	367	14	17	31	-	-	-	9	18	27	96	148	244	5	3	8	131	197	328	4	14	18	21	23	44	1	7	8	13
"	-	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	-	12	10	22	-	-	-	22	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	14		
"	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box	-	-	6	25	31	-	-	-	31	5	16	21	5	16	21	-	1	1	-	6	6	3	1	4	3	8	11	3	8	11	2	6	8	2	6	8	15			
York, W.R.	-	-	Greta Bank, Burton - in - Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16			
" (Rother- ham Borough).	-	-	Thundercliffe Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham (1ste The Grange).	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	17			
York (York City)	-	-	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18			
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	505	815	1,320	137	153	290	1,610	287	492	779	160	283	443	2	9	11	28	63	91	118	169	287	27	24	51	248	407	655	121	224	345	70	101	171	50	85	135	19
		-	-	-	-																																						
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :																																											
Somerset	-	-	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (a).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20		

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

(b) In addition to these numbers, 2 female patients were transferred while resident during 1903, from the Pauper to the Private Class. Details of these changes will be found in Table III. A.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1904.							Average Number Resident during 1903.			H O U S E S.
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.										M.	F.	Total.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	31	40	71	-	-	-	71	30	41	71	Brislington House.
2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	8	31	39	-	-	-	39	8	30	38	Bailbrook House.
3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	9	13	22	-	-	-	22	10	16	26	Ashwood House.
4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	Moat House.
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	Church Street, Epsom.
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Chalk Pit House.
7	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	45	33	78	-	-	-	78	45	36	81	Ticehurst House.
8	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	64	64	-	-	-	64	4	59	63	St. George's Retreat.
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	Periteau House.
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Ashbrook Hall.
11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	22	36	-	-	-	36	14	18	32	Glendossill and Hurst House.
12	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	22	20	42	-	-	-	42	21	19	40	Laverstock House.
13	13	12	25	2	3	5	9	7	16	57	75	132	125	168	293	425	216	240	456	Fisherton House.
14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	-	-	22	12	9	21	Fiddington House.
15	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	1	1	7	29	36	-	-	-	36	6	27	33	Kingsdown House.
16	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Greta Bank.
17	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	16	16	Thundercliffe Grange.
18	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	19	19	The Pleasaunce.
19	49	52	101	38	43	81	12	12	24	506	833	1,339	126	168	294	1,633	668	993	1,661	TOTAL.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Downside Lodge.

TABLE III.—*continued.*

S U M M A R Y.

[illegible]

(a) In addition to these numbers, 390 patients (180 males and 210 females) were transferred while resident during 1903, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 104 patients (41 males and 63 females) were transferred while resident during 1903, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 101 Criminal (Private) Patients (74 males and 27 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in Table III, A.

TABLE III.—continued.

S U M M A R Y.

	DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1903.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1904.							Average Number Resident during 1903.	————		
	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
				Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
1	4,471	4,149	8,620	123	126	249	3,587	3,331	6,918	968	1,344	2,312	37,801	44,436	82,237	84,549	37,823	45,172	82,995	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
2	102	85	187	96	84	180	26	20	46	1,052	1,412	2,464	28	30	58	2,522	1,110	1,448	2,558	Registered Hospitals.
3	134	125	259	72	70	142	65	52	117	575	898	1,473	179	178	357	1,830	791	1,071	1,862	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
4	49	52	101	38	43	81	12	12	24	506	833	1,339	126	168	294	1,633	668	993	1,661	Provincial Liceased Houses.
5	19	—	19	19	—	19	18	—	18	211	—	211	—	—	—	211	202	—	202	Naval and Military Hospitals.
6	15	7	22	15	7	22	15	7	22	566	192	758	1	—	1	759	556	188	744	Criminal Asylum.
7	10	15	25	10	15	25	—	—	—	175	330	505	—	—	—	505	167	328	495	Private Single Patients.
8	4,800	4,433	9,233	373	345	718	3,723	3,422	7,145	4,053	5,009	9,062	38,135	44,812	82,947	92,009	41,317	49,200	90,517	TOTAL.
9	41	38	79	33	31	64	26	23	49	892	474	1,366	343	178	521	1,887	1,215	650	1,865	Idiot Establishments.
10	4,841	4,471	9,312	406	376	782	3,749	3,445	7,194	4,945	5,483	10,428	38,478	44,990	83,468	93,896	42,532	49,850	92,382	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IIIA.

TABLE showing the Number of,—
(a) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE to the PAUPER Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);
(b) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);
(c) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER to the PRIVATE Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);
while resident during the Year 1903.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS :									
Beds - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Berks - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
Brecon - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Bucks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Carmarthen - - - - -	1	1	2	2	-	2	2	3	5
Chester : Parkside	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cornwall - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Carlisle - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Denbigh - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	3	4	7
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	1	6
Durham - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2
Essex - - - - -	-	5	5	1	-	1	9	18	27
Glamorgan - - - - -	2	2	4	1	2	3	5	9	14
Gloucester - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	5	3	8
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hereford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Kent : Chartham - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	7	12
Lancaster : Lancaster - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	7	12
„ Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-
„ Prestwich - - - - -	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	3	4
„ Whittingham - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	3	7
„ Winwick - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leicester - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lincoln : Bracebridge - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
London : Banstead - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	2	7
„ Bexley - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	3	9
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	2	8
„ Claybury - - - - -	3	4	7	3	4	7	18	9	27

TABLE II(A).—continued—TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—continued.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.									
London : Colney Hatch	-	1	1	3	-	3	2	5	7
„ Hanwell	1	-	1	-	1	1	7	18	25
„ Manor	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	26	26
„ Horton	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	13	23
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3
Monmouth	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	9	15
Norfolk	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4
Northampton	2	-	2	3	-	3	1	1	2
Northumberland	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Notts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Salop	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	2	3
Somerset : Wells	1	2	3	1	-	1	4	-	4
„ Cotford	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Stafford : Stafford	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	2
„ Cheddleton	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	5
Surrey	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Sussex : East, Hayward's Heath	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	6
„ „ Hellingly	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
„ West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Warwick	3	-	3	7	1	8	-	2	2
Wight, Isle of	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Wilts	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	4	9
Worcester	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	2	2
York : North Riding	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
„ West „ Wakefield	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
„ „ „ Wadsley	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
„ „ „ Menston	1	-	1	2	1	3	3	4	7
„ East „	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham : Winson Green	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	2
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Croydon	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter	2	3	5	1	-	1	1	2	3
Hull	-	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
Ipswich	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	3	7
Leicester	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	7	9
London, City of	5	2	7	-	-	-	6	1	7
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	4
Norwich	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nottingham	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Portsmouth	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
Sunderland	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
TOTAL	36	49	85	73	27	100	171	202	373

TABLE IIIA.—continued—TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—continued.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :									
York Hospital - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :									
Royal Albert Asylum - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR ASYLUM - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	2	6
Grove Hall - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Camberwell House - - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	3	4
Hoxton House - - - -	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
Peckham House - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL - - -	3	12	15	-	-	-	9	6	15
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :									
Fisherton House - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
GRAND TOTAL - - -	41	63	104	74	27	101	180	210	390

TABLE IV.

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the year 1903.

	Number of Suicides during the year 1903.								
	Act Committed in Asylum.			Act Committed before Admission.			Act Committed while Patient was absent "on leave."		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS :									
Derby - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	1	-	(a)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hereford - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent : Barming Heath - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
London : Colney Hatch - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Horton - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monmouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk - - - - -	(b)1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford : Cheddleton - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Sussex - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	1	(b)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Canterbury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
City of London - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	1	(b)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrew's Hospital - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coton Hill - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	1	-	(b)1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashwood House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENT - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY.									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	11	5	16	2	1	3	-	1	1
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	12	9	21	2	3	5	-	1	1

(a) On public highway. (b) After escape.

TABLE V.

ASYLUMS and HOSPITALS during the Year 1903.

Number Discharged during 1903.						Number			Number			COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS :
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1903.			remaining, 1st January 1904.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Beds, &c.
-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	Berks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bucks.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Carmarthen.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Chester : Parkside.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cornwall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Cumbrlnd.&Westmrlnd.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	Denbigh.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Derby.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Devon.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Dorset.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Durham.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Essex.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	6	1	7	Glamorgan
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	4	Gloucester.
-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	Hants.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	Herts.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Kent : Barming Heath.
3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Chatham.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lancs. : Laneaster.
-	3	3	4	2	6	1	-	1	2	3	5	„ Rainhill.
1	-	1	5	3	8	-	-	-	6	6	12	„ Prestwich.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Whittingham.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Lincoln : Bracebridge.
-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	4	8	London : Banstead
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ Bexley.
2	-	2	3	1	4	1	-	1	4	1	5	„ Cane Hill.
-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	„ Claybury.
-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	„ Colney Hatch.
-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	2	5	„ Hanwell.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Middlesex.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Monmouth.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norfolk.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Northampton.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland.
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Oxford.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	Salop.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Somerset : Wells.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Cotford.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	Staffs : Stafford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	„ Cheddleton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Suffolk.
1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	Surrey.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	On Sept. 30th, this became the Brighton Asylum, q.v. infra.			Sussex, E. : Hayward's Heath.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	„ West.

(a) Of this number, 74 males and 27 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table III. A.

TABLE V.—*continued*.—STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1903.			Number Admitted during 1903.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>									
Warwick - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	8	-	8
Wilts - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Worcester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
York, N.R. - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
York, W.R. : Wakefield - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	5
York, " Menston - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	4	2	6
York, E.R. - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham : Winson Green -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brighton - - - - -	Up to Sept. 30th this was the East Sussex Asylum, q.v. supra.			-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Exeter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hull - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
London, City of - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plymouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sunderland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :									
Holloway Sanatorium - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM	550	188	738	2	2	4	57	18	75
SUMMARY :									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	93	16	109	1	-	1	108	49	157
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	550	188	738	2	2	4	57	18	75
TOTAL - - -	644	204	848	3	2	5	165	67	232

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1903—*continued*.

Number Discharged during 1903.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1903.			remaining, 1st January 1904.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2	—	2	7	1	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>cont.</i>
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	Warwick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	Wilts.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	Worcester.
—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	York, N.R.
1	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	1	4	York, W.R. : Wakefield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	Menston.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	York, E.R.
												COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :
1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	Birmingham : Winson Green.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Brighton.
—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	Bristol.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exeter.
—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	Hull.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	London, City of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Newcastle.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norwich.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Nottingham.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Plymouth.
1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	Portsmouth.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sunderland.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	REGISTERED HOSPITAL: Holloway Sanatorium.
9	4	13	19	5	24	15	7	22	566	192	758	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
												SUMMARY :
15	11	26	81	28	109	11	2	13	95	24	119	COUNTY, AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	REGISTERED Hos- PITAL.
9	4	13	19	5	24	15	7	22	566	192	758	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
24	15	39	101	33	134	26	9	35	661	216	877	TOTAL.

(a) Of this number, 74 males and 27 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table IIIA.

TABLE VI. - - - - -

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1903.			Number Admitted during 1903.			Number who					
							Number certified and					
				Detained in the Institution.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :												
Manchester Royal Hospital - - -	14	17	31	24	16	40	6	4	10			
Wonford House - - - - -	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-			
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	1	1			
The Lawn, Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-			
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	2	-	2	2	1	3	-	-	-			
Warneford Hospital - - - - -	1	-	1	4	5	9	1	1	2			
Coton Hill Hospital - - - - -	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	1	1			
Bethlem Royal Hospital - - -	10	4	14	13	35	48	5	13	18			
Holloway Sanatorium - - - -	5	16	21	18	17	35	3	4	7			
York Hospital - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
York Retreat - - - - -	3	2	5	7	9	16	1	1	2			
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:												
Bethnall House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	1	1			
Camberwell House - - - - -	1	2	3	7	14	21	2	4	6			
Hoxton House - - - - -	2	-	2	6	4	10	1	-	1			
Peckham House - - - - -	1	2	3	1	4	5	-	-	-			
Chiswick House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2			
Brooke House - - - - -	-	3	3	2	1	3	-	1	1			
Northumberland House - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-			
Moorcroft House - - - - -	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	1			
Wyke House - - - - -	2	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	-			
The Priory - - - - -	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-			
Halliford House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Flower House - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1			
Hayes Park - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-			
Wood End House- - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1			
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			

TABLE VI.

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1903.

ceased to be Boarders during 1903.									Number of Boarders remaining, 1st January 1904.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	17	15	32	1	-	1	14	14	28	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Manchester Royal Hospital
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Wonford House.
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	The Lawn, Lincoln.
-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	Bethel Hospital.
-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	Warneford Hospital.
-	-	-	14	19	33	-	-	-	4	7	11	Coton Hill Hospital.
-	-	-	13	12	25	-	1	1	7	16	23	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Holloway Sanatorium.
2	-	2	4	6	10	1	-	1	2	4	6	York Hospital.
												York Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Bethnall House.
-	-	-	2	8	10	-	1	1	4	3	7	Camberwell House
-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	Hoxton House.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	3	5	Peckham House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chiswick House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	Brooke House
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	Moorcroft House
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	Wyke House
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	The Priory.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Flower House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hayes Park.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wood End House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hendon Grove.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1903.			Number admitted during 1903.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Wye House - - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Court Hall - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plympton House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dinsdale Park - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Middleton Hall - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Northwoods House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fairford Retreat - - - - -	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-
Westbrooke House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Redlands House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tattlebury House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
West Malling Place - - - - -	3	1	4	-	3	3	-	1	1
Overdale - - - - -	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	2	2
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	3	3	6	17	5	22	2	4	6
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	1	1
Shaftesbury House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	1	1
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	3	3	1	2	3	-	1	1
The Grove, Old Catton - - - -	-	2	2	-	7	7	-	3	3
Stretton House - - - - -	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Grove House - - - - -	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
Boreatton Park - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brislington House - - - - -	3	3	6	2	4	6	1	2	3
Bailbrook House - - - - -	2	3	5	1	2	3	-	3	3
Ashwood House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Moat House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chalk Pit House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1
Ticehurst House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
St. George's Retreat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2
Periteau House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ashbrooke Hall - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glendossill - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laverstock House - - - - -	2	2	4	1	2	3	-	2	2
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2
Fiddington House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Thundercliffe Grange - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Pleasaunce - - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1
S U M M A R Y :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - -	37	47	84	71	93	164	16	25	41
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - -	10	14	24	22	39	61	5	9	14
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - -	22	41	63	38	52	90	4	28	32
TOTAL - - - - -	69	102	171	131	184	315	25	62	87

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1903—continued.

ceased to be Boarders during 1903.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1904.				
as Patients thereupon--			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.							
Sent to other Institutions.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :	
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bishopstone House.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Wye House.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plympton House	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.	
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Middleton Hall.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Northwoods House.	
-	-	-	1	2	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	Fairford Retreat.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Westbrooke House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Redlands House.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.	
1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	West Malling Place.	
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	Overdale.	
-	-	-	12	1	13	1	-	1	5	3	8	Haydock Lodge.	
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.	
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House	
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	Heigham Hall.	
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	The Grove, Old Catton.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	Stretton House.	
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Grove House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Boreatton Park.	
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	4	5	Brislington House.]	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	Bailbrook House.	
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashwood House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Moat House	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chalk Pit House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Ticehurst House.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Pariteau House.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashbrooke Hall.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Glendossill.	
-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	Laverstock House.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fisherton House.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fiddington House.	
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Kingsdown House.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Thundercliffe Grange.	
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Pleasaunce.	
SUMMARY :												REGISTERED HOSPITALS.	
2	-	2	56	67	123	2	1	3	32	47	79		
1	-	1	16	25	41	-	1	1	10	18	28		METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
1	4	5	31	33	64	3	-	3	21	28	49		PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
4	4	8	103	125	228	5	2	7	63	93	156	TOTAL.	

TABLE VII. - - - - -

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26. - - - - -

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY AND BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, and subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made such UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylum, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.	Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1903.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.		M.	F.
Lancaster, at Prestwich	Rochdale, -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	80 of both sexes.*	44	36

* Amended Regulation made 3 July 1895.

- - - - -

TABLE VII.

- - - - -

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

- - - - -

ASYLUMS have, with the Consent of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the arrangements with GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES of

Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylum.]

Number during 1903.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1904.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.						
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
3	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	Unions.		
										Ashton - - -	5	-
										Blackburn - - -	2	-
										Bolton - - -	10	10
										Bury - - -	2	1
										Chorlton - .	5	8
										Leigh - - -	3	-
										Liverpool - -	2	-
										Manchester - -	5	6
										Oldham - - -	3	1
										Prestwich - -	1	2
										Salford - - -	2	1
										Stockport -	1	-
										Warrington - -	-	1
										West Derby -	1	3
											42	33
Lancaster County -											1	3
Manchester C. B. -											1	-
TOTAL - - -											44	36

TABLE VII.—continued.

Instances of Boarding-out in the Workhouses—continued.

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.	Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1903.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.		M.	F.
Suffolk, E. and W.	Mildenhall	6 Aug. 1897	18 Aug. 1897	12 females	-	12
Salop and Montgomery C. and Shrewsbury and Wenlock B.	Forden	27 July 1899	15 March 1899	25 males	25	-
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	Mildenhall	21 Mar. 1900	25 May 1900	8, or such smaller num- ber as shall with the Suf- folk patients, make total number 18.	-	6
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	69	54

TABLE VII.--continued.

Instances of Boarding-out in the Workhouses—continued.

Number during 1903.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1904.			
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.		
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.							
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.							M.	F.	M.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2			-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	Unions. Atcham - - 3 Bridgnorth - - 2 Church Stretton - 1 Clun - - 1 Drayton - - 2 Ellesmere - - 2 Forden - - 1 Llanfyllin - - 2 Ludlow - - 2 Madeley - - 4 Oswestry - - 1 Shifnal - - 2 Wellington - - 2 TOTAL - - 25			
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1			-	-
6	6	-	-	-	1	2	16	4	7	GRAND TOTAL -		69	36

TABLE VIII.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing Cost of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1904.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1904 (in even pounds).
						Freehold.				Freehold.			
		M.	F.	T.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					£				£				£
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	April 1860	250	255	505	62,833	253	3	3	15,775	-	-	-	-
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B. and New Windsor B.	30 Sept. 1870	134	151	285	49,799	79	2	35	8,317	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - - -	24 Feb. 1903	176	176	352	123,478	153	2	20	7,998	129	-	21	3,634
Bucks - - - - -	17 Jan. 1853	100	100	200	43,500	20	-	-	3,000	53	1	24	6,494
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., & Isle of Ely	2 Nov. 1858	112	112	224	41,520	43	2	17	3,352	17	-	15	1,490
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	26 Sept. 1865	125	125	250	29,195	42	2	18	3,835	-	-	8	32
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stock- port (part) C.B. :													
Chester - - - - -	27 Aug. 1829	45	45	90	25,484	10	-	-	1,667	151	1	17	24,660
Parkside - - - - -	8 May 1871	320	320	640	133,835	65	2	18	11,823	55	2	10½	13,765
Cornwall - - - - -	1820	50	50	100	16,019	10	-	-	(b)	132	2	37	9,672
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	2 Jan. 1862	110	110	220	38,847	101	-	29	8,097	60	3	25	6,104
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	14 Nov. 1848	100	100	200	25,708	18	3	20	(c)	377	-	36	10,752
Derby C. - - - - -	Aug. 1851	150	150	300	76,179	79	-	-	7,928	56	-	-	5,581
Devon - - - - -	1846	200	200	400	55,894	17	2	-	2,925	180	2	-	14,361
Dorset { (Forston) - - - - - { (Charminster) - - - - -	1 Aug. 1832 15 Aug. 1863	150	150	300	44,290	55	3	20	5,710	339	3	9	6,354
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	13 April 1858												
Essex and Colchester B. - - -	23 Sept. 1853	200	250	450	79,000	86	-	-	8,000	109	3	8	8,160
Glamorgan, and Swansea { (Angleton) - C.B. { (Parc Gwyllt)	4 Nov. 1864 10 Jan. 1887	197	168	365	78,000 (about)	83	-	-	6,771	127	-	-	9,509
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.	17 July 1823 14 June 1883												
{ (Wotton) - { (Barnwood) -		260	260	520	131,131	155	3	33	17,241	144	2	32	22,311

(a) Including estimated cost of new buildings not quite completed.

(b) Given by Bodmin Town Council.

(c) Site given.

TABLE VIII.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

and Cost of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1904.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1904.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1904 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1904, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation— (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided on January 1st, 1904 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.	M.	F.	T.	
						£	£	£				COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
395	3	3	210	315	525	87,492	150,325	15,775	460	570	1,030	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
187	8	21	236	281	517	116,163	165,962	8,317	370	432	802	Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B. and New Windsor B.
282	3	1	—	—	—	53	123,531	11,632	182	182	364	Brecon and Radnor.
73	1	24	101	151	252	17,928	61,428	9,494	201	251	452	Bucks.
99	—	36	148	268	416	(a) 72,734	114,254	4,842	259	380	639	Cambridge C., Cambridge B., & Isle of Ely.
42	2	26	195	186	381	14,199	43,394	3,867	320	311	631	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.
												Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :
161	1	17	471	477	948	171,686	197,170	26,327	516	522	1,038	Chester.
121	—	28½	58	108	166	64,431	198,266	25,588	378	428	806	Parkside.
157	2	31	300	350	650	70,561	86,580	9,672	350	405	755	Cornwall.
162	—	14	262	247	509	87,306	126,153	14,201	372	357	729	Cumberland and Westmorland.
401	—	16	308	311	619	123,058	148,766	10,752	408	411	819	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.
135	—	—	238	238	476	110,639	186,818	13,509	372	370	742	Derby C.
197	2	—	269	513	782	121,997	177,891	17,286	469	713	1,182	Devon.
395	2	29	57	360	417	79,556	123,846	12,064	357	360	717	Dorset { (Forston). (Charminster).
346	—	17	698	590	1,288	171,595	201,558	32,575	848	740	1,588	Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.
195	3	8	565	882	1,447	188,012	267,012	16,160	765	1,132	1,897	Essex and Colchester B.
210	—	—	715	721	1,436	204,438	282,438	16,280	912	889	1,801	Glamorgan, and Swan- { (Angleton). sea C.B. { (Pare Gwyllt).
304	—	9	247	339	586	61,268	192,399	39,552	507	599	1,106	Gloucester C., and { (Wotton). Gloucester C.B. { (Barnwood).

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TABLE showing COST of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1904.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1904 (in even pounds).
		M.	F.	T.		Freehold.				Freehold.			
						Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£				£				£
Hants - - - - -	13 Dec. 1852	200	200	400	38,291	108	2	11	5,903	69	-	3	5,384
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - -	21 Feb. 1871	183	188	371	67,049	110	-	-	11,744	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	7 April 1899	268	308	576	(a)	179	1	27	9,149	5	1	25	1,555
Kent and Gravesend B. : Barming Heath - - - - -	1 Jan. 1833	87	87	174	(b) 44,000	37	-	-	3,000	148	-	7	13,900
Chartham - - - - -	5 April 1875	440	465	905	211,852	120	-	24	6,236	-	-	-	-
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster - - - - -	28 July 1816	90	60	150	30,000	5	-	-	(c)	111	3	33	9,201
Rainhill - - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	180	220	400	75,509	48	2	34	5,250	202	-	25	35,068
Prestwich - - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	250	250	500	67,662	37	1	23	11,412	130	3	20	33,540
Whittingham - - - - -	1 April 1873	500	500	1,000	132,000 (about)	157	-	23	9,305	255	-	30	19,029
Winwick - - - - -	1902	1,050	1,000	2,050	(d) 366,855	203	2	15	21,000	3	1	2	750
Leicester C. and Rutland - - -	10 May 1837	52	52	104	16,638	5	1	-	1,310	(e) 35	-	15	20,124
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.	9 Aug. 1852	125	125	250	44,394	43	1	20	4,378	80	2	7	8,560
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - -	20 June 1902	210	210	420	130,439	112	-	-	5,811	-	-	-	-
London C. : Banstead - - - - -	26 Mar. 1877	620	1,080	1,700	288,094	100	-	-	11,088	17	2	30	4,300
Bexley - - - - -	19 Sept. 1898	970	1,030	2,000	(g) 425,350	138	3	30	24,485	-	-	-	-
Cane Hill - - - - -	4 Dec. 1883	480	644	1,124	236,510	149	1	-	24,034	2	-	-	150
Claybury - - - - -	16 May 1893	850	1,200	2,050	483,792	269	2	20	39,415	-	-	-	-
Colney Hatch - - - - -	17 July 1851	520	735	1,255	226,290	128	1	23	19,786	36	2	28	11,000
Hanwell - - - - -	16 May 1831	150	150	300	103,410	58	3	30	10,995	25	2	19	10,652
Manor - - - - -	7 June 1899	-	700	700	104,836	96	1	11	3,683	-	2	31	27
Horton - - - - -	3 Mar. 1902	896	1,097	1,993	(g)	101	1	11	3,875	102	3	4	3,931
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	19 Aug. 1903	266	59	325	(g)	110	1	13	4,222	-	-	-	-

(a) Not yet completed.

(b) Including furnishing.

(c) Given by Corporation of Lancaster.

(d) Paid to 1st January 1904.

(e) 4A. O.R. 25P. has since been sold.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

and COST of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or rented on January 1st, 1904.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1904.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1904 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1904, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided on January 1st, 1904 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.				
						£	£	£	M.	F.	T.	
177	2	14	370	396	766	147,106	185,397	11,287	570	596	1,166	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .
110	—	—	50	125	175	56,989	124,038	11,744	233	313	546	Hants.
184	3	12	—	—	—	134	(a)174,761	10,704	268	308	576	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
185	—	7	523	728	1,251	232,223	276,223	16,900	610	815	1,425	Herts.
120	—	24	100	200	300	51,005	262,857	6,236	511	627	1,133	Kent and Gravesend B. : Barming Heath.
116	3	33	883	1,067	1,950	306,604	336,604	9,201	973	1,127	2,100	Chartham.
250	3	19	758	746	1,504	342,220	417,729	40,318	920	946	1,866	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster.
204	1	32	921	1,199	2,120	296,435	364,097	44,952	1,171	1,449	2,620	Rainhill.
516	1	6	580	530	1,110	294,309	426,309	28,334	1,080	1,030	2,110	Prestwich.
206	3	17	—	—	—	29,720	(d)396,575	21,750	1,050	1,000	2,050	Whittingham.
36	—	30	158	215	373	54,206	70,844	(f)21,434	226	249	475	Winwick.
123	3	27	233	233	466	100,664	145,058	12,938	358	358	716	Leicester C. and Rutland.
112	—	—	—	—	—	—	130,439	5,811	210	210	420	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B. and Lin- coln C.B.
117	2	30	452	306	758	113,158	401,252	15,388	1,072	1,386	2,458	Lincoln (Kesteven Division).
138	3	30	—	—	—	1,755	(g)427,105	24,485	1,014	1,084	2,098	London C. : Banstead.
151	1	—	380	496	876	134,735	371,245	24,184	886	1,192	2,078	Bexley.
269	2	20	—	—	—	7,496	491,288	39,415	938	1,288	2,226	Cane Hill.
165	—	11	399	520	919	201,100	427,390	30,786	884	1,255	2,139	Claybury.
183	—	23	850	1,411	2,261	297,579	400,989	21,647	912	1,419	2,331	Colney Hatch.
97	—	2	—	—	—	1,886	106,722	3,710	—	700	700	Hanwell.
204	—	15	—	—	—	731	453,819	7,806	898	1,126	2,024	Manor.
112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266	59	325	Horton
												Epileptic Colony.

(f) Newtown Estate cost 10,697*l.*, since resold, leaving cost of present estate 10,737*l.*

(g) Accounts not yet closed

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

TABLE showing Cost of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1904.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1904 (in even pounds).
						Freehold.				Freehold.			
		M.	F.	T.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£				£				£
Middlesex - - - - -	14 June 1841	150	200	350	68,866	97	-	12	8,985	44	-	15	12,239
Monmouth C. - - - - -	Dec. 1851	104	110	214	29,518	36	2	24	4,633	179	2	2	16,908
Norfolk - - - - -	18 May 1814	50	50	100	34,621	5	-	-	600	88	1	38	12,008
Northampton C. - - - - -	30 June 1876	270	270	540	118,926	193	1	38	19,106	52	3	-	3,020
Northumberland - - - - -	16 Mar. 1859	100	100	200	42,429	99	-	39	7,886	-	-	-	-
Nottingham C. - - - - -	29 July 1902	226	226	452	147,086	130	-	-	6,880	-	-	-	-
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	1 Aug. 1846	130	140	270	25,140	15	-	-	1,164	80	3	26	9,243
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.	28 Mar. 1845	50	50	100	16,443	15	-	20	2,029	40	1	13	7,448
Somerset and Bath C.B. :													
Wells - - - - -	1 Mar. 1848	175	175	350	42,156	50	-	-	6,776	150	-	8	8,307
Cotford - - - - -	15 May 1897	310	390	700	169,287	116	-	18	11,220	-	-	-	-
Stafford C. and Newcastle-under- Lyme B. :													
Stafford - - - - -	11 Nov. 1818	60	60	120	29,623	39	-	25	7,840	50	1	20	13,444
Burntwood - - - - -	Dec. 1864	260	270	530	64,200	100	-	31	7,879	53	-	19	3,669
Cheddleton - - - - -	18 Aug. 1899	309	309	618	249,514	174	-	-	12,750	-	-	-	-
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	1829	-	-	130	26,311	30	-	34	8,007	63	1	37	15,815
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	1 June 1867	321	329	650	75,077	150	-	-	13,413	99	-	29	9,463
Sussex, E. - - - - -	20 July 1903	500	615	1,115	(a)	398	1	26	16,227	-	2	17	250
„ W. - - - - -	26 July 1897	223	242	465	136,495	245	-	-	24,746	-	-	-	-
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and War- wick B.	30 June 1852	150	150	300	63,888	42	2	20	4,887	41	3	25	3,710
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	7 July 1896	111	207	318	54,906	50	2	32	4,776	-	1	18	140
Wilts - - - - -	19 Sept. 1851	143	143	286	47,621	56	3	13	8,466	77	-	13	7,913
Worcester C., Dudley C.B. and Worcester C.B.	11 Aug. 1852	101	101	202	44,743	45	3	3	5,837	39	2	1	5,046
York, North Riding - - - - -	7 April 1847	72	72	144	30,950	45	1	29	5,170	258	2	7	28,938

(a) Asylum not yet completed under the original contract.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

and COST of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total area of Land Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1904.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1904.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1904 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1904, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1904 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.				
									M.	F.	T.	
141	—	27	475	588	1,063	£ 368,223	£ 437,089	£ 21,224	625	788	1,413	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .
251	—	34	389	374	763	87,358	116,876	21,541	493	484	977	Middlesex.
145	3	14	400	500	900	(b) 360,380	(b) 395,001	12,608	450	550	1,000	Monmouth C.
274	—	—	154	254	408	33,666	152,592	22,126	424	524	948	Norfolk.
167	—	39	360	243	603	113,629	156,058	7,886	460	343	803	Northampton C.
130	—	—	—	—	—	—	147,086	6,880	226	226	452	Northumberland.
95	3	26	116	180	296	98,447	123,587	10,407	225	309	534	Nottingham C.
55	1	33	310	401	711	131,253	147,696	9,477	330	421	751	Oxford C. and Oxford C.B.
												Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.
												Somerset and Bath C.B. :
248	1	21	189	329	518	71,498	113,654	15,083	392	540	932	Wells.
116	—	18	—	—	—	1,598	170,885	11,220	200	250	450	Cotford.
												Stafford C. and Newcastle-under- Lyme B. :
103	2	5	420	332	752	211,177	240,800	21,284	480	392	872	Stafford.
155	3	10	159	213	372	91,793	155,993	11,548	419	483	902	Burntwood.
174	—	—	—	—	—	—	249,514	12,750	309	309	618	Cheddleton.
109	2	12	—	—	770	159,826	186,137	23,822	427	473	900	Suffolk, E. and W.
249	—	29	275	511	786	200,667	275,744	22,876	583	822	1,405	Surrey and Guildford B.
394	1	25	—	—	—	—	(a)	16,477	500	615	1,115	Sussex, E.
245	—	—	100	200	300	62,919	199,414	24,746	332	451	783	„ W.
426	—	38	248	397	645	116,023	179,911	8,597	398	547	945	Warwick C., Coventry C.B. and War- wick B.
51	—	10	—	—	—	3,889	58,795	4,916	131	187	318	Wight, Isle of.
133	3	26	297	367	664	117,537	165,158	16,379	440	510	950	Wilts.
567	—	39	429	537	966	111,600	156,343	10,883	530	638	1,168	Worcester C., Dudley C.B. and Worcester C.B.
304	3	16	291	320	611	90,110	121,060	34,108	371	392	763	York, North Riding.

(b) Including ordinary repairs.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TABLE showing Cost of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL Cost of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL Cost of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1904.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1904 (in even pounds).
		M.	F.	T.		Freehold.				Freehold.			
						Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i> York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Don- caster B.:									£				£
Wakefield - - - - -	18 Sept. 1818	175	175	350	69,250	49	2	22	17,813	181	3	46½	32,143
Wadsley - - - - -	27 Aug. 1872	333	419	752	232,886	164	-	8	23,770	31	-	16	7,356
Menston - - - - -	8 Oct. 1888	380	530	910	300,263	327	1	27	22,254	-	-	-	-
Scalebor Park - - - - -	9 Oct. 1902	105	105	210	(a)88,532	97	3	25	13,249	-	-	-	-
York, East Riding - - - - -	25 Oct. 1871	140	140	280	35,029	62	-	-	1,585	51	3	19	4,213
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).													
Birmingham:													
Winson Green - - - - -	3 June 1850	150	150	300	61,960	20	-	-	7,637	32	2	34	14,494
Rubery Hill - - - - -	4 Jan. 1882	311	314	625	124,246	72	-	-	5,821	79	3	21	5,980
Brighton - - - - -	25 July 1859	225	225	450	54,046	127	3	5	7,405	114	-	35	6,924
Bristol - - - - -	27 Feb. 1861	100	100	200	42,291	22	3	27	2,906	58	3	18½	14,776
Canterbury - - - - -	18 Feb. 1903	120	130	250	-	52	-	-	10,125	-	-	-	-
Croydon - - - - -	30 June 1903	197	238	435	-	70	1	35	4,570	-	-	-	-
Derby - - - - -	13 Nov. 1888	156	164	320	46,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	29 Sept. 1886	150	178	328	71,359	89	-	-	9,389	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	Dec. 1883	180	180	360	71,430	75	-	-	12,770	27	3	9	2,934
Ipswich - - - - -	June 1870	100	100	200	25,062	52	2	-	2,150	17	-	-	724
Leicester - - - - -	2 Sept. 1869	150	150	300	31,858	41	2	-	17,000	49	1	-	15,550
London (City of) - - - - -	16 April 1866	125	125	250	63,880	33	1	21	4,024	123	3	6	9,970
Middlesbrough - - - - -	1 Mar. 1898	130	130	260	107,000	98	2	18	9,385	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	11 May 1869	125	125	250	47,559	57	3	-	11,350	36	-	7	11,007
Norwich - - - - -	9 Jan. 1880	150	170	320	62,786	51	-	8	1,875	-	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	3 Aug. 1880	140	140	280	54,212	30	-	-	(d)	20	-	-	-
Plymouth - - - - -	17 Nov. 1891	90	110	200	45,150	75	-	-	3,790	-	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	30 Sept. 1879	210	210	420	112,265	75	-	-	14,000	14	-	-	3,649
Sunderland - - - - -	21 May 1895	175	175	350	96,902	75	-	-	9,000	65	2	25	8,400
West Ham - - - - -	6 Aug. 1901	350	450	800	322,178	100	-	-	8,836	-	-	-	-

(a) On account.

(b) Annual rent, 672'.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

and Cost of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1904.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1904.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1904 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1904, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1904, (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.	M.	F.	T.	
314	—	28½	837	676	1,513	£ 208,515	£ 277,765	£ 49,956	1,097	852	1,949	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .
195	—	24	387	471	858	50,615	283,501	31,126	720	890	1,610	York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Don- caster B :
327	1	27	360	300	660	83,866	384,129	22,254	752	842	1,594	Wakefield.
97	3	25	—	—	—	—	(a) 88,532	13,249	123	123	246	Wadsley.
113	3	19	58	149	207	64,746	99,775	5,798	198	289	487	Menston.
												Scalebor Park.
												York, East Riding
												COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).
79	2	34	309	265	574	86,056	148,016	22,181	459	415	874	Birmingham :
151	3	21	90	90	180	32,755	157,001	11,801	409	408	817	Winson Green.
242	—	—	201	365	566	66,566	120,612	14,329	361	463	824	Rubery Hill.
81	3	5½	305	450	755	179,708	221,999	17,682	405	550	955	Brighton.
52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,125	64	91	155	Bristol.
70	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	4,570	197	238	435	Canterbury.
(b) 57	2	34	—	30	30	9,561	56,265	—	156	194	350	Croydon.
89	—	—	28	22	50	—	71,359	9,889	178	200	378	Derby.
225	1	9	101	101	202	28,733	100,163	15,704	281	281	562	Exeter.
70	3	3	50	72	122	13,976	39,038	2,874	145	176	321	Hull.
90	3	—	185	370	555	114,067	145,925	22,550	348	520	868	Ipswich.
207	3	20	131	191	322	114,864	178,744	13,994	256	316	572	Leicester.
98	2	18	80	80	160	(c) 18,702	125,702	9,385	210	210	420	London (City of).
93	3	7	320	270	590	184,639	232,198	22,357	445	395	840	Middlesbrough.
51	—	8	64	10	74	6,457	69,243	1,875	214	180	394	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
106	—	—	229	262	491	65,748	119,960	—	369	402	771	Norwich.
75	—	—	—	—	—	11,853	57,003	3,790	118	142	260	Nottingham.
89	—	—	122	168	288	47,509	159,774	17,649	332	376	708	Plymouth.
140	2	25	43	10	53	15,241	112,143	17,400	218	185	403	Portsmouth.
100	—	—	—	—	—	—	322,178	8,836	350	450	800	Sunderland.
												West Ham.

(d) Property of the Corporation.

(c) Accounts incomplete.

TABLE IX.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS

TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1903.				AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year						
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Furniture and Bedding.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	27,933 - -	4,945 - -	- - -	71 - -	2 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B. - - - - -	16,607 - -	5,466 - -	- - -	179 - -	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	- 1	- - $\frac{8}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brecon and Radnor (a) - - - - -	3,415 - -	39,464 - -	3,627 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bucks - - - - -	13,558 - -	24,967 - -	- - -	- - -	3 4	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cambridge Co., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. - -	15,132 - -	12,327 - -	- - -	67 - -	3 1	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. : - - - - -	15,277 - -	1,166 - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chester - - - - -	20,096 - -	1,718 - -	1,699 - -	- - -	2 10	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Parkside - - - - -	19,292 - -	4,231 - -	4,472 - -	- - -	2 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 - $\frac{1}{8}$	1 3	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cornwall - - - - -	24,018 - -	15,501 - -	- - -	196 - -	4 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	16,636 - -	1,472 - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - - - -	18,904 - -	14,636 - -	- - -	363 - -	2 9	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{8}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Derby C. - - - - -	21,637 - -	6,589 - -	- - -	- - -	3 3	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Devon - - - - -	31,914 - -	6,320 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Dorset - - - - -	18,184 - -	1,118 - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B. - - - - -	43,131 - -	10,951 - -	- - -	20 - -	2 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Essex and Colchester B. - - - - -	53,677 - -	4,678 - -	- - -	2 - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B. - - - - -	46,514 - -	13,472 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B. - - - - -	25,823 - -	3,132 - -	- - -	18 - -	3 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 2	1 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Hants - - - - -	28,765 - -	6,757 - -	- - -	- - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7	2 9	1 2	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - - - -	12,333 - -	9,445 - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Herts - - - - -	18,211 - -	4,210 - -	- - -	- - -	3 8	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7	1 9	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Kent and Gravesend B. : - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Barming Heath - - - - -	43,446 - -	4,007 - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 11	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Chartham - - - - -	36,769 - -	10,911 - -	- - -	- - -	4 3	- 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7

(a) Asylum not open during the whole year.

TABLE IX.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;
during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

ended 31st March 1903.			WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1903.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	
Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.								
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
2 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 6	14 -	15/ and 20/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14/ and 15/	17 6	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.
- 6	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 4	14 -	15/ and 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Brecon and Radnor.(a) Bucks.
- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 11	14 -	-	Building - - - - -	- - - - -	Cambridge Co., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	9 - $\frac{1}{4}$	8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13/ to 14/	10/ to 40/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cardmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.
- 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11	7 7	14/ to 25/	-	County - - - - -	- - - - -	Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :
- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 - $\frac{1}{2}$	25 -	12/ to 25/	- ditto - - - - -	County and Private Patients' Special Furnishing and Dietary Funds.	Chester. Parkside
- 9	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4	10 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 -	21/ to 63/	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance, Building and Repairs and Subscribers.	Cornwall.
1 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 9	9 4	14 -	14/ to 42/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cumberland and Westmorland.
1 - $\frac{7}{8}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 9	14 -	10/6 to 63/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Establishment - - - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.
- 8	- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	9 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 11	14/ to 16/6	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	Derby C.
- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 5	9 9	14 -	-	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	Devon and Devonport C.B.
- 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 6	- 4	9 - $\frac{3}{4}$	9 4	14 -	10/ to 73/6	Building and County - - -	Building and County - - -	Dorset.
1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6	- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 8	14 -	12/ to 17/	Maintenance - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 4	14/ and 21/	-	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - - -	Essex and Colchester B.
- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 2	9 4	14 -	10/6 to 30/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Glamorgan and Swansea C.B.
- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 -	14/ to 16/	15/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.
- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 1	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ (b)	14 -	-	Alterations and Improvements - - -	- - - - -	Hants.
1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 11	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 -	- 2	11 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	13 -	14/ to 18/6	21 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	ditto - ditto - - -	Herts.
- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	12 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	12 10	14 -	21 -	County - - - - -	County - - - - -	Kent and Gravesend B.
- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 10	14 -	21 -	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	Barming Heath. Chartham.

(b) Average.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1903.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE ; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,						
		On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries ; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Furniture and Bedding.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :												
Lancaster	- - - - -	49,750	- -	8,604	- -	3 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 6	- -	- -	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rainhill	- - - - -	50,996	- -	13,534	- -	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- -	- 5
Prestwich	- - - - -	65,386	- -	16,362	- -	3 3	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 9	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- 1	- 4
Whittingham	- - - - -	52,916	- -	12,687	- -	2 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 - $\frac{7}{8}$	- -	- -	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Winwick	- - - - -	33,962	- -	27,773	- -	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 -6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1	- -	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Leicester C., and Rutland	- - - - -	13,704	- -	970	- -	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 1	1 - $\frac{3}{8}$	- -	- -	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	- - - - -	22,141	- -	17,258	- -	3 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 9	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- -	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) (a)	- - - - -	6,730	- -	18,129	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
London C. :												
Banstead	- - - - -	66,113	- -	8,835	- -	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1	- -	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bexley	- - - - -	64,289	- -	8,739	- -	3 10	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cane Hill	- - - - -	65,388	- -	6,537	- -	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4	1 8	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Claybury	- - - - -	77,271	- -	8 381	- -	3 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Colney Hatch	- - - - -	73,443	- -	11,826	- -	3 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 3	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Hanwell	- - - - -	72,086	- -	7,493	- -	3 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 6	1 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1	- -	- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Horton	- - - - -	43,441	- -	4,012	- -	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- -	- 4
Manor	- - - - -	20,746	- -	8,219	- -	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- -	- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Middlesex	- - - - -	45 082	- -	7,321	- -	3 10	- 9	3 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1	- -	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Monmouth C.	- - - - -	22,795	- -	4,645	- -	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7	2 5	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Norfolk	- - - - -	24,690	- -	47,277	- -	4 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- -	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Northampton C.	- - - - -	22,255	- -	3,789	- -	3 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1	- -	- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$
Northumberland	- - - - -	20,421	- -	3,696	- -	2 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- -	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nottingham C. (d)	- - - - -	13,938	- -	400	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.	- - - - -	12,648	- -	9,741	- -	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	- - - - -	20,547	- -	1,951	- -	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{7}{8}$
Somerset and Bath C.B. :												
Wells	- - - - -	21,297	- -	4,814	- -	3 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 7	2 2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cotford	- - - - -	12,092	- -	1,725	- -	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stafford C. and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :												
Stafford	- - - - -	23,591	- -	4,968	- -	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	3 -	1 7	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3
Burntwood	- - - - -	24,079	- -	2,359	- -	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cheddleton	- - - - -	18,162	- -	9,724	- -	3 10	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{6}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Suffolk, E. and W.	- - - - -	21,308	- -	31,558	- -	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 3	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surrey and Guildford B.	- - - - -	32,401	- -	39,946	- -	3 1	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

(a) New Asylum. The patients were removed from the temporary Asylum (old Grantham Workhouse) to the new Asylum in June 1902.
 (d) New Asylum. The patients were removed from the old Asylum to the new Asylum in August 1902.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;
during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

ended 31st March 1903.				WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1903.					COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	
Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.		
Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.									
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
- 2 ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	9 3 ⁷ / ₈	9 11	14 -	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick. Leicester C., and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B. Lincoln (Kesteven Division).(a)	
1 2 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	9 4	9 11	14 -	9 11	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -		
- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	9 2 ¹ / ₄	9 11	14 -	15/ and 21/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -		
1 7 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₈	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	9 - ³ / ₄	9 11	14 -	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
1 1 ¹ / ₄	- 9 ⁷ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	10 11 ⁷ / ₈	9 11	- - -	15 6	- - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -		
- 4 ¹ / ₈	- 7	- 2 ³ / ₈	9 5	9 7 ¹ / ₂ (b)	14 -	9 8 ¹ / ₄	Building and Repairs - - -	ditto - - - - -		
- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 6 ⁷ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	9 10 ¹ / ₂	9 11	14 -	- - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10	14/ and 15/	21 -	- - - - -	- - - - -		
- 6 ¹ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	10 5 ¹ / ₂	11 8	14 -	11/8 and 14/	County - - - - -	County - - - - -		
- 4 ¹ / ₂	1 7	- 1	11 5	11 8	14 -	11 8	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
- 10	1 - ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	11 8 ³ / ₄	11 8	14 -	11 8	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -		
- 9 ³ / ₈	1 6 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	12 2 ³ / ₈	11 8	14 -	11/8 to 40/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.		
- 10 ¹ / ₈	1 4 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ¹ / ₂	11 8	11 8	14 -	11/8 and 14/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
- 6 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	10 11 ¹ / ₈	11 8	14 -	11/8 and 14/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -		
- - ³ / ₄	1 6	- 3	11 7 ¹ / ₄	11 8	14 -	11 8	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -		
- 6	1 2 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	11 9 ¹ / ₈	11 8	14 -	11/8 to 16/11(c)	- ditto - ditto - - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.		
1 17 ¹ / ₈	1 1 ³ / ₄	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	11 11 ¹ / ₈	12 1 ¹ / ₂ (b)	14 -	12 6	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -		
- 9 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	7 9 ³ / ₈	8 2	9/4 and 14/	10/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
- 9 ⁷ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄	10 10 ³ / ₄	10 4 ¹ / ₄ (b)	14/ and 15/	14/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -		
1 -	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₈	8 6 ⁵ / ₈	8 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 17/6	- ditto - ditto - - -	County - - - - -		
2 3	- 9 ³ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₄	11 - ¹ / ₂	10 6	14 -	15/ and 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs and County		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 8	14 -	21 -	- - - - -	- - - - -		
- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	8 5	8 9	14 -	- - -	Repairs - - - - -	- - - - -		
- 3 ³ / ₄	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	9 3 ³ / ₄	9 6	14 -	15 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs and Main- tenance.		
- 6 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ⁷ / ₈	- 1	8 8 ⁷ / ₈	9 4	9/4 to 14/	9/11 to 15/2	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -		
- 10 ³ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₂	9 1 ¹ / ₂	9 4	14 -	14/ and 15/2	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -		
- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ¹ / ₂	9 11 ¹ / ₂	10 6	14 -	14 -	County - - - - -	County.		
- 9 ⁷ / ₈	- 6	- 1 ⁷ / ₈	10 1	10 6	14/ and 15/	15/ and 21/	ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - -		
1 -	- 7 ⁷ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	10 8 ⁷ / ₈	10 6	14 -	21/ to 52/6	Lunacy Rate - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -		
- 5 ¹ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₈	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	11 1 ³ / ₈	11 8	25 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -		
1 4 ¹ / ₄	1 - ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄	11 9 ³ / ₄	12 -	14 -	- - -	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - - -		
									Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and Guildford B.	

(b) Average.

(c) Females only.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1903.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS						
					AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year						
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Rent of Land Rented.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries; <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing	Surgery and Dispensary	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Furniture and Bedding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sussex, E. and Brighton, C.B. - - -	30,551 - -	2,119 - -	- - -	- - -	3 17 ¹ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₂	2 9	1 7	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- 2 ⁷ / ₈
„ W. - - - - -	24,032 - -	7,615 - -	- - -	- - -	3 4	- 5	3 5 ³ / ₄	1 9 ¹ / ₄	- 1	- - ¹ / ₄	- 3
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	27,281 - -	9,613 - -	- - -	475 - -	1 7 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ³ / ₄	3 -	1 2	- 1 ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 4 ³ / ₈
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	9,710 - -	913 - -	- - -	- - -	3 11 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	2 9 ¹ / ₄	2 1	- 1	- - ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄
Wilts - - - - -	25,051 - -	2,131 - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 ³ / ₄	- 7	3 - ³ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₂
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	26,254 - -	2,281 - -	- - -	585 - -	2 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 7 ³ / ₈	2 4 ⁵ / ₈	1 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- 3
York, North Riding - - - - -	20,590 - -	3,362 - -	- - -	2 - -	3 6 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ⁵ / ₈	2 7 ¹ / ₄	1 7 ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₈
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:											
Wakefield - - - - -	50,144 - -	6,876 - -	- - -	346 - -	3 3 ³ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₈	3 3 ¹ / ₈	1 1 ³ / ₄	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₂
Wadsley - - - - -	42,024 - -	4,940 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - ⁷ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	2 9 ⁵ / ₈	1 2 ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₂
Menston - - - - -	41,603 - -	4,175 - -	- - -	- - -	3 1 ⁵ / ₈	- 7 ⁷ / ₈	2 10 ⁵ / ₈	1 3 ¹ / ₂	- - ⁷ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- 3 ⁵ / ₈
Scalebor Park (b) - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
York, East Riding - - - - -	10,548 - -	9,738 - -	- - -	- - -	2 2	- 5 ¹ / ₂	2 5 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ⁵ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₈
TOTALS - - - £	1,992,738 - -	614,524 - -	13,773 - -	3,384 - -							
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).											
Birmingham:											
Winson Green - - - - -	20,920 - -	804 - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 9	2 10	1 3 ¹ / ₂	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈
Rubery Hill - - - - -	17,137 - -	1,578 - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 ³ / ₈	- 8 ⁷ / ₈	2 1	1 - ⁷ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 5 ³ / ₈
Bristol - - - - -	25,294 - -	2,347 - -	- - -	- - -	4 - ¹ / ₂	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	3 - ⁵ / ₈	1 6 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₂
Canterbury (d) - - - - -	443 - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby - - - - -	11,063 - -	3,708 - -	- - -	727 - -	3 2 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ³ / ₈	3 - ⁷ / ₈	1 4 ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₂
Exeter - - - - -	10,552 - -	1,010 - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 ³ / ₈	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	3 2 ⁷ / ₈	1 6 ³ / ₄	- 2 ⁷ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈
Hull - - - - -	17,422 - -	462 - -	- - -	175 - -	1 11 ¹ / ₈	1 - ¹ / ₈	3 2 ³ / ₈	1 8 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ⁸ / ₈	- - ⁴ / ₈	- 7
Ipswich - - - - -	8,317 - -	3,137 - -	- - -	- - -	2 11 ⁷ / ₈	- 8 ⁵ / ₈	3 1 ⁵ / ₈	1 6 ³ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₂
Leicester - - - - -	23,472 - -	5,194 - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 ³ / ₈	- 10 ³ / ₈	2 9 ¹ / ₄	1 3 ¹ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ⁴ / ₈	- 10 ³ / ₈
London (City of) - - - - -	17,593 - -	4,648 - -	- - -	70 - -	3 4 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	4 1 ⁵ / ₈	2 - ³ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ² / ₈
Middlesbrough - - - - -	8,081 - -	13,846 - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈	4 1 ⁵ / ₈	1 8 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ² / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	23,661 - -	5,483 - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 ² / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	3 2 ⁷ / ₈	1 9 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ² / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 4 ⁷ / ₈
Norwich - - - - -	8,363 - -	4,701 - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 ¹ / ₈	- 9 ¹ / ₈	3 -	1 6 ⁷ / ₈	- - ⁸ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₈
Nottingham - - - - -	19,737 - -	1,208 - -	- - -	166 - -	3 2 ³ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	2 9 ³ / ₈	1 5 ² / ₈	- - ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₈
Plymouth - - - - -	7,623 - -	2,559 - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 ⁷ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₂	3 5 ³ / ₄	1 4 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₈
Portsmouth - - - - -	20,143 - -	1,235 - -	- - -	- - -	3 8	- 8 ³ / ₄	2 10	1 7	- 1 ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈
Sunderland - - - - -	10,060 - -	9,325 - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 ⁷ / ₈	- 9 ⁵ / ₈	3 5 ³ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₂	- - ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈
West Ham - - - - -	25,498 - -	13,288 - -	- - -	- - -	4 7 ¹ / ₂	- 5	3 1 ⁵ / ₈	2 - ³ / ₄	- - ⁵ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₈
TOTALS - - - £	275,379 - -	74,589 - -	- - -	1,138 - -							

(b) An Asylum for Private Patients only.

(d) Asylum not open during the whole year.

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS;
during the Year ended 31st March 1903.

ended 31st March 1903.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1903.							COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 9½	- 9½	- 3½	9 8½	9 9 (a)	14 -	16 -	Building and Repairs - - -	County - - - - -	Sussex, E. and Brighton, C.B.
1 6½	- 10½	- 7½	11 2½	12 4¾(a)	14/ and 15/9	21 -	County - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	" W
3 3	- 8	1 2½	9 6½	9 4 (a)	14 -	21 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance and Building - -	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.
- 9½	- 9½	- 7	10 11	10 6	21/ and 18/1	21/ and 25/	- ditto - - - and County	County - - - - -	Wight, Isle of.
- 3½	- 6½	- 7½	9 11½	10 2½(a)	13/11 to 22/	15/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Wilts.
- 11½	- 5½	- 3½	7 11½	8 2	14 -	15 -	Repairs - - - - -	Repairs - - - - -	Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.
1 2½	- 7½	- 7	10 5½	11 1	15 9	12/ to 31/6	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	York, North Riding.
- 9½	1 1½	- 1½	10 7½	10 9 (a)	14 -	- - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:
- 8½	- 9½	- 7½	9 7½	10 9 (a)	14 -	12/6 to 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Wakefield.
- 10½	- 7½	- 1½	9 8½	10 9 (a)	14 -	10/6 to 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto ditto - - -	Wadsley.
1 5½	- 4½	- 3½	8 2	7 10½	14 -	12/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto ditto - - -	Menston.
									York, East Riding.
									COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).
- 8½	- 4½	- 2	9 10½(c)	10 -	14/ and 15/	10/6 to 42/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -	Birmingham:
1 1½	- 7½	- 3	8 1½(c)	10 -	14 -	10/6 to 21/	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	Winson Green.
- 2½	- 11½	- 3½	10 9½	11 -	14/ and 17/	20 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Rubery Hill.
1 -½	- 4	- 7½	9 11½	11 1	14 -	15/ and 17/6	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Bristol.
1 9½	- 3½	- 6½	10 6½	11 6	14/ to 20/	20/ and 25/	Borough - - - - -	Borough - - - - -	Canterbury (d).
2 1½	1 7½	- 9½	11 5½	11 8	14/ to 21/	12/6 to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Derby.
1 -½	- 3½	- 2½	9 10½	11 9	14/ to 25/	14/ to 25/	Borough - - - - -	Borough - - - - -	Exeter.
1 -½	1 -½	- 4½	11 1½	11 8	14/ to 16/	15 2	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Hull.
1 2½	1 -½	- 3½	12 6½	12 3	14 -	21 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Ipswich.
1 6½	- 8½	- 3½	11 11½	14 -	14/ and 15/	14/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Leicester.
- 3½	- 10½	- 1½	11 -½	11 11½(a)	14/ to 17/	16/ and 20/	Maintenance - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	London (City of).
- 4	- 2½	- 5½	9 10½	10 6	15/ and 16/	12 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Middlesbrough.
1 1½	- 3½	- 4½	9 7½	10 -	14/ and 15/	15/ and 17/6	General and Building and Repairs	General and Building and Repairs	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2 1½	- 7½	- 11½	10 3½	10 7	14/ and 25/	18/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Norwich.
- 11	1 3	- 2½	11 5½	11 6½	16/ to 18/	14/ to 42/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Nottingham.
- 9½	1 1½	- 2½	11 1½	11 1	14 -	20 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Plymouth.
- 4½	1 10½	- 2	12 7½	12 10	14 -	- - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	- - - - -	Portsmouth
									Sunderland.
									West Ham.

(a) Average.

(c) The Rubery Hill Asylum is one for chronic patients, and is filled by drafts from the Winson Green Asylum, in which all recent cases are received. Hence the difference in the cost of maintenance in the two Asylums.

TABLE X.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACT of CASH ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December 1903

HOSPITALS.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1903.								Total Receipts during the Year.	PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1903.										
	Payments for Maintenance and Incidents of Patients and Boarders.	Rents, Dividends, and Interest.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, &c.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Other Receipts.	Salaries of Officers.		Wages of Attendants and Servants (not including Labour of Laundry, Farm, and Garden, or Wages of Artizans).	Food.	Housekeeping Incidents (Soap, Soda, Brooms, &c.).	Clothing and Purchases for Patients.	Clothing of Attendants and Servants.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Furniture and Bedding (including Wages of Artizans).	Fuel and Light.	Water.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle - -	55,486	10	1,101	-	-	-	-	56,597	5,134	5,778	13,362	1,227	3,093	220	1,334	219	944	2,116	233	
Wonford House, Exeter - - - - -	14,441	228	-	-	1	-	2,408	17,078	1,626	1,713	4,106	215	-	188	265	98	483	792	63	
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - - -	22,780	805	1,025	-	-	-	2,674	27,284	2,139	2,215	4,625	68	1,710	-	334	62	600	537	117	
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn - - -	8,580	12	44	41	-	-	8	8,680	781	1,038	2,916	98	645	9	195	55	470	370	46	
St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - - -	8,718	4,725	11	154	82	315	58	14,063	1,281	1,665	4,253	166	6	146	413	111	835	881	119	
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - - -	5,171	1,064	25	-	-	-	-	6,260	808	712	1,628	19	252	33	70	-	233	311	49	
St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton	57,863	3,653	885	-	-	-	-	62,401	4,081	5,983	9,159	251	3,215	484	1,938	237	1,814	2,517	489	
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice - -	11,013	1,189	67	148	50	100	-	12,567	1,232	1,401	3,253	114	1,067	65	79	58	542	550	115	
Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford -	Return not furnished.								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	13,540	48	234	17	-	-	17	13,856	1,262	1,701	3,297	31	1,125	120	818	45	675	929	58	
Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. - -	7,470	34,417	-	-	311	-	3,182	45,380	3,404	4,453	7,160	83	280	347	770	366	1,787	2,348	21	
Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham -	65,997	1,297	547	-	-	-	1,572	69,413	4,067	8,882	14,110	788	3,508	723	1,453	190	1,473	4,176	960	
York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham - - - - -	9,242	639	202	-	-	-	314	10,397	1,541	1,467	2,473	44	648	-	153	22	392	570	94	
The Retreat, York - - - - -	25,139	83	262	-	56	6	826	26,372	2,256	3,877	5,879	311	2,258	-	-	117	1,185	1,486	147	

TABLE X.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

(53 Vict. c. 5, s. 234; and Rule 38 of the Commissioners in Lunacy).

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1902.																		Average Number of Patients and Boarders during the Year.	Average Weekly Cost per Head calculated on Total ordinary Payments.	HOSPITALS.
Laundry (including Cost of Labour).	Farm (including Cost of Labour).	Garden (including Cost of Labour).	Stables (including Carriage Exercise).	Amusements (including Newspapers, Books, Excursions, &c.).	Stationery, Postage, Printing, and Advertising.	Carriage, Portage, and Travelling Expenses.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Law Expenses.	Repairs of Building, Painting, Glazing, &c. (including Wages of Artizans).	Pensions.	Total Expenses of Seaside and other Branch Establishments.	Interest on Mortgages, Loans, &c.	Other Payments.	Total ordinary Payments.	New Buildings, and Additions to or Alterations in Buildings (not ordinary Repairs).	Legacies and other Moneys invested during the Year.	Total Payments during the Year 1903.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.		
660	2,733	1,211	88	577	161	560	1,024	22	4,997	330	1,287	941	757	49,008	12,915	-	61,923	376	2 8 4	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Orheadle.
392	417 (a)	-	46	190	259	15	474	19	1,066	192	1,285	1,428	2,652	17,984	-	-	17,984	129	2 13 7	Wonford House, Exeter.
690	1,515	583	548	333	103	9	1,326	111	637	80	1,342	-	-	19,684	4,534	-	24,218	146	2 9 1	Barnwood House, Gloucester.
254	-	111	-	116	67	-	164	-	425	-	144	258	310	8,474	1,110	-	9,584	74	2 3 2	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn.
305	-	57	-	165	259	45	703	65	782	20	1,613	-	74	13,964	-	361	14,325	182	1 9 6	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.
274	-	69	13	76	59	2	170	7	567	111	-	-	109	5,572	137	-	5,709	89	1 4 0	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
556	2,973	1,080	438	747	452	-	2,994	70	2,439	837	4,720	-	921	48,395	2,264	8,015	58,674	395	2 5 11	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.
253	-	388	239	105	118	-	456	-	639	20	-	-	22	10,716	-	2,548	13,264	99	2 1 3	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.
227	532	339	132	88	102	-	433	2	501	40	165	281	284	13,187	-	1,000	14,187	122	2 0 10	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.
1,284	-	720	-	520	385	195	2,439	25	3,825	996	2,407	-	-	33,815	3,366	7,206	44,387	226	2 17 7	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.
1,003	1,371	1,599	799	814	385	133	1,682	-	5,023	1,053	3,328	-	220	57,740	2,755	9,853	70,348	392	2 16 1	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.
123	281	280	97	99	74	-	547	9	422	-	-	-	55	9,396	400	2,500	12,296	136	1 6 0	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.
315	82	805	321	219	339	133	617	59	2,169	-	865	594	1,655	25,689	-	747	26,436	169	2 17 10	The Retreat, York.

(a) "Farm" includes cost of "garden."

TABLE XI.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on January 1st, 1904.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e., on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), January 1st, 1904.					
	A. In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.			B. In <i>unoccupied</i> Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormi- tories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			C. In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			PRIVATE (including Criminal).		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.															
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	460	570	1,030	-	-	-	460	570	1,030	4	4	413	536	417	540
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	346	411	757	24	21	45	370	432	802	3	5	336	387	339	392
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	176	176	352	6	6	12	182	182	364	2	2	105	139	107	141
Bucks - - - - -	250	282	532	-	-	-	201	251	452	7	7	243	275	250	282
Cambridge C., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely	259	384	643	-	-	-	259	380	639	-	-	252	338	252	338
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke C. -	313	311	624	7	-	7	320	311	631	21	26	317	309	338	335
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :															
Chester - - - - -	516	558	1,074	-	-	-	516	522	1,038	-	-	447	517	447	517
Parkside - - - - -	390	451	841	-	-	-	378	428	806	14	17	364	422	378	439
Cornwall - - - - -	401	457	858	-	-	-	350	405	755	26	24	374	430	400	454
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	382	360	742	8	-	8	372	357	729	32	38	347	307	379	345
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	454	411	865	-	-	-	408	411	819	31	23	378	358	409	381
Derby C. - - - - -	388	388	776	-	-	-	372	370	742	1	-	379	386	380	386
Devon - - - - -	533	719	1,252	-	-	-	469	713	1,182	2	-	526	684	528	684
Dorset - - - - -	359	376	735	-	-	-	357	360	717	51	76	314	320	365	396
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	848	740	1,588	-	-	-	848	740	1,588	5	3	787	724	792	727
Essex, and Colchester B. - - - -	777	1,132	1,909	-	-	-	765	1,132	1,897	18	51	708	1,091	726	1,142
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B. - - -	1,025	953	1,978	-	-	-	912	889	1,801	22	22	1,003	886	1,025	908
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. -	507	599	1,106	-	-	-	507	599	1,106	9	4	500	595	509	599
Hants - - - - -	568	594	1,162	2	2	4	570	596	1,166	-	-	542	544	542	544
Hereford C. and Hereford B. - - -	233	313	546	-	-	-	233	313	546	1	2	229	281	230	283
Herts - - - - -	285	324	609	-	-	-	268	308	576	2	-	265	324	267	324
Kent and Gravesend B. :															
Barming Heath - - - - -	610	815	1,425	-	-	-	610	815	1,425	1	1	578	732	579	733
Chartham - - - - -	516	604	1,120	-	11	11	511	627	1,138	14	25	442	523	456	548
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :															
Lancaster - - - - -	973	1,127	2,100	-	-	-	(a)1,145	(a)1,327	(a)2,472	14	34	804	1,087	818	1,121
Rainhill - - - - -	938	966	1,904	-	-	-	920	946	1,866	3	3	931	962	934	965
Prestwich - - - - -	1,171	1,449	2,620	-	-	-	1,171	1,449	2,620	13	18	(b)1,142	(b)1,429	(b)1,155	(b)1,447
Whittingham - - - - -	1,067	1,029	2,096	-	-	-	1,080	1,030	2,110	5	1	1,037	1,025	1,042	1,026
Winwick - - - - -	1,050	1,000	2,050	-	-	-	1,050	1,000	2,050	2	-	800	988	802	988

(a) Allowing 50 feet superficial per bed ; these additional beds could be placed in dormitories, but for sanitary reasons it is not done.

TABLE XI.

Vacant Accommodation on January 1st, 1904.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on January 1st, 1904.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV of Lunacy Act, 1890.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.	Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.					
							Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
43	30	73	43	30	73	377	487	32	47	4	2	COUNTY, &c.
7	19	26	31	40	71	314	365	20	20	2	2	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
69	35	104	75	41	116	105	139	-	-	-	-	Berks, &c.
-	-	-	(-49)	(-31)	(-80)	241	275	-	-	2	-	Brecon and Radnor.
7	46	53	7	42	49	251	336	-	-	1	2	Bucks.
(-25)	(-24)	(-49)	(-18)	(-24)	(-42)	283	284	33	25	1	-	Cambs, &c.
												Carmarthen, &c.
69	41	110	69	5	74	401	509	21	-	25	8	Chester C., Birkenhead C.B. and Stockport(part)C.B. ; Chester.
12	12	24	-	(-11)	(-11)	363	422	-	-	1	-	Parkside.
1	3	4	(-50)	(-49)	(-99)	373	429	-	-	1	1	Cornwall.
3	15	18	(-7)	12	5	347	307	-	-	-	-	Cumberland, &c.
45	30	75	(-1)	30	29	378	358	-	-	-	-	Denbigh, &c.
8	2	10	(-8)	(-16)	(-24)	378	372	-	14	1	-	Derby C.
5	35	40	(-59)	29	(-30)	459	614	-	-	67	70	Devon.
(-6)	(-20)	(-26)	(-8)	(-36)	(-44)	294	320	20	-	-	-	Dorset.
56	13	69	56	13	69	743	686	-	-	44	88	Durham C., &c.
51	(-10)	41	39	(-10)	29	694	1,079	-	-	14	12	Essex, &c.
-	45	45	(-113)	(-19)	(-132)	808	668	-	-	195	218	Glamorgan, &c.
(-2)	-	(-2)	(-2)	-	(-2)	429	555	68	40	3	-	Gloucester C., &c.
26	50	76	28	52	80	511	498	-	1	31	45	Hants.
3	30	33	3	30	33	229	246	-	35	-	-	Hereford C. and Hereford B.
18	-	18	1	(-16)	(-15)	199	212	62	111	4	1	Herts.
31	82	113	31	82	113	567	730	-	-	11	2	Kent and Gravesend B. : Barming Heath.
60	56	116	55	79	134	438	520	-	-	4	3	Chartham.
												Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, &c. : Lancaster.
155	6	161	327	206	533	803	1,086	-	-	1	1	Rainhill.
4	1	5	(-14)	(-19)	(-33)	929	960	-	-	2	2	Prestwich.
16	2	18	16	2	18	(b)1,138	(b)1,427	-	-	4	2	Whittingham.
25	3	28	38	4	42	1,033	1,024	-	-	4	1	Winwick.
248	12	260	248	12	260	800	988	-	-	-	-	

(b) Not including 44 males and 36 females boarded out at Rochdale Union Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

TABLE XI.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on January 1st, 1904.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e. on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), January 1st, 1904.					
	A. In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.			B. In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormi- tories, and 800 feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			C. In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			PRIVATE (including Criminal).		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	262	261	523	-	-	-	226	249	475	11	11	244	228	255	239
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B., Lincoln C.B.	394	404	798	-	-	-	358	358	716	1	-	367	398	368	398
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	210	210	420	-	-	-	210	210	420	1	6	179	123	180	129
London C. :															
Banstead - - - - -	1,072	1,386	2,458	-	-	-	1,072	1,386	2,458	20	15	1,052	1,364	1,072	1,379
Bexley - - - - -	1,014	1,084	2,098	-	-	-	1,014	1,084	2,098	11	10	998	1,068	1,009	1,078
Cane Hill - - - - -	922	1,216	2,138	-	-	-	886	1,192	2,078	13	12	890	1,194	903	1,206
Claybury - - - - -	995	1,403	2,398	-	-	-	938	1,288	2,226	72	27	918	1,377	990	1,404
Colney Hatch - - - - -	919	1,255	2,174	-	-	-	884	1,255	2,139	10	13	886	1,244	896	1,257
Hanwell - - - - -	1,000	1,561	2,561	-	-	-	912	1,419	2,331	18	27	974	1,540	992	1,567
Manor - - - - -	-	700	700	-	-	-	-	700	700	-	113	-	582	-	695
Horton - - - - -	889	1,088	1,977	9	38	47	898	1,126	2,024	11	9	873	1,071	884	1,080
Epileptic Colony - - - - -	266	59	325	-	-	-	266	59	325	-	-	220	57	220	57
Middlesex - - - - -	636	799	1,435	-	-	-	625	788	1,413	3	-	633	799	636	799
Monmouth C. - - - - -	493	484	977	-	-	-	493	484	977	31	37	436	396	467	433
Norfolk - - - - -	450	550	1,000	-	-	-	450	550	1,000	2	4	420	518	422	522
Northampton C. - - - - -	424	514	938	-	10	10	424	524	948	16	27	424	455	440	482
Northumberland - - - - -	445	322	767	15	21	36	460	343	803	3	5	417	298	420	303
Nottingham C. - - - - -	226	226	452	-	-	-	226	226	452	1	1	226	205	227	206
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	252	331	583	-	-	-	225	309	534	-	-	246	320	246	320
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	370	453	823	-	-	-	330	421	751	5	12	(b)358	433	(b)363	445
Somerset and Bath C.B. :															
Wells - - - - -	364	504	868	-	-	-	(c)392	(c)540	(c)932	14	19	366	500	380	519
Cotford - - - - -	213	270	483	-	-	-	200	250	450	1	-	212	272	213	272
Stafford C., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :															
Stafford - - - - -	480	408	888	-	-	-	480	392	872	6	7	450	401	456	408
Burntwood - - - - -	428	470	898	-	13	13	419	483	902	4	2	432	454	436	456
Cheddleton - - - - -	309	326	635	-	-	-	309	309	618	-	2	302	324	302	326
Suffolk, East and West - - - - -	427	473	900	(e)	(e)	(e)	427	473	900	1	1	316	393	317	394
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	597	842	1,439	-	-	-	583	822	1,405	4	-	536	725	540	725
Sussex, East - - - - -	410	510	920	60	60	(f)120	470	570	(f)1,040	6	2	310	436	316	438
Sussex, West - - - - -	325	444	769	7	7	14	332	451	783	4	8	284	363	288	371
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	398	547	945	-	-	-	398	547	945	9	11	421	556	430	567

(b) Not including 25 male patients boarded out at Forden Workhouse under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act 1890.

(c) These figures accord with the specified floor space, but the actual accommodation is much less.

(e) There is no unoccupied space. The space allowed for beds is in excess of 50 feet superficial, in consequence of the formation of the roof in some parts of the building not allowing sufficient cubic space were not more than 50 feet superficial allowed.

(f) Not including block for 75 children.

TABLE XI.—continued.

Vacant Accommodation on January 1st, 1904.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on January 1st, 1904.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
								Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
7	22	29	(—29)	10	(—19)	244	227	—	—	—	1	Leicester C. and Rutland.
26	6	32	(—10)	(—40)	(—50)	366	398	—	—	1	—	Lincoln C., &c.
30	81	111	30	81	111	80	122	99	—	—	1	„ (Kesteven Division).
—	7	7	—	7	7	1,051	1,362	—	—	1	2	London C. : Banstead.
5	6	11	5	6	11	998	1,068	—	—	—	—	Bexley.
19	10	29	(—17)	(—14)	(—31)	890	1,191	—	—	—	3	Cane Hill.
5	(—1)	4	(—52)	(—116)	(—168)	917	1,377	—	—	1	—	Claybury.
23	(—2)	21	(—12)	(—2)	(—14)	885	1,243	—	—	1	1	Colney Hatch.
8	(—6)	2	(—80)	(—148)	(—228)	972	1,537	—	—	2	3	Hanwell.
—	5	5	—	5	5	—	581	—	—	—	1	Manor.
5	8	13	14	46	60	870	1,067	—	—	3	4	Horton.
46	2	48	46	2	48	220	57	—	—	—	—	Epileptic Colony.
—	—	—	(—11)	(—11)	(—22)	615	789	8	3	10	7	Middlesex.
26	51	77	26	51	77	340	293	—	—	96	103	Monmouth C.
28	28	56	28	28	56	348	447	71	71	1	—	Norfolk.
(a)9	(a)7	16	(a)9	(a)17	26	226	286	181	163	17	6	Northampton C.
25	19	44	40	40	80	413	297	—	—	4	1	Northumberland.
(—1)	20	19	(—1)	20	19	225	205	—	—	1	—	Nottingham C.
6	11	17	(—21)	(—11)	(—32)	246	320	—	—	—	—	Oxford C., &c.
7	8	15	(—33)	(—24)	(—57)	(b) 358	432	—	—	—	1	Salop and Montgomery C. Shrewsbury and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B. :
(—16)	(—15)	(—31)	12	21	33	366	497	—	—	—	3	Wells.
—	(—2)	(—2)	(—13)	(—22)	(—35)	212	272	—	—	—	—	Cotford.
24	—	24	24	(—16)	8	450	401	—	—	—	—	Stafford C., &c. Stafford.
(d)2	(d) 4	6	(d)(—7)	(d)17	10	220	241	176	163	36	50	Burntwood.
7	—	7	7	(—17)	(—10)	244	256	58	68	—	—	Cheddleton.
110	79	189	110	79	189	316	358	—	35	—	—	Suffolk, East and West.
57	117	174	43	97	140	532	725	—	—	4	—	Surrey and Guildford B.
94	72	166	154	132	(g) 286	268	345	42	91	—	—	Sussex, East.
37	73	110	44	80	124	215	308	63	53	6	2	Sussex, West.
(—32)	(—20)	(—52)	(—32)	(—20)	(—52)	419	555	—	—	2	1	Warwick C., &c.

(a) Twenty-five idiot boys sleep on the female side.

(d) Ten male children sleep on the female side.

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on January 1st, 1904.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e., on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), January 1st, 1904.					
	A.			B.			C.			PRIVATE		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.			In <i>unoccupied Bed space</i> (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			In whole possible <i>Bed space</i> , whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			(including Criminal).					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	126	177	303	5	15	20	131	187	318	4	26	86	142	90	168
Wilts - - - - -	440	510	950	-	-	-	440	510	950	15	14	427	524	442	538
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	545	680	1,225	-	-	-	530	638	1,168	14	20	516	613	530	633
York, North Riding - - - - -	371	373	744	-	19	19	371	392	763	34	35	329	337	363	372
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :															
Wakefield - - - - -	1,012	851	1,863	85	1	86	1,097	852	1,949	3	1	968	839	971	840
Wadsley - - - - -	720	890	1,610	-	-	-	720	890	1,610	18	22	738	906	756	928
Menston - - - - -	752	842	1,594	-	-	-	752	842	1,594	27	41	729	791	756	832
Scalebor Park - - - - -	107	107	214	16	16	32	123	123	246	32	59	-	-	32	59
York, East Riding - - - - -	197	285	482	1	4	5	198	289	487	5	8	184	260	189	268
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).															
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	480	433	913	-	-	-	459	415	874	12	13	441	388	453	401
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	413	415	828	-	-	-	409	408	817	4	-	408	408	412	408
Brighton - - - - -	382	488	870	-	-	-	361	463	824	4	3	252	311	256	314
Bristol - - - - -	405	550	955	-	-	-	405	550	955	3	12	383	440	386	452
Canterbury - - - - -	64	62	126	-	29	29	64	91	155	4	6	49	31	53	37
Croydon - - - - -	187	236	423	10	2	12	197	238	435	-	3	129	212	129	215
Derby - - - - -	156	194	350	-	-	-	156	194	350	5	12	133	162	138	174
Exeter - - - - -	178	200	378	-	-	-	178	200	378	26	44	107	144	133	188
Hull - - - - -	281	281	562	-	-	-	281	281	562	8	12	268	265	276	277
Ipswich - - - - -	145	181	326	-	-	-	145	176	321	15	15	108	156	123	171
Leicester - - - - -	335	520	855	13	-	13	348	520	868	6	10	324	466	330	476
London (City of) - - - - -	256	316	572	-	-	-	250	310	560	100	142	152	169	252	311
Middlesbrough - - - - -	130	130	260	80	80	160	210	210	420	2	7	123	113	125	120
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	442	395	837	3	-	3	445	395	840	6	15	415	358	421	373
Norwich - - - - -	196	180	376	18	-	18	214	180	394	-	1	192	186	192	187
Nottingham - - - - -	382	396	778	5	16	21	369	402	771	15	21	349	365	364	386
Plymouth - - - - -	125	155	280	-	-	-	118	142	260	3	3	121	145	124	148
Portsmouth - - - - -	332	376	708	-	-	-	332	376	708	21	30	300	348	321	378
Sunderland - - - - -	217	183	400	1	2	3	218	185	403	1	2	179	161	180	163
West Ham - - - - -	382	471	853	-	-	-	350	450	800	-	-	369	467	369	467
TOTAL - - - - -	40,743	47,476	88,219	375	373	748	40,382	47,180	87,562	968	1,344	37,732 (b)	44,400 (b)	38,700 (b)	45,744 (b)

(b) See notes to Prestwich, Salop, and Suffolk Asylums.

TABLE XI.—continued.

Vacant Accommodation on January 1st, 1904.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on January 1st, 1904.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV of Lunacy Act, 1890.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.	Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.					
							Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
36	9	45	41	19	60	86	142	-	-	-	-	Wight, Isle of.
(-2)	(-28)	(-30)	(-2)	(-28)	(-30)	426	524	-	-	1	-	Wilts.
15	47	62	-	5	5	516	612	-	-	-	1	Worcester C., &c.
8	1	9	8	20	28	306	321	22	16	1	-	York, North Riding.
												York, West Riding, Brad-
												ford, Halifax, Hudders-
												field, Leeds, &c. :
41	11	52	126	12	138	966	837	-	-	2	2	Wakefield.
(-36)	(-38)	(-74)	(-36)	(-38)	(-74)	738	906	-	-	-	-	Wadsley.
(-4)	10	6	(-4)	10	6	729	791	-	-	-	-	Menston.
75	48	123	91	64	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scalebor Park.
8	17	25	9	21	30	183	200	-	57	1	3	York, East Riding.
												COUNTY BOROUGH, &c.
27	32	59	6	14	20	408	358	30	30	3	-	Birmingham: Winson Green.
1	7	8	(-3)	-	(-3)	408	408	-	-	-	-	„ Rubery Hill.
126	174	300	105	149	254	217	308	30	-	5	3	Brighton.
19	98	117	19	98	117	382	440	-	-	1	-	Bristol.
11	25	36	11	54	65	48	81	-	-	1	-	Canterbury.
58	21	79	68	23	91	125	212	-	-	4	-	Croydon.
18	20	38	18	20	38	133	152	-	10	-	-	Derby.
45	12	57	45	12	57	72	107	28	37	7	-	Exeter.
5	4	9	5	4	9	250	264	10	-	8	1	Hull.
22	10	32	22	5	27	86	105	19	49	3	2	Ipswich.
5	44	49	18	44	62	286	301	30	164	8	1	Leicester.
4	5	9	(-2)	(-1)	(-3)	133	163	-	-	19	6	London (City of).
5	10	15	85	90	175	112	105	3	3	8	5	Middlesbrough.
21	22	43	24	22	46	385	308	-	48	30	2	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4	(-7)	(-5)	22	(-7)	15	139	170	53	16	-	-	Norwich.
18	10	28	5	16	21	329	364	20	-	-	1	Nottingham.
1	7	8	(-6)	(-6)	(-12)	121	145	-	-	-	-	Plymouth.
11	(-2)	9	11	-2	9	216	251	82	97	2	-	Portsmouth.
37	20	57	38	22	60	179	161	-	-	-	-	Sunderland.
(a)17	(a)-	17	(a)(-15)	(a)(-21)	(-36)	368	464	-	-	1	3	West Ham.
2,082	1,693	3,775	1,721	1,397	3,118	35,738	42,303	1,281	1,467	713	630	- - - TOTAL.
(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(b)					

(a) Four boys sleep on the female side.

(c) See notes to Northampton C., Burntwood, and West Ham Asylums.

TABLE XII.

NUMBER of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the year ending 31st December 1903.

Workhouses visited.	Number.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates at time of Visit.		
		M.	F.	Total.
(A.) Visited annually -	99	3,190	3,522	6,712
(B.) Visited triennially -	143	532	681	1,213
(C.) Metropolitan District Asylums (a) - (Visited annually.)	5	3,065	3,252	6,317
TOTALS -	247	6,787	7,455	14,242

(a) Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

TABLE XIII.

TABLE XIII. - - - - -

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT of PATIENTS in COUNTY and BOROUGH annual visits to those INSTITUTIONS during 1903. The STATISTICS

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	PERCENTAGES OF								
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Post- mortem Exa- minations made.	Bedsore found at Death.	Wet Beds.	Patients attending Chapel.	Patients at Associated Entertain- ments.	Patients walking out weekly beyond Grounds.	Patients walking out daily beyond Airing Courts.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	11.4	1.0	90.0	1.7	1.5	45.0	37.0	53.0	16.0
Berks - - - - -	12.1	2.0	93.0	—	—	55.0	42.0	43.0	78.0
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	10.0	1.3	80.0	0.0	.8	83.0	65.0	65.0	40.0
Bucks - - - - -	12.5	1.5	84.0	—	4.2	45.0	22.0	36.0	29.0
Cambridge - - - - -	12.0	.7	56.0	0.0	3.0	65.0	42.0	50.0	27.0
Carmarthen - - - - -	7.5	1.2	85.7	10.0	—	60.0	41.0	43.0	73.0
Chester : Upton - - - - -	9.0	1.5	88.0	8.0	1.6	42.0	30.0	24.0	31.0
„ Parkside - - - - -	13.2	3.2	92.0	9.0	—	53.7	46.2	31.0	46.1
Cornwall - - - - -	11.2	.8	53.0	3.2	3.5	34.0	33.0	39.3	1.8
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	8.0	.8	100.0	—	—	40.7	61.0	(b) 58.6 F.	40.0
Denbigh, &c. - - - - -	11.4	1.0	94.4	2.6	3.0	70.3	35.2	41.0	10.0
Derby Co. - - - - -	15.0	1.0	92.0	18.0	2.0	46.0	45.0	17.0	62.0
Devon - - - - -	10.2	4.0	42.0	6.3	2.2	34.0	32.4	45.7	42.0
Dorset - - - - -	10.0	1.1	100.0	—	—	30.4	32.2	(c)	(c)
Durham - - - - -	12.0	2.0	72.0	—	2.8	25.0	25.0	56.0	32.0
Essex - - - - -	14.5	1.8	88.0	—	3.0	44.0	27.0	20.0	36.0
Glamorgan - - - - -	12.4	4.8	56.8	3.1	1.2	35.7	38.2	60.5	63.4
Gloucester - - - - -	13.3	2.1	87.5	5.4	2.2	47.7	50.4	40.1	18.1
Hants - - - - -	12.2	1.6	86.0	0.0	1.6	46.0	66.0	48.0	35.0
Hereford - - - - -	11.0	2.8	65.0	4.3	3.4	57.0	46.0	35.0	53.0
Herts - - - - -	6.7	1.0	94.0	—	—	70.0	63.0	41.0	9.0
Kent : Barming Heath - - - - -	15.0	4.0	60.0	3.8	2.2	29.0	37.0	21.0	4.4
„ Chartham - - - - -	11.2	1.6	98.0	6.2	2.2	47.0	42.0	29.0	4.6
Lancaster : Lancaster - - - - -	11.8	3.3	66.6	2.4	3.2	29.2	35.7	39.3	63.9
„ Rainhill - - - - -	9.4	3.7	72.4	2.5	2.0	21.7	41.2	22.3	57.1
„ Prestwich - - - - -	9.1	5.2	84.4	.4	1.1	42.0	34.5	8.2	28.8
„ Whittingham - - - - -	9.6	3.0	66.8	1.3	2.2	37.1	28.2	45.0	9.6
„ Winwick - - - - -	28.6	1.4	72.3	—	—	17.7	24.7	28.3	16.1
Leicester, &c. - - - - -	14.0	.2	92.0	12.0	1.8	47.0	21.0	1.0	90.0
Lincoln : Lindsey, &c. - - - - -	12.9	2.6	46.0	2.3	3.1	36.0	33.0	41.0	(d)
„ Kesteven - - - - -	8.2	.7	100.0	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
London : Banstead - - - - -	10.9	2.4	80.0	11.3	.8	21.4	24.6	12.3	16.4
„ Bexley - - - - -	9.9	4.3	98.0	—	1.5	23.0	27.0	32.0	50.0
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	9.0	1.7	96.0	.7	2.5	40.0	38.0	40.0	40.0
„ Claybury - - - - -	10.7	4.4	91.9	6.9	1.6	18.3	20.7	17.1	25.1
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	7.4	2.7	72.0	6.7	10.0	36.0	23.0	27.0	29.0
„ Hanwell - - - - -	7.4	3.9	95.0	7.1	4.9	22.0	22.0	3.1	36.0
„ Manor - - - - -	4.7	1.4	92.0	1.6	0.0	55.0	45.0	2.0	46.0
„ Horton - - - - -	12.0	3.2	99.0	7.0	.9	24.0	34.0	0.0	5.4
„ Epileptic Colony - - - - -	100.0	—	(g)	(g)	—	(g)	(g)	15.0	(g)
Middlesex - - - - -	16.4	2.2	84.1	6.3	3.7	29.3	26.5	14.4	14.4
Monmouth - - - - -	11.0	1.8	87.0	3.6	2.2	45.0	47.0	51.0	20.0
Norfolk - - - - -	8.7	1.0	76.0	9.0	—	47.0	49.0	43.0	14.9
Northampton - - - - -	12.6	1.0	52.0	8.0	1.8	38.0	37.0	62.0	33.0

(a) Asylum only recently opened.

(b) No men go, those suitable being employed on the land.

(c) Not given, owing to recent date of opening the Asylum.

TABLE XIII.

ASYLUMS in ENGLAND and WALES, extracted from the REPORTS made by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, at their relate to the period between the visit in 1903 and the visit in 1902.

PERCENTAGES OF						Number of Medical Staff.	Number of Day Attendants to Patients.		Number of Night Attendants.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Patients altogether confined to Airing Courts.	Patients employed.		Attendants with under One Year's Service.	Attendants with over Five Years' Service.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.		
	Male.	Female.									
14.0	75.0	65.0	M. 19.0 F. 25.0	M. 56.0 F. 40.0	4	1 to 10	1 to 10	5	7	Beds, Herts, Hunts.	
12.0	63.0	60.0	38.0 40.0	26.0 13.0	3	1 „ 10 ² / ₃	1 „ 11 ¹ / ₃	4	4	Berks.	
13.0	72.0	72.0	(a)	(a)	2	1 „ 9	1 „ 8	2	3	Brecon and Radnor.	
30.0	53.0	68.0	14.0 30.0	62.0 18.0	2	1 „ 15	1 „ 12 ¹ / ₂	4	4	Bucks.	
15.0	53.0	52.0	23.0 26.0	46.0 30.0	2	1 „ 11	1 „ 11	—	—	Cambridge.	
3.0	60.0	52.0	6.9 35.3	93.1 3.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 10 ¹ / ₂	3	3	Carmarthen.	
18.0	52.0	51.0	27.0 25.0	32.0 16.0	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	4	5	Chester : Upton.	
24.2	64.1	57.7	18.1 27.0	43.1 33.3	3	1 „ 8 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 10	5	7	„ Parkside.	
70.7	61.4	65.0	8.5 8.2	57.4 34.4	3	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 8 ¹ / ₂	—	—	Cornwall.	
18.1	63.7	53.6	21.8 48.3	34.3 19.3	3	1 „ 12 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 12 ¹ / ₂	3	4	Cumberland and Westmorland.	
34.8	49.0	41.0	0.0 14.0	79.0 31.2	3	1 „ 12	1 „ 14	—	—	Denbigh, &c.	
13.0	75.0	66.0	20.0 33.0	47.0 16.0	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	5	5	Derby Co.	
27.5	56.8	75.9	23.3 29.8	50.0 24.6	4	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 10	6	9	Devon.	
(c)	74.1	60.0	8.1 23.8	46.0 21.4	3	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	3	5	Dorset.	
9.0	62.0	63.0	13.0 26.0	55.0 35.0	4	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	18	19	Durham.	
25.0	58.0	63.0	6.0 12.0	40.0 19.0	5	1 „ 9	1 „ 11 ¹ / ₂	8	16	Essex.	
16.6	52.4	64.8	30.4 24.7	30.4 21.9	6	1 „ 10	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	—	—	Glamorgan.	
17.8	68.7	50.0	13.3 42.5	51.1 23.4	4	1 „ 12 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 14	5	5	Gloucester.	
27.0	68.0	81.0	28.0	20.0	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	8	10	Hants.	
59.0	60.0	52.0	45.0	20.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 8	3	6	Hereford.	
37.0	65.0	71.0	34.0	—	3	1 „ 8 ² / ₃	1 „ 9 ² / ₃	—	—	Herts.	
31.0	60.0	55.0	11.0	30.0	5	1 „ 8	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₃	11	13	Kent : Barming Heath.	
42.0	53.0	72.0	36.0	17.0	3	1 „ 8	1 „ 10	9	10	„ Chartham.	
12.4	58.0	61.6	13.7 23.7	71.2 28.8	7	1 „ 9	1 „ 10 ³ / ₄	10	26	Lancaster : Lancaster.	
14.3	52.4	54.4	24.3 42.3	27.0 15.3	9	1 „ 10	1 „ 11 ³ / ₄	16	20	„ Rainhill.	
15.1	53.8	69.5	15.3 35.8	46.6 23.8	7	1 „ 6 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 11 ¹ / ₂	23	26	„ Prestwich.	
39.4	61.5	56.6	11.7 14.6	38.2 21.5	8	1 „ 8 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 10	—	—	„ Whittingham.	
20.6	13.9	25.0	—	—	5	1 „ 8 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 9	—	—	„ Winwick.	
9.0	52.0	65.0	24.0	19.0	2	1 „ 12	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₄	3	3	Leicester, &c.	
(d)	52.0	60.0	26.0 31.0	34.0 12.0	3	1 „ 8	1 „ 10 ² / ₃	5	5	Lincoln : Lindsey, &c.	
(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	2	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	„ Kesteven.	
11.0	49.6	51.7	9.0 16.6	51.8 43.3	6	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 11	23	25	London : Banstead.	
10.0	61.0	46.0	34.0 43.0	—	7	1 „ 9 ² / ₃	1 „ 9	18	23	„ Bexley.	
17.0	61.0	61.0	24.0	32.0	6	1 „ 8 ¹ / ₃	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	14	13	„ Cane Hill.	
M. 13.6 F. 6.7	72.0	58.2	22.7	38.3	9	1 „ 8 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 10	—	—	„ Claybury.	
19.0	40.0	54.0	14.0	44.0	7	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₄	1 „ 9 ² / ₅	10	19	„ Colney Hatch.	
10.0	52.0	46.0	16.0 20.0	48.0 38.0	7	1 „ 10	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	14	22	„ Hanwell.	
—	—	34.0	— 54.0	—	3	—	1 „ 10 ⁷ / ₁₀	—	10	„ Manor.	
61.0	34.0	34.0	—	—	6	1 „ 8 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 10	14	20	„ Horton.	
(g)	(f)	(f)	(g)	(g)	2	1 „ 11 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 6	6	2	„ Epileptic Colony.	
20.0	57.3	55.5	12.2 32.4	56.1 25.0	5	1 „ 9	1 „ 8	12	12	Middlesex.	
10.0	60.0	65.0	25.0	27.0	3	1 „ 11 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	6	7	Monmouth.	
17.0	67.0	74.0	28.0 32.0	44.0 17.0	3	1 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	1 „ 9	4	4	Norfolk.	
14.0	30.0	51.0	23.0	29.0	3	1 „ 11	1 „ 10	5	6	Northampton.	

(c) All who are able walk out daily in and beyond the Asylum grounds. (d) None walk beyond the airing courts, owing to building operations.
(f) Practically all. (g) Asylum only recently opened.

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT of PATIENT

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	PERCENTAGES OF								
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Post- mortem Exa- minations made.	Bedsore found at Death.	Wet Beds.	Patients attending Chapel.	Patients at Associated Entertain- ments.	Patients walking out weekly beyond Grounds.	Patients walking out daily beyond Airing Courts.
Northumberland	11.0	5.8	74.0	—	3.3	33.0	43.0	12.0	70.0
Nottingham	13.1	1.8	83.0	—	—	53.0	60.0	27.0	—
Oxford	13.5	2.1	77.0	5.0	—	44.0	38.0	19.0	52.0
Salop, &c.	11.0	1.3	47.0	2.4	.6	57.0	41.0	35.0	30.0
Somerset: Wells	10.2	1.0	99.0	1.8	1.0	38.4	40.0	57.6	39.4
" Cotford	9.7	.7	94.2	17.0	1.7	62.7	56.9	42.8	50.0
Stafford: Stafford	20.0	1.5	80.0	.7	1.0	38.0	—	36.0	26.0
" Burntwood-	17.0	3.4	55.5	2.0	1.6	52.0	52.0	54.0	33.0
" Cheddleton	14.0	7.3	90.0	12.0	1.4	57.0	54.0	47.0	86.0
Suffolk	12.0	1.0	95.0	—	2.2	46.0	61.0	23.0	9.0
Surrey	11.9	1.5	88.0	4.0	1.3	48.0	31.0	7.0	1.0
Sussex, E., and Brighton	11.6	2.3	46.0	12.0	1.1	52.0	52.0	36.0	71.0
" E. (Hellingly)	12.4	2.0	100.0	(a)	1.7	32.0	24.6	(a)	(a)
" W.	8.0	1.6	93.0	2.7	1.9	57.0	51.0	34.0	—
Warwick	15.0	1.0	52.0	3.0	1.2	27.0	32.0	22.0	60.0
Wight, Isle of	7.0	.4	74.0	6.5	1.5	60.0	63.0	44.0	40.0
Wilts	12.1	4.1	71.8	19.2	—	25.5	27.2	21.6	31.0
Worcester	18.0	.5	78.0	4.6	2.4	50.0	52.0	47.0	32.0
Yorks: Clifton	9.5	1.9	73.0	—	2.1	50.0	55.0	13.0	24.0
" Wakefield	14.7	3.1	89.0	—	1.3	35.0	37.0	26.0	43.0
" Wadsley	20.4	2.3	—	—	5.5	34.0	27.0	35.0	43.0
" Menston	17.0	3.9	85.0	—	3.3	33.0	42.0	35.0	23.0
" Scalebor Park	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Beverley	10.6	2.0	96.0	—	1.0	28.0	29.0	24.0	23.0
Birmingham: Winson Green	8.0	2.3	75.0	0.0	1.1	54.0	26.0	—	23.0
" Rubery Hill	25.0	.1	70.0	0.0	4.5	34.0	46.0	—	(b)
Bristol	12.3	1.9	85.8	10.0	3.0	36.5	45.7	23.4	(c)
Canterbury	11.0	1.1	43.0	0.0	2.2	62.0	66.0	30.0	2.2
Croydon	8.8	4.2	66.7	—	.6	41.4	55.0	20.2	21.1
Derby	9.0	6.0	100.0	—	3.4	64.0	65.0	23.0	53.0
Exeter	10.0	2.0	54.5	—	—	32.5	34.8	27.7	20.0
Hull	15.0	5.4	96.0	—	4.0	45.0	41.0	46.0	24.0
Ipswich	12.7	3.1	86.0	2.0	1.2	77.0	60.0	57.0	—
Leicester Forough	12.5	2.1	92.0	0.0	5.0	42.0	45.0	(d)	74.0
London (City of)	6.0	4.5	84.0	0.0	2.0	41.0	40.0	32.0	20.0
Middlesbrough	9.2	3.6	89.0	—	.4	35.0	44.0	32.0	0.0
Newcastle-on-Tyne	9.6	4.4	80.0	—	2.6	36.0	34.0	0.0	60.0
Norwich	9.4	2.7	64.0	0.0	0.0	92.0	92.0	30.0	(j)
Nottingham Borough	12.0	2.6	97.0	—	3.0	33.0	33.0	8.0	34.0
Plymouth	10.0	4.5	63.3	0.0	2.2	32.0	35.0	21.0	16.0
Portsmouth	11.0	1.7	70.0	9.4	3.7	43.0	43.0	27.0	51.0
Sunderland	11.5	3.2	98.0	—	0.0	72.0	69.0	—	—
West Ham	14.4	4.0	95.0	—	1.7	37.0	39.0	—	55.0
Averages	12.8	2.4	80.1	5.0	2.2	43.5	41.6	31.8	35.1

(a) Asylum only recently opened.

(b) All in the summer.

(c) All who are able walk out daily in and beyond the asylum grounds.

(d) Hardly any.

(e) All, except the actively suicidal.

in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in ENGLAND and WALES, &c.—continued.

PERCENTAGES OF						Number of Medical Staff.	Number of Day Attendants to Patients.		Number of Night Attendants.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Patients altogether confined to Airing Courts.	Patients employed.		Attendants with under one Year's Service.	Attendants with over Five Years' Service.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.		
	Male.	Female.									
10.0	55.0	63.0	—	56.0	35.0	2	1 to 10	1 to 10	7	6	Northumberland,
17.0	67.0	54.0	48.0	52.0	20.0	7.0	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	4	4	Nottingham.
18.0	55.0	45.0	8.0	21.0	48.0	11.0	1 „ 11½	1 „ 13½	4	4	Oxford.
23.0	57.0	44.0	33.0	—	33.0	—	1 „ 10	1 „ 12½	5	6	Salop, &c.
22.5	65.6	70.0	31.0	36.5	44.4	19.2	1 „ 9	1 „ 11	5	6	Somerset : Wells.
37.0	73.5	56.5	16.0	37.0	20.0	15.0	1 „ 9½	1 „ 10	3	3	„ Cotford.
10.0	67.0	62.0	8.0	—	57.0	—	1 „ 9	1 „ 9	10	9	Stafford : Stafford.
4.5	75.0	72.0	19.0	—	22.0	—	1 „ 10	1 „ 10⅝	4	5	„ Burntwood.
6.6	71.0	75.0	38.0	—	—	—	1 „ 8⅝	1 „ 15	5	5	„ Cheddleton.
7.0	66.0	88.0	17.0	16.0	37.0	33.0	1 „ 9	1 „ 8½	4	4	Suffolk.
50.0	68.0	33.0	45.0	—	23.0	—	1 „ 6⅝	1 „ 9⅞	9	12	Surrey.
11.0	56.0	69.0	30.0	—	32.0	—	1 „ 10	1 „ 13	8	11	Sussex, E., and Brighton.
(a)	37.1	26.1	(a)	—	(a)	—	1 „ 8½	1 „ 8	5	9	„ E. (Hellingly).
22.0	73.0	77.0	37.0	—	—	—	1 „ 9	1 „ 9	4	7	„ W.
14.0	55.0	56.0	22.0	—	35.0	—	1 „ 10	1 „ 8	5	7	Warwick.
16.0	70.0	65.0	32.0	—	14.0	—	1 „ 8	1 „ 8⅝	2	4	Wight, Isle of.
—	49.0	67.3	21.0	31.8	45.6	12.1	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	11	11	Wilts.
21.0	63.0	67.0	19.0	—	43.0	—	1 „ 11⅝	1 „ 11⅝	7	9	Worcester.
14.0	70.0	74.0	17.0	30.0	52.0	35.0	1 „ 10½	1 „ 11	3	4	Yorks : Clifton.
17.0	63.0	58.0	9.0	31.0	43.0	19.0	1 „ 9	1 „ 9⅓	15	15	„ Wakefield.
20.0	65.0	51.0	11.0	15.0	42.0	22.0	1 „ 9⅓	1 „ 11	12	10	„ Wadsley.
57.0	57.0	56.0	7.0	37.0	41.0	15.0	1 „ 9½	1 „ 10	12	13	„ Menston.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 „ 3⅝	1 „ 4⅞	1	2	„ Scalebor Park.
55.0	53.0	40.0	22.0	30.0	50.0	22.0	1 „ 12½	1 „ 11	3	3	„ Beverley.
—	65.0	65.0	42.0	—	21.0	—	1 „ 10	1 „ 9⅓	—	—	Birmingham : Winson Green.
22.0	60.0	70.0	25.0	—	31.0	—	1 „ 13¾	1 „ 13	5	4	„ Rubery Hill.
(c)	60.6	67.4	34.1	32.6	20.9	12.2	1 „ 10	1 „ 11	4	6	Bristol.
47.0	60.0	45.0	(a)	—	(a)	—	1 „ 5½	1 „ 5	—	—	Canterbury.
24.2	65.2	47.6	(a)	—	(a)	—	1 „ 7	1 „ 8	—	—	Croydon.
9.0	76.0	65.0	11.0	40.0	22.0	20.0	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	3	3	Derby.
31.1	63.0	50.5	16.6	34.7	77.7	17.4	1 „ 11	1 „ 9½	3	3	Exeter.
15.0	64.0	68.0	10.0	39.0	62.0	13.0	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	—	—	Hull.
18.0	65.0	61.0	12.0	9.0	19.0	16.0	1 „ 10	1 „ 10½	2	2	Ipswich.
3.5	45.0	44.0	30.0	—	30.0	—	1 „ 10	1 „ 9¼	4	5	Leicester Borough.
30.0	71.0	60.0	40.0	—	18.0	—	1 „ 9½	1 „ 13	3	3	London (City of).
9.0	47.0	66.0	40.0	—	—	—	1 „ 9	1 „ 9	2	2	Middlesbrough.
18.0	70.0	73.0	28.0	45.0	27.0	17.0	1 „ 10	1 „ 11	7	6	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
—	70.0	54.0	—	—	52.0	59.0	1 „ 11	1 „ 10	3	4	Norwich.
9.0	60.0	51.0	24.0	22.0	40.0	17.0	1 „ 9½	1 „ 11	3	5	Nottingham Borough.
10.0	57.0	65.0	6.6	22.2	33.3	27.7	1 „ 9	1 „ 9	2	2	Plymouth.
5.7	48.0	36.0	23.0	—	33.0	—	1 „ 8	1 „ 9½	6	6	Portsmouth.
—	84.0	83.0	47.0	42.0	4.0	5.0	1 „ 7½	1 „ 7	4	5	Sunderland.
20.0	86.0	57.0	—	—	—	—	1 „ 9	1 „ 9½	—	—	West Ham.
21.1	60.2	58.7	22.3	29.5	39.3	24.9	—	—	—	—	

TABLE XIV.—STATISTICS of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1903.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS, 1903.	Cases of Dysentery.										Cases of Diarrhoea.					
	Under treatment during Year.			Recovered.		Died.		Remained, Jan. 1, 1904.		Members of Staff.		Under treat- ment during Year.	Re- covered.	Died.	Re- mained.	Staff.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
<i>Group A.—Asylums with more than 1,000 Inmates.</i>																
Lancashire: Prestwich - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London: Hanwell - - - - -	13	21	34	10	17	3	3	-	1	2	-	108	98	9	1	4
" Banstead - - - - -	1	8	9	1	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	67	60	5	2	-
" Claybury - - - - -	35	66	101	26	54	9	12	-	-	-	-	58	56	2	-	19
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	13	74	87	11	56	2	16	-	2	-	-	39	32	4	3	2
" Cane Hill - - - - -	3	3	6	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	2
" Bexley - - - - -	42	45	87	36	37	4	8	2	-	1	-	113	105	6	2	6
Lancashire: Whittingham - - - - -	11	3	14	1	2	9	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
London: Horton - - - - -	1	12	13	1	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	30	28	2	-	-
Lancashire: Rainhill - - - - -	12	8	20	10	5	2	2	-	1	-	-	60	53	5	2	-
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	76	17	11	-
Lancashire: Lancaster - - - - -	-	3	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Essex - - - - -	7	6	13	1	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	12	6	1	5	-
Yorks: Wakefield - - - - -	36	24	60	28	13	8	8	-	3	2	-	44	37	4	3	6
" Wadsley - - - - -	65	7	72	56	4	4	3	5	-	-	-	80	73	7	-	5
" Menston - - - - -	30	-	30	25	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	38	36	-	2	1
Lancashire: Winwick - - - - -	24	-	24	12	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	32	19	8	5	-
Durham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	1	2
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	12	3	15	1	1	10	2	1	-	-	-	12	7	4	1	-
Devon - - - - -	-	18	18	-	18	-	5	-	-	-	1	13	10	3	-	2
Surrey - - - - -	-	6	6	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester - - - - -	61	40	101	52	30	4	10	5	-	-	1	98	97	-	1	7
Hants - - - - -	14	9	23	8	5	5	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-
TOTAL 25 ASYLUMS - - - - -	382	356	738	282	257	84	92	16	7	7	2	994	874	81	39	56
<i>Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates.</i>																
Kent: Chartham - - - - -	41	3	44	33	3	3	-	5	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Bedfordshire, Herts, Hunts - - - - -	1	8	9	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	1	11	8	2	1	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	60	60	-	57	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	5	10	15	-	7	1	3	4	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Cheshire: Upton - - - - -	1	7	8	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	15	12	3	-	-
Monmouth - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Northants - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk - - - - -	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	-	-
Staffordshire: Burntwood - - - - -	1	5	6	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	2
Somerset: Wells - - - - -	-	8	8	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	-	-
Staffordshire: Stafford - - - - -	1	5	6	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	14	13	1	-	-
East Sussex and Brighton (Hayward's Heath) - - - - -	15	7	22	14	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	-	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	6	1	1	1
Birmingham; Winson Green - - - - -	4	10	14	3	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	94	83	8	3	-
Cornwall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salop and Montgomery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
West Ham - - - - -	43	13	56	30	7	11	6	2	-	-	-	71	46	22	3	-
Newcastle - - - - -	-	13	13	-	6	-	6	-	1	-	-	14	13	1	-	-
Birmingham: Rubery Hill - - - - -	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

TABLE XIV.—Statistics of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in County and Borough Asylums in 1903—*continued*.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS, 1903.	Cases of Dysentery.										Cases of Diarrhoea.					
	Under treatment - during Year.			Recovered.		Died.		Remained, Jan. 1, 1904.		Members of Staff.		Under treat- ment during Year.	Re- covered.	Died.	Re- mained.	Staff.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
<i>Group B.—Asylums with from 500 to 1,000 Inmates—cont.</i>																
Leicester Borough - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	4
Denbigh - - - - -	6	7	13	1	4	4	3	1	-	2	-	9	7	1	1	-
Lincolnshire : Bracebridge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
Nottingham City - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Derby Co. - - - - -	-	12	12	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	86	85	-	1	25
Dorset - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorks: N.R. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	2	1	-
Northumberland - - - - -	-	18	18	-	16	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-
Cheshire : Parkside - - - - -	3	25	28	3	15	-	3	-	7	-	-	21	18	2	1	1
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	3	-	-
Berks - - - - -	4	9	13	3	5	1	3	-	1	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
West Sussex - - - - -	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Portsmouth - - - - -	14	24	38	9	14	5	10	-	-	-	2	10	10	-	-	1
London : Manor - - - - -	-	10	10	-	7	-	2	-	1	-	1	13	13	-	-	-
Carmarthen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
Suffolk - - - - -	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffordshire : Cheddleton - - - - -	2	17	19	2	16	-	1	-	-	-	2	37	37	-	-	7
Herts - - - - -	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	15	14	-	1	-
Cams - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	27	1	-	1
City of London - - - - -	5	13	18	3	8	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - - - -	5	3	8	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	42	36	4	2	-
Bucks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	72	1	-	8
TOTAL, 43 ASYLUMS - - - - -	158	308	466	115	214	31	81	12	13	2	9	700	629	56	15	51
<i>Group C.—Asylums with less than 500 Inmates.</i>																
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-
Somerset : Cotford - - - - -	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Yorks : E.R. - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Notts Co. - - - - -	4	1	5	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	4	-	-
Sunderland - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	1	-	-
Derby Borough - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wight, I. of - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	13	8	2	3	-
Lincolnshire : Kesteven - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesbrough - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-
East Sussex (Hellingly)- - - - -	1	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon and Radnor - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	6	2	-	-
Croydon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epileptic Colony, Ewell - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canterbury - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	5
Yorks : Scalebor - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-
TOTAL, 19 ASYLUMS - - - - -	8	13	21	3	1	5	5	-	7	1	-	95	81	11	3	5

TABLE XV.—MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in 1903.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group A.—Asylums having more than 1,000 Inmates.							
Lancs : Prestwich -	2,675	242	56	3	59	22·0	24·3
London : Hanwell -	2,555	258	38	2	40	15·6	15·5
" Banstead -	2,450	189	31	—	31	12·6	16·4
" Claybury -	2,398	198	22	4	26	10·8	13·1
" Colney Hatch -	2,176	258	31	11	42	19·3	16·2
" Cane Hill -	2,124	137	12	—	12	5·6	8·7
" Bexley -	2,085	167	16	4	20	9·5	11·9
Lancs : Whittingham -	2,084	214	65	10	75	35·9	35·0
London : Horton -	1,940	245	27	2	29	14·9	11·8
Lancs : Rainhill -	1,923	192	46	1	47	24·4	24·4
Glamorgan -	1,905	231	36	4	40	21·0	17·3
Lancs. : Lancaster -	1,851	119	20	2	22	11·8	18·5
Essex -	1,840	216	24	—	24	13·0	11·1
Yorks : Wakefield -	1,806	228	48	5	53	29·3	23·2
" Wadsley -	1,667	200	23	—	23	13·7	11·5
" Menston -	1,605	142	11	2	13	8·1	9·1
Lancs : Winwick -	1,603	232	70	1	71	44·2	25·1
Durham -	1,496	178	34	9	43	28·7	24·1
Middlesex -	1,418	136	16	2	18	12·6	13·2
Kent : Barming Heath -	1,325	213	56	6	62	46·7	29·1
Devon -	1,208	114	10	4	14	11·5	12·2
Surrey -	1,180	111	16	—	16	13·5	14·4
Worcester -	1,163	94	21	—	21	18·0	22·3
Hants -	1,085	120	17	10	27	24·8	22·5
Gloucester -	1,082	113	5	8	13	12·0	11·5
TOTAL -	44,644	4,597	751	90	841	18·8	18·3
Group B.—Asylums having 500 to 1,000 Inmates.							
Kent : Chartham -	997	104	18	2	20	20·0	19·2
Beds, Herts, Hunts -	987	117	20	2	22	22·2	18·8
Warwick -	979	105	17	2	19	19·4	18·1
Wilts -	976	64	10	1	11	11·2	17·1
Cheshire : Upton -	957	99	13	—	13	13·6	13·1
Monmouth -	950	95	10	2	12	12·6	12·6
Northampton C. -	910	99	15	5	20	22·0	20·2
Norfolk -	902	106	18	4	22	24·4	20·7
Staffs : Burntwood -	886	125	22	5	27	30·4	21·6
Somerset : Wells -	874	94	7	—	7	8·0	7·4
Staffs : Stafford -	873	113	23	1	24	27·5	21·2
E. Sussex and Brighton (Hayward's Heath).	873	92	4	—	4	4·5	4·3
Bristol -	854	91	15	1	16	18·7	17·5
Birmingham : Winson Green.	837	121	15	—	15	17·9	12·4
Cornwall -	834	64	12	2	14	16·7	21·9
Salop and Montgomery -	815	111	25	1	26	31·9	23·4
West Ham -	802	145	20	1	21	26·2	14·4
Newcastle -	798	91	20	—	20	25·0	22·0
Birmingham, Rubery Hill	796	42	7	3	10	12·5	23·8
Leicester Borough -	783	67	8	—	8	10·2	11·9

TABLE XV.—Mortality from Tuberculosis in County and Borough Asylums in 1903—continued.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Deaths from Tuberculosis.			Mortality of Tuber- culosis per 1,000 Inmates.	Proportion of Tuber- cular Deaths per cent. of Deaths from all Causes.
			Phthisis.	Other Forms.	Total.		
Group B.—Asylums having 500 to 1,000 Inmates—continued.							
Denbigh - - -	775	60	16	—	16	20·6	26·6
Lincs : Bracebridge - -	761	122	21	4	25	32·8	20·5
Nottingham City - - -	757	76	5	1	6	7·9	7·9
Derby Co. - - -	752	79	23	—	23	30·6	29·1
Dorset - - -	752	57	6	—	6	7·9	10·5
Yorks : N.R. - - -	724	61	9	1	10	13·8	16·4
Northumberland - - -	723	93	8	—	8	11·1	8·6
Cheshire : Parkside - -	709	72	11	—	11	15·5	15·3
Cumberland and West- moreland.	707	64	11	2	13	18·4	20·3
Berks - - -	705	59	6	—	6	8·5	10·1
West Sussex - - -	695	59	9	1	10	14·4	16·9
Portsmouth - - -	693	80	16	1	17	24·5	21·2
London : Manor - - -	691	33	5	—	5	7·2	15·1
Carmarthen - - -	647	65	13	2	15	23·1	23·1
Suffolk - - -	637	81	13	4	17	26·7	21·2
Staffs : Cheddleton - -	620	86	10	7	17	27·4	19·7
Herts - - -	587	41	3	—	3	5·1	7·3
Cambs - - -	564	51	3	—	3	5·3	5·8
City of London - - -	561	48	6	—	6	10·7	12·5
Oxford - - -	559	68	6	3	9	16·1	13·2
Hull - - -	550	66	6	—	6	10·9	9·1
Bucks - - -	529	45	6	—	6	11·3	13·3
Hereford - - -	507	33	—	2	2	3·9	6·0
TOTAL - - -	32,888	3,444	511	60	571	17·3	16·5
Group C.—Asylums having less than 500 Inmates.							
Leicester and Rutland -	498	57	13	1	14	28·1	24·5
Somerset : Cotford - -	487	57	5	1	6	12·3	16·2
Yorks : E. R. - - -	455	44	5	—	5	11·0	11·3
Nottingham Co. - - -	433	78	17	3	20	46·2	25·6
Norwich - - -	362	45	7	—	7	19·3	15·5
Exeter - - -	338	32	2	—	2	5·9	6·2
Sunderland - - -	335	37	6	2	8	23·8	21·6
Derby Borough - - -	323	37	1	2	3	9·2	8·1
Wight, I. of - - -	296	33	4	—	4	13·5	12·1
Ipswich - - -	293	38	10	—	10	34·1	26·3
Plymouth - - -	270	31	3	2	5	18·5	16·1
Lincs : Kesteven - - -	265	15	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough - - -	253	27	4	—	4	15·8	14·8
E. Sussex (Hellingly) -	232	13	2	—	2	8·6	15·3
Brecon and Radnor - -	200	25	2	—	2	10·0	8·0
Croydon - - -	140	7	1	—	1	7·1	14·3
Epileptic Colony, Ewell	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canterbury - - -	67	8	—	—	—	—	—
Yorks : Scalebor - - -	62	16	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	5,383	580	82	11	93	17·2	16·0
GRAND TOTAL - - -	82,915	8,621	1,344	161	1,505	18·1	17·4

Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES ASYLUM).

12 June 1903.

Appendix C.
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 196 patients have been admitted, 100 have been discharged, of whom 71 were on recovery, and 115 have died.

These changes leave on the books the names of 992 patients, viz., 419 males and 573 females.

There are 7 private, 3 criminal, and 30 out-county patients; the rest being all chargeable to the county unions. There are 16 patients out on trial, and we are pleased to record that over two-thirds of the patients who have been out on trial since the last visit have had monetary allowances granted them.

The weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 6d. for the home patients, and from 15s. to 20s. for those of the private class.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 46 males and 8 females.

Condition of
patients.

We can give a favourable report of the condition in which we found the patients; apart from appeals for discharge, we had no matters of grievance, and no one complained of ill-usage at the hands of the attendants.

Dietary.

In both divisions quiet and good order prevailed both during our visits in the wards and at the dinners, which we saw served in both the dining-halls, where a substantial meal of roast mutton with 2 vegetables was served. The food was unfortunately served on cold plates, and we would suggest the provision of some heating closets to remedy this defect.

The epileptics comprise 11·4 per cent. of the patients, the general paralytics 1·0 per cent., and the actively suicidal 3 per cent.; all of these classes continuing to sleep under constant supervision; only 1·5 per cent. of beds were reported as having been wetted last night.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

With reference to the usual statistical matters we are informed that 45 per cent. of the patients are in the habit of attending the Sunday chapel services; that 37 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; that 53 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; that 16 per cent. generally walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 14 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

Employment.

Employment is found for 75 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women.

The recovery rate for 1902 was 47·8 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 10·04 per cent. on the average numbers resident in the year.

Deaths.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, which were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination,

in the satisfactory proportion of 90 per cent. Bedsores were existent at death on one patient of each sex. In none of the deaths was an inquest deemed to be necessary. Appendix C.

General paralysis accounted for 7·8 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis for 8·5 per cent. : 3 females died from dysentery, of which there have been altogether 8 cases, 3 on the male and 5 on the female side.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

With the exception of these cases of dysentery and some of influenza, which attacked both patients and staff, the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease since the last visit, and there is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The only serious injuries have been the fracture of a rib in a male and the dislocation of the shoulder in a female patient, both accidentally sustained. Casualties.

We found all parts of the Asylum maintained in very good order. The day-rooms were bright and cheerful, and owing to the cold weather a fire was provided in such of them as were occupied by the older and more feeble patients. The condition of the dormitories and bedding was satisfactory. State of
Asylum.

We found some of the single rooms in need of better ventilation, and the same remark applies to the w.c. in female 7.

Since our Colleagues' visit further improvements have been carried out ; the chief of them consist of the provision of additional staircases from male and female No. 4 dormitory ; the introduction of many new closet seats ; the conversion of a former drying-room into a laundry for soiled linen ; and the further plastering of internal walls and the staining and dry-rubbing of floors. Improvements.

The Committee have recently added 50 internal fire hydrants, and, to further secure the safety of patients in the event of fire, are fixing 2 iron staircases to the wards No. 8 and the dormitories No. 7 on each side. We think additional exits are also required from the 7-bedded room in the Isolation Hospital and from the first floor at the end of the blocks, where are the general bath-rooms. Fire precautions.

The Committee have not seen their way to converting the Isolation Hospital into quarters for the treatment of cases of phthisis and dysentery ; but we gather that they contemplate building separate blocks for this class of patients.

The nurses and attendants are instructed in the use of the fire-hose and appliances, and they, as well as the Asylum fire brigade, have monthly drills.

There is an abundant water supply with sufficient pressure to carry the water over any part of the building.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 for every 10 patients, and there are 5 men and 7 nurses on night duty ; but we think the smallest number of day attendants who are in the Asylum between 8 and 10 p.m., viz., 7 and 6, is too small to cope with any exceptional emergency. Attendants.

Of the entire staff, 19 per cent. of the men and 25 per cent. of the women have been here for less than 1 year, but the satisfactory proportion of 56 per cent. of the former and 40 per cent. of the latter have been over 5 years.

No attendant or nurse has been discharged for misconduct since the last visit.

In Dr. De Lisle's absence we received every assistance from Dr. Greenwood.

BERKS ASYLUM.

22 June 1903.

Berks Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum a year ago by two of our Colleagues, 136 patients have been admitted, 69 have been discharged, of whom 54 were recovered, and 68 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 694 patients, of whom 318 are males and 376 females. Of these 41 are out-county cases, and 5 of the private class, the rest all belonging to the county or its contributory boroughs.

No patient is away on leave.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 52 men and 56 women, due almost entirely to the upper floors and rooms of the new blocks, each capable of accommodating 50 patients, remaining vacant.

The weekly maintenance charges are 8s. 2d. for the home patients, 14s. for the out-county, and 17s. 6d. for the private cases.

Condition of
patients.

We saw all the patients with the exception of a woman who was discharged on recovery during our visit. In both divisions good order prevailed, and on the women's side general contentment was most marked.

Dietary.

There was a good deal of grumbling on the men's side, both on the score of discharge and of the dietary; the complaints on the latter head referred chiefly to the soup dinners which are given twice weekly.

We saw to day's dinner of pea soup with bread and cheese, and though the soup was good in quality and well flavoured, it was not popular, and we would commend to the Committee's favourable consideration reducing the soup dinners to once a week.

The dress on the women's side was bright, attractive, and varied, and on both sides it was in good order.

No patient — and all had opportunity of speaking with us — complained of rough usage at the hands of the attendants.

State of
asylum.

We found the day-rooms and dormitories throughout the Asylum in the best of order, and the bedding in good condition.

Fire precau-
tions.

In accordance with our Colleagues' suggestion, the handles of the w.c. doors have been removed. The only improvement which we need mention since the last visit has been the fixing of an iron escape-ladder to the Female No. 1 Dormitory. A similar ladder is about to be fixed in the corresponding dormitory on the male side.

During our visit we gave an alarm of fire in one of the wards occupied by the more feeble and helpless of the women; and it is gratifying to be able to report that within $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of the alarm all the patients, 65 in number, were cleared out into the airing-court, and within 4 minutes 2 jets of water were playing over the highest part of the buildings. The ward we selected was the farthest removed from the centre of the Asylum.

There are regular fire-drills once a month, and between the intervals there are also surprise-drills called for.

The recovery rate in 1902 was 35·6 per cent. on the admissions, and the death-rate was 11·85 per cent. on the average number resident.

Deaths.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 93 per cent. of the deaths since the last visit; 9·5 per cent. of these deaths were due to general paralysis, and 8 per cent. to phthisis. A male died from cardiac failure following on a fracture of the sternum and ribs; one female died from suffocation by impacted food, and another of natural causes, accelerated by a fractured leg. Inquests

were held in these 3 deaths, and also in 2 other cases, which were due respectively to pneumonia and syncope. Appendix C.
Berks Asylum.

The facts of the above deaths were all reported to our Board, and in the case of the death with fractured sternum and ribs a full inquiry was held by the Committee, who were unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to how the injuries were sustained.

In connection with the deaths we observe that 7 were due to Enteric fever, dysentery, and 2—both on the female side—to enteric fever, which we are sorry to find has recurred again in the Asylum after some interval, attacking in all 6 patients, 2 nurses and the housekeeper.

There have been 12 cases of dysentery since the last visit. The only other zymotic disease has been influenza, which attacked 39 patients and 9 members of the staff.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint ; seclusion has been found necessary for 7 men, who, on 27 occasions, have been thus treated for 260 hours. Seclusion.

The serious casualties not ending fatally consist of 4 fractures of bones sustained by accidental falls in 3 cases, and in a fall while struggling with a nurse in the 4th case. Casualties.

Of the total patients 12·1 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, 2 per cent. from general paralysis, and as many as 7·2 per cent. with suicidal tendencies. Fifty-five per cent. usually attend the Sunday services, and 42 per cent. the associated entertainments ; 43 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; 78 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 12 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise ; 63 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

The staff of attendants gives for day-duty 1 to every $10\frac{2}{3}$ male, and 1 to every $11\frac{1}{3}$ female patients. There are 4 attendants on each side for night-duty, and in this connection we note that at no time between 8 and 10 p.m. are there less than 14 day attendants and 19 day nurses in the Asylum and available for emergencies. Attendants.

The duration of the service is not very satisfactory ; as many as 38 per cent. of the men, and 40 per cent. of the nurses, having been here less than a year, and only 26 per cent. of the former and 13 per cent. of the latter being able to count over 5 years' service.

Since the last visit the head male attendant and his deputy have left, both, we are glad to observe, with pensions.

A nurse has been dismissed for pushing down a patient ; the other dismissals since the last visit have been due to insobriety.

The case-books and medical records continue to be very well kept.

In Dr. Murdoch's absence on holiday we were accompanied during our inspection by Dr. Dunn, who afforded us every information, and was thoroughly acquainted with all the cases.

BRECON AND RADNOR ASYLUM.

17 July 1903.

We have to day paid our first visit to this Asylum for the Counties of Brecon and Radnor, and have thoroughly inspected all parts of it, including the chapel, the isolation hospital, the mortuary, and other out-buildings. It provides present accommodation for 176 patients of each sex, the administrative buildings having been designed for Brecon and
Radnor
Asylum.
Description
of asylum.

Appendix C.	an additional 100 patients. They are, however, probably adequate for a still larger number.
Brecon and Radnor Asylum.	<p>The Asylum stands upon an estate of 261 acres, and its total cost up to the present time has been about 125,000<i>l</i>.</p> <p>It is substantially built and well finished, and appears to be suitable and convenient for its purpose, and to afford good accommodation for the treatment and care of the patients.</p> <p>Dr. Jones, who was formerly senior assistant medical officer at the Northampton County Asylum, has been appointed medical superintendent.</p> <p>The admirable state in which we found all parts of the Asylum, and the progress which has been made in its organization and development, afford sufficient evidence of his fitness for the post. He is assisted by Dr. Chambers.</p>
Opening statistics.	<p>The Asylum was opened for the admission of patients on the 22nd February last, since when 260 patients have been admitted, 3 discharged, all on recovery, and 17 have died.</p> <p>The numbers now remaining are 104 men and 136 women, making a total of 240, of whom one is of the private class. As the total accommodation in the Asylum is for 352 patients, there are vacancies for 112, viz., 72 males and 40 females.</p> <p>We saw all the patients now in the Asylum, and were well satisfied with their appearance.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>Their bodily health seemed good, and their detention was in our opinion proper. The epileptics are 10 per cent., the general paralytics are 1·3 per cent., the actively suicidal are 16; those reported wetting their beds last night were only 0·8 per cent.</p>
Divine service.	Those usually attending chapel are 83 per cent., those attending
Amusements.	the associated entertainments are 65 per cent., those walking out
Exercise.	beyond the grounds are 65 per cent., beyond the airing courts are 40 per cent., confined to the courts are 13 per cent.
Employment.	<p>Those usefully employed in and about the Asylum are 72 per cent. Airing courts are being laid out. In two of them good shelters have been erected, and similar shelters will no doubt in time be provided for the others. The dress of the patients was neat and suitable; their demeanour in all the wards was quiet and apparently contented.</p> <p>We saw the dinner which was served in the wards, and was well served and sufficient.</p>
Electric lighting, &c.	<p>The Asylum is lighted by electricity, which has been very successfully installed. The recreation room is well lighted by <i>Hernst</i> incandescent electric lamps. There is telephone communication between all the wards and the medical superintendent's office, but not with that of the engineer, a defect which we think should be remedied.</p>
Water supply.	<p>The water supply is derived from a stream which gravitates into a reservoir whose capacity is 144,000 gallons. From this it is distributed by a main in which a steam pump would exercise a pressure in case of fire of 106 lbs. in the square inch. The boilers are banked up each night, but no fireman is constantly on duty. The engineer sleeps in a lodge 200 yards away, and there is not, as there should be, any fire alarm in the Asylum, or any telephonic communication between the Asylum and the engineer's cottage.</p>
Sewerage.	<p>The sewage of the Asylum is disposed of by irrigation upon 7 acres of suitable land, falling away from the buildings in a north-west direction.</p>
Deaths.	<p>The deaths have been altogether due to natural causes, whilst 80 per cent. were ascertained by post-mortem examination. Phthisis</p>

accounted for 17 per cent., but there was no death from general paralysis. No bedsores were present either in those who died or in any of the 6 persons whom we saw in bed in the wards. There has been no inquest and no serious casualty, nor any cases of zymotic disease beyond a few cases of influenza. Appendix C.
Brecon and
Radnor
Asylum.

Mechanical restraint has not been used, but 3 women have been secluded for short periods. Seclusion.

The male patients are in charge of 12 attendants, or 1 to every 9, and the females have 17 nurses, or 1 to 8. There are also 2 male and 3 female attendants for night duty. No one has been discharged for misconduct, and those at present here appear to us to be of a respectable class. Attendants.

The case-books are carefully kept and are beginning to be illustrated by photographs.

The general condition of the Asylum was entirely satisfactory. The rooms were clean, well ventilated, and very suitably furnished, and the bedding and beds were well kept and in good order. Condition of
asylum.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

1 December 1903.

WE have to-day made a complete inspection of all parts of this institution, including the extensions, which are rapidly approaching completion. Bucks Asylum.
Extensions.

It is expected that on the female side some of the wards will be occupied in the course of a few weeks. The extension buildings provide suitable accommodation, and have been well designed and apparently well carried out.

There are a few small matters, such as the protecting of pipes in w.c.'s and the need of shutters to some single rooms which will be occupied by troublesome patients, to which we have called Mr. Humphry's attention.

Our Colleagues who visited the Asylum last year urged the acquisition of additional land on the female side; but we learn that the opportunity which at one time presented itself for such acquisition was not taken advantage of; but we hope it is not too late even now to be utilized. Want of
additional
land.

The extensions provide accommodation for 110 patients of each sex, and include the enlargement of the recreation hall and the chapel, additional quarters for an assistant medical officer, and enlargement of the kitchen and administration department.

The extension of the chapel consists of 2 transepts. The work is completed, and the dedication service by the Bishop of the diocese takes place this afternoon.

Among other improvements we may mention the ventilation of many single rooms by the introduction of wire gratings in the shutters (a work which we are glad to hear is to be extended); the introduction of telephones throughout the Asylum, and of electric night clocks on both sides; and the laying of a new water main for fire purposes. We hope that now that sufficient water is provided for this purpose, regular fire drills will be instituted. Improvements.

We learn that 6 outside and 12 inside hydrants, with sufficient length of hose, are to be established. We found the kitchen and

Appendix C. laundry in the course of reconstruction, and with so many workmen about there was consequently some disorder visible.

Bucks Asylum. Very little work is possible in the laundry, and most of the washing is at present sent out to Aylesbury. Making allowance for these drawbacks, and for the present temporary overcrowding on both sides, we can report favourably of the condition in which we found both day-rooms and dormitories, and we thought the bedding clean and sufficient.

Fire exits. We think it desirable for the facilitating the escape of patients from dormitories 9 and 10 that doorways should be provided in the place of the existing exit windows; and in order to afford sufficient space in the new airing court which is being provided for the infirm cases on the male side, that the superintendent's stables should be removed some distance away.

Statistics. Since the visit paid in June of last year by two of our Colleagues, 185 patients have been admitted; 84 have been discharged, of whom 64 were recovered; and 57 have died.

These changes leave on the books the names of 539 patients, in the proportion of 253 men to 286 women. No one is absent on leave or trial. There are also 20 female patients boarded out in the Leicester Borough Asylum.

The numbers in the Asylum exceed those for whom accommodation is estimated by 87; but this overcrowding will be shortly remedied by the opening of the extensions.

The weekly maintenance charge is 9s. 4d. for the home patients, and from 15s. to 21s. for those of the private class, who number 14 in all.

In 1902 the percentage of recoveries was 33·04 per cent. on the admissions, and that of the deaths was 9·52 on the average number resident.

Deaths. The 57 deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, which were verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 84 per cent.; 8·7 per cent. of the deaths were attributed to general paralysis, and 12·2 per cent. to phthisis; one patient died from erysipelas, of which there had been 5 cases. Inquests were held in two cases, when death was due to disease of the heart, and of sudden occurrence.

There had been only one serious casualty since the last visit, a patient having sustained an injury to the knee-joint in consequence of having been pushed down by another patient. Apart from the case of erysipelas above mentioned, and the case of typhoid fever, the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease.

Seclusion. The general health is to-day satisfactory, and the patients appeared to be well nourished.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been but sparingly used, only 4 patients having been so treated on 5 occasions for 23 hours in all.

The patients in each division had full opportunity of speech with us; apart from appeals for discharge, we received no appeals, and we had no complaint of rough usage.

The dress on each side was satisfactory.

We saw a dinner of soup and bread served in some wards, and many of whom we inquired expressed approval of the meal.

Of the total patients 12·5 per cent. are epileptic, 1·5 per cent. general paralytic, and the same percentage present suicidal tendencies.

Constant night supervision continues to be provided for those who are suicidal or epileptic ; and all other parts of the sleeping quarters are patrolled hourly ; 4·2 per cent. of patients were reported last night as having wetted their beds. Appendix C.
Bucks Asylum.

The Sunday services in the chapel are generally attended by 45 per cent. of the patients, a proportion which will doubtless be increased when the chapel additions have been dedicated ; 22 per cent. attend the associated entertainments, which up to now have been held in the old and small recreation room. Divine service.
Amusements.

Thirty-six per cent. usually go out weekly, or oftener, beyond the Asylum estate ; 29 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 30 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise ; 53 per cent. of the men and 68 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. The staff of attendants for day duty is unusually low ; it consists of 17 men and 23 nurses, which allows for 1 to every 15 male, and 1 to 12½ female, patients. There are 4 on each side for night duty. Exercise.
Employment.
Attendants.

Of the total staff 14 per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the nurses have been less than a year in the Asylum service ; but 62 per cent. of the former and 18 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years. The case-books and medical records are well kept, the notes being full and accurate.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CAMBRIDGE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

11 June 1903.

THIS Asylum was visited by two members of our Board in April of last year ; and we regret to be unable to report that anything has since been done towards carrying out the recommendations they then made. Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely Asylum.
Improvements needed.

The day-rooms still present a cheerless shabby appearance. The better ventilation of these rooms, as well as of single rooms, could be easily and cheaply effected in the manner we suggested to Dr. Rogers. We learn that some of the day-rooms and dormitories have not been painted or touched up for 14 years, and throughout the building much remains to be done to bring up the Asylum to the standard of other similar institutions in this country.

The dormitories were clean, but some of the bedding is worn and requires renewal. The laundry does not appear to be equal to the requirements of the Asylum ; a new engine and more machinery are needed, and the drying closets do not work well, requiring as many as 6 hours to dry a rail of sheets.

We think the Committee would be well advised to call in an expert to advise them as to the best way of adding to the resources of the laundry department.

We would call attention to the worn-out and defective condition of some of the ward sinks ; and to the absence of outside handles to single-room doors in many places where their introduction could be made, and so facilitate the removal of patients in case of an outbreak of fire.

As regards the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire, we find that there is an internal hydrant in each ward and sufficient number of external hydrants to command the entire building. There is a fire brigade formed from the staff, and both its members and the other members of the staff have regular fire drills. Fire precau-
tion.

Appendix C.
 Cambridge-
 shire and Isle
 of Ely Asylum.

There is no electric communication with the engine house ; but the fire alarms are given by a buzzer. There is sufficient pressure to carry the water over the building from 3 pipes discharging simultaneously.

The dormitories have each an alternative exit, and all the doors open with the ordinary pass key.

Progress of
 extensions.

The extensions on the female side are approaching completion ; in going over them, we learnt that they are to be lighted by acetylene gas, the use of which we do not regard with approval. We are unable to learn whether the plans for the shed for its manufacture have been approved.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the last visit comprise the admissions of 143 ; the discharges of 75, of whom 60 were on recovery ; and the deaths of 52.

There are to-day on the books the names of 242 male and 310 female patients, making a total of 552. Of these, 6 women are boarded out in the Mildenhall Workhouse ; and there are 28 other women in the Three Counties Asylum.

The Asylum is at the present time over full on the women's side, but relief will be shortly obtained when the new extensions are opened.

The maintenance charge for the home patients is 9s. 7½d. per week, being a reduction of 4d. on the previous year.

Condition of
 patients.

We found the patients quiet and orderly, and, apart from appeals for discharge, fairly contented. Their dress left much to be desired, the material appearing to be poor and in many instances worn out ; and on both sides some troublesome patients were in unsightly clothing.

Dietary.

The dinner which we saw served in both the dining-halls and in some of the wards consisted of baked meat and potatoes baked with it, with rhubarb pudding to follow. The meat appeared to contain an unduly large proportion of fat and gristle, and we think the potatoes, at any rate for the paralysed patients, should have been peeled.

There was no attempt to warm the plates. According to the dietary table no bread is given to the patients on those days when they have pudding at dinner. Several of the patients complained of the food and of the absence of bread at dinner.

Of the total patients 12 per cent. suffer from epilepsy and only 0·7 per cent. from general paralysis. There are 5 suicidal patients on each side, all of whom share with the epileptics in the special night supervision ; 3 per cent. of the patients wetted their bedding last night.

Divine service.

The Church of England services are usually attended by 30 per cent., and the higher proportion of 35 per cent. attended the denominational services.

The Roman Catholics, who consist of only 3 men and 2 women, are visited by a priest of their faith.

Amusements.
 Exercise.

Forty-two per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 50 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate. 27 per cent. generally go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 15 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise. 53 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Employment.

Deaths.

The deaths since the last visit were followed in 56 per cent. of them by post-mortem examination ; a reduction of 35 per cent. upon the post-mortem rate at the last visit ; and which is attributed by Dr. Rogers to the recent practice of asking for leave to make such examination from the relatives only after the death of a patient, and of only making a post-mortem examination when such leave is given.

It is satisfactory to find that in no instance was a bed sore existent at death. Appendix C.

Inquests were held in 2 of the deaths, in one instance on a male who died from exhaustion of epileptic mania, accelerated by a fracture of both humeri by a fall in a fit prior to admission to the Asylum; the other inquest was on a patient who died after sustaining a fractured tibia in an accidental fall. Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

11·5 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and 7·7 per cent. to phthisis. There have been some cases of influenza and 3 of facial erysipelas; otherwise the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease since the last visit.

The serious casualties not ending fatally have been 4; they call for no special mention.

There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 for every 11 patients on each side. Attendants.

As regards their duration of service we find that 23 per cent. of the men and 26 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than a year, while 46 per cent. of the former and 30 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years' service.

We regret to find that on both sides the day staff have all their meals in the patients' day-rooms; an arrangement which is not unattended with danger in the event of an attendant being called off while at meals to deal with an epileptic or violent case, and which must detract largely from the comfort of the staff, who appear to carry out their duties well.

The provision of a separate mess-room is eminently desirable; consideration might also be extended to the staff in the provision of such matters as cottage accommodation and a shed for bicycles, which, owing to lack of such provision, are kept in the patients' w.c.'s.

The case-books are better kept than could be expected considering that there is only one assistant medical officer.

In view of an early increase in the number of patients we would strongly urge the appointment of an additional medical officer. Medical staff.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

8 June 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and inspected the day rooms, dormitories and outbuildings, including the houses called Rhydygors and Jobs Well. The resident patients are now 622. Of the patients here on the occasion of the last visit of the Commissioners, in October 1902, 30 males have returned to Brecon, where the Asylum has since that date been completed and occupied. We saw all the patients here, and gave a private interview to one, who made a complaint against an attendant. We investigated the matter, and were satisfied that it had no foundation in fact. There were no other complaints, and the patients generally appeared well dressed, and contented, and carefully tended. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, most of them being also bright and cheerful, and some of the male rooms will, we hope, be rendered brighter and more cheerful when the redecoration now in progress is completed. The Asylum still suffers from overcrowding on the female side, so that it is still necessary in at least two Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.
Condition of patients, and of wards.

Appendix C.
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 Joint Counties
 Asylum,
 Carmarthen.
 Dietary.

of the dormitories, one of which is in the female hospital ward, to have bedding on the floor for the patients at night, in addition to the full complement of beds. The staining and dry-rubbing of the floors is nearly completed throughout the building. The dietary has been improved by the addition of an extra allowance of bread and of butter, by an increased luncheon to workers daily, and by the substitution of cake for bread and butter to all on Sunday. The dinner to-day consisted of soup and bread, according to the established dietary. We heard no complaint of it, and the Committee, as we understand, considered the suggestion of our Colleagues, but resolved to leave the dietary as before. The dining-hall has been fitted with hot-water radiators. Fire pumps and hose have been obtained for the places recently requiring them, and a new verandah has been erected in the male airing court.

Proposed
 extensions.

Suggested plans are ready for the Committee to consider at their next meeting, by which the infirmary dormitory might be extended over the present hockey and cricket ground. The Committee are anxious to make some extension to provide accommodation for the sick and infirm, but are unable to agree as to details, and are not unanimous in referring the dispute to arbitration. In the meantime improvements in the Asylum are standing over, and have been so for 18 months, to the discomfort of the patients and the diminution of their chances of recovery. This subject will, we understand, be shortly again before the Joint Committee of the three counties, as will also the purchase of certain land adjoining the cricket and hockey ground. This is now practicable, and it would be purchased if the Joint Committee could agree upon certain details. The sewage could also be taken over by the Corporation of Carmarthen, and the steam laundry, for which plans have been agreed and passed by our Board, and by the Home Secretary, could also be at once erected if the Committee could agree amongst themselves as to the respective pecuniary position of the three counties. We trust this matter, which presents no insuperable difficulty, may be dealt with speedily, or that such of the three counties as are agreed may terminate the existing arrangements, and proceed to carry out their most important work for the benefit of their own patients.

Isolation
 Hospital.

A new Isolation Hospital is in the course of erection for 3 patients of each sex and 2 attendants. It is hoped that one half of this may be ready for occupation by the end of the year, when the present Isolation Hospital, which is larger than is required, and has now to be utilised for the male patients, may be made available for the use of 36 patients, as part of the General Asylum. The Committee in their last report state that they have under consideration the adoption of some scheme for pensioning servants who have been in the Asylum for long periods, and who are, through age, incapacitated to fulfil their arduous duties. This proposal has our cordial good wishes, and should not be difficult of attainment.

Statistics.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners, in October 1902, the patients admitted have been 86; 68 have been removed or discharged, of whom 27 had recovered; 49 have died. There are 626 now on the books of the Asylum, of whom 4 are away on trial. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 27·58; that of the deaths on an average number resident in 1902 was 9·75. The present epileptics are 7·5 per cent., the general paralytics 1·2 per cent., and the actively suicidal are 9·0 per cent. Patients usually attending chapel on Sunday are 60 per cent.; the associated entertainments are 41 per

Divine service.
 Amusements.

cent.; those walking out beyond the Asylum estate are 43 per cent.; beyond the airing courts are 73 per cent., and those confined to the airing courts are 3 per cent. 60 per cent. of the males and 52 per cent. of the females are usefully employed in and about the Asylum. Of the 49 deaths, 15, or 30·6 per cent., were due to phthisis; 3, or 6·1 per cent., to general paralysis; and 2, or 4·1 per cent., to senile decay. In 42 cases, or 85·7 per cent., post mortem examinations were made. Bedsores existed at death in 5 instances, or 10 per cent. There have been no inquests, and only 2 serious casualties. In one, a patient inflicted upon himself a perforating wound on the chest; the other was a case of compound fracture of the thigh, caused by a fall in a fit. There has been one case of diphtheria, and to-day a male patient is under treatment for a recurrent attack of dysentery, this being the only case of that disease since October 1902. No other case of zymotic disease has occurred.

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.
Exercise.
Employment.
Deaths.

Casualties.

There have been 6 patients subject to mechanical restraint on 18 occasions for a total duration of 686 hours, and 1 patient has been secluded on two occasions for a total period of 6 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

There are for day duty 29 male and 30 female attendants, giving 1 to each 10 males, and 1 to each 10½ females. Six are for night duty. 6·9 per cent. of males and 35·3 per cent. females are under 1 year's service, and 93·1 per cent. of males and 3 per cent. of the females are over 5 years. Two females have been discharged, but not for misconduct in relation to patients. The Medical Staff remains as before. The books are well and carefully kept.

Attendants.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. UPTON, CHESTER.

8 July 1903.

THIS Asylum, which we have to-day inspected in all its departments, continues to be maintained in good order. Among the improvements effected since the visit paid last year by two of our Colleagues we may mention the provision of additional exits from male wards 2 and 3 in accordance with suggestions made at a former visit, and doors of inter-communication have been made between the large dormitories in male and female 6 wards, so as to facilitate escape in case of fire. We think improved means of escape are also required from the dormitories of Female 2, 2a, 3, and 3a, and from the F. Infirmary dormitories, and as the matter of fire exits is engaging the attention of the Committee, we would bring these points to their favourable consideration. The women's workroom has been recently used as a dormitory; the room is provided with two exits, but unfortunately both exits are at the end of the room. If it is intended to continue the use of the room for sleeping purposes another exit at the far end should be provided.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Upton.)
Improvements.

The additional sanitary spurs to Male 6 are in course of construction, and we understand that the baths to be fitted in them are to be supplied from the present general bath-room; owing to the number of baths in each ward, and the rapidity with which they can be emptied, it has not been found necessary to use the general bath-room. The bathing continues to be supervised on each side by the head attendant or by his or her deputy.

Since our Colleagues' visit in November last 130 patients have been admitted, 107 have been discharged, of whom 50 were recovered, and

Statistics.

<p>Appendix C. Cheshire Asylums. (Upton.)</p>	<p>83 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 930 patients, of these 30 are chargeable to the City of Chester and 21 to the Borough of Cardiff.</p>
	<p>There is estimated vacant accommodation for 38 males and 22 females.</p>
	<p>Five patients, all females, are absent on trial ; with these exceptions we have seen all the patients and found them in general contented and quiet and free from complaints of rough usage.</p>
<p>Dietary.</p>	<p>In both divisions the condition of the dress was satisfactory. We saw a dinner of broth and suet pudding with raisins served in the general dining-hall. It appeared to be popular with both sexes and we had no complaint in respect either to it or to the dietary in general. As regards the dietary we are glad to report that since our Colleagues' visit the allowance of butter for breakfast and tea has been increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per head ; and the bread ration has been raised from 6 and 5 ounces to 7 and 6 ounces per head ; and the meat allowance in the scouse has been doubled from 2 to 4 ounces per head.</p>
	<p>In 1902 the recovery rate was 38·64 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 11·78 per cent. on the average number resident.</p>
	<p>Of the total patients 9 per cent. are epileptic, 1·5 per cent. are general paralytics, and 1·8 per cent. are suicidal.</p>
	<p>All the epileptic and suicidal cases continue to sleep under constant observation ; the wet beds reported last night were 1·6 per cent. of the total.</p>
<p>Divine service.</p>	<p>As regards the other matters of statistical information we learn that 42 per cent. usually attend the chapel services on Sunday ; 30 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 24 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 31 per cent. usually go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 18 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise ; 52 per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.</p>
<p>Amusements.</p>	
<p>Exercise.</p>	
<p>Employment.</p>	
<p>Deaths.</p>	<p>With two exceptions the deaths since the last visit resulted from natural and ordinary causes which were verified by post-mortem examinations in the satisfactory proportion of 88 per cent. ; bedsores were existent at death in 8 per cent.</p>
	<p>Death was due to general paralysis in 15·5 per cent., and to phthisis in 9·6 per cent., while 16·8 per cent. of the deaths were attributed to senile decay.</p>
	<p>The exceptional deaths were due in one case to suffocation by impaction of food, and in the other to fracture of the skull of a male who fell in trying to escape.</p>
	<p>In both these cases and in one other where a patient was found dead in bed, having died from heart disease, inquests were held, and the facts were reported to and inquired into by our Board.</p>
	<p>The only serious but non-fatal casualty has been the fracture of a rib in a male at the hands of a fellow patient.</p>
	<p>The only zymotic disease since the last visit has been dysentery, of which there have been 16 cases under treatment, 7 being fatal.</p>
<p>Temporary buildings.</p>	<p>The general health to-day is good ; we found three females isolated in the temporary buildings for slight intestinal derangement.</p>
	<p>These buildings, which are capable of accommodating 16 patients, and which are used as an isolation hospital, are constructed of iron and lined with match boarding.</p>
	<p>The late disaster at the Colney Hatch Asylum has proved the unsuitability of such buildings for hospital purposes, and we have no</p>

hesitation in urging the Committee to erect a small isolation hospital constructed of bricks instead of the present buildings. The site of the present isolation buildings would, we think, do very well for a new chapel, which we understand is found desirable.

Since the last visit no patient has been mechanically restrained, but 35 patients have on 79 occasions been secluded for a total of 446½ hours.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every 10 patients in each division. There are 4 attendants and 5 nurses on night duty. In each ward there is at least one day attendant available to assist in case of urgent necessity arising between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

Of the total staff 27 per cent. of the men and 25 per cent. of the nurses have been less than a year in the Asylum service; 32 per cent. of the former and 16 per cent. of the latter have been here over five years.

There has been no change in the medical staff, which comprises 3 assistant medical officers.

Appendix C.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Upton.)
Seclusion.

Attendants.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

19 February 1903.

THIS Asylum which we have visited to-day continues to be maintained in the highly satisfactory condition in which it has been found at several previous visits of members of our Board.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Parkside.)

The day-rooms throughout were warm and comfortable and supplied with many decorative objects; the dormitories were well ventilated and scrupulously clean, and the bedding good and properly attended to.

Since our Colleagues' visit in November last further progress has been made towards completing the additions and improvements mentioned by them.

Improvements.

The nurses' home is completed and ready for occupation, and the new block for the male epileptics will be ready for the reception of patients in about a month's time. The new bakehouse has been in use for some weeks.

The drainage and foundation work in connection with the new annexe are almost complete; and so is the enlargement of the farm buildings.

In the course of our visit we made special inquiry into the means of escape of patients and of the extinguishment of fire.

Fire precau-
tions.

We learn that there is a weekly fire drill and the patients are occasionally exercised in the means of escape. In addition to the regular fire drills, there are occasional surprise drills, several such having taken place this winter, sometimes as late as 11 o'clock in the night.

We to-day gave a fire alarm, and within five minutes three outside hoses were in full play, carrying water over one of the three-storey blocks.

There is in each ward an electric push which communicates with the central office, and there are also internal hydrants, in the use of which both nurses and attendants are regularly drilled.

As regards the removal of patients in the event of fire we think an additional exit from F. 6 dormitory direct into the airing court should be provided. This can be easily effected by making a doorway from the cupboard under the staircase.

Appendix C.
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 Cheshire
 Asylums.
 (Parkside.)

The dormitories of both male and female wards 1 and 5 have alternative outside staircases, but these can only be reached by passing through a corridor which might be blocked with smoke from the main stairs. The danger of this arrangement has evidently been felt, for the Committee have provided canvas fire shoots from the upper floors ; and both nurses and patients are drilled in their use.

We understand that the present fire-escape ladder is worn out and out of date, and have no doubt that arrangements will be soon made for another of a more modern type.

We would mention that in order to facilitate the escape of patients in the event of fire all the check locks have for some time been removed, thus enabling all the doors to be opened by the ordinary key.

Statistics.

Since the Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues 38 patients have been admitted, 24 discharged, of whom half were recovered, and 25 have died.

There are to-day on the books 332 male and 422 female patients, all being of the pauper class with the exception of 13 men and 17 women.

The weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 0½d. for the home and from 12s. to 25s. for the private patients.

We have seen all the patients with the exception of three of each sex who are away on trial. Though the patients had full opportunity of making known any grievances, we had none excepting on the score of detention.

Dietary.

We saw the dinners in the general hall and in some of the wards. They consisted of excellent meat pies and potatoes with bread *ad libitum*. We are glad to report that pursuant to our Colleagues' recommendation the allowance of margarine for breakfast and tea has been increased to ½ oz. per head.

Except for some slight noisy excitement in one of the women's wards the patients were quiet and orderly and generally tidy in dress and personal neatness.

In 1902 the recoveries were 28·8 per cent. of the admissions and the deaths 10·1 per cent. on the average resident numbers.

Deaths.

The deaths since the last visit were followed by post-mortem examination in the very satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent.

They were all due to natural causes, and in no case was an inquest deemed necessary. Two of the deaths were due to colitis, which has attacked in all four patients. Phthisis accounted for 8 per cent. of the deaths and general paralysis for 36 per cent.

Bedsore were existent at death in 3 of the 25 cases ; no patient to-day is suffering from this complication.

Casualties.

The serious non-fatal casualties have been two fractures of bones and one dislocation of the shoulder in a male, all due to accidents.

The epidemic diseases since the last visit have been enteric, which attacked four female patients and a nurse, and the above-mentioned cases of colitis.

The general health of both sexes is to-day very good on the whole.

Seclusion.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint since our Colleagues' last visit ; and the use of seclusion to which they called attention has been reduced ; it having been necessary to use this form of treatment to only 13 women on 21 occasions for 39 hours in all.

Of the total patients 13·2 per cent. are epileptics, 3·2 per cent. general paralytics, and the same percentage are actively suicidal.

53·7 per cent. attend as a rule the chapel services on Sundays. For the Roman Catholics who number 81 no service is, we regret, provided in this Asylum.

The associated entertainments are usually attended by 46·2 per cent. of the total patients; 31 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum Estate; 46·1 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 24·2 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise: 64·1 per cent. of the men and 57·7 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses comprises 39 men and 41 nurses for day duty, giving 1 to every $8\frac{1}{2}$ male and 1 to every 10 female patients. There are 5 men and 7 nurses on night duty: of the male attendants 18·1 per cent., and of the females 27 per cent., have been here less than a year; while 43·1 per cent. of the former and 33·3 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years.

There is no change in the medical staff.

Appendix C.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Parkside.)
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

Attendants.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

6 November 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and inspected the rooms and outbuildings, and the Isolation Hospital which contains 13 patients (males). We found the house and the day-rooms and dormitories in good condition. Some have been thoroughly repainted and re-decorated, others partially so, and one is not used in the daytime owing to the presence of workmen doing necessary repairs and renewals. The additional buildings are in course of erection, and it is hoped they may be finished in the course of next year. In the meantime there is a certain amount of overcrowding, and in some places beds have to be put in the corridors. A new fire-engine has been supplied since the last report, and the fire brigade drill fortnightly under a captain and a lieutenant. Fire signals communicate telephonically from the wards to all parts of the house and also to the engine-room. The wards looked bright and comfortable, and there is a liberal supply of magazines and newspapers, the former amounting to 44 new magazines per month and the latter to 300 newspapers per week. A tell-tale clock is being installed with electric communication. As some difficulty has been experienced in taking out the patients for picnics in the summer, an arrangement has been made by which, through the generosity of Lord Clifden, a piece of land has been rented by the Committee on which they have erected a picnic-room and stabling at Polzeath on the sea coast, where parties of them are frequently taken when the weather is suitable.

Cornwall
Asylum.
State of
asylum.

Improvements.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 855 patients; of these 454 females and 397 males are now in residence, and 4 females are away on trial. We saw all those now in residence and found them in good physical health, there being only 23 in bed from various causes. With the exception of a few who complained of their detention, we had no complaints. The rooms, save for the noise of one room, were quiet, and the patients appeared contented and well cared for. Since the visit of our Colleagues in March 1902, 257 patients have been admitted and 120 discharged or removed, of whom 83 had recovered, and 93 have died. The maintenance charge per head is 10s. 6d.

Statistics.

Appendix C.	for home patients, 14s. for out-county patients, and from 1 to 5 guineas per week for private patients. Of the latter there are 25 males and 24 females who are located in a separate building. We visited these and found no reason to doubt the propriety of their detention. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 36·9, of deaths on the average number resident in 1902 was 7·11. The epileptics are 11·2 per cent., the general paralytics are 0·8 per cent., and there are 8 patients actively suicidal. Patients whose beds were wetted last night were 3·5 per cent. : those usually attending chapel on Sunday
Cornwall Asylum.	are 34 per cent. ; those usually attending the associated entertainments
Divine service.	are 33 per cent. ; those walking out beyond the Asylum estate are
Amusements.	39·3 per cent., beyond the airing courts are 1·8 per cent., and those
Exercise.	confined to the courts are 70·7 per cent. 61·4 per cent. of the males
Employment.	and 65 per cent. of the females are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.
Deaths.	The causes of death include general paralysis 4·3 per cent, phthisis 20·4 per cent., and senile decay 17·2 per cent. In 50 instances, viz., 53 per cent. of the total deaths, post mortem examinations were made, and bedsores were only present in 3 cases, or 3·2 per cent. There have been 9 inquests, and in all but one the death was from natural causes. The exception was that of a female patient who died from senile decay accelerated by shock consequent on accidentally fracturing the bones of her left leg. Injuries involving fractures of bones have been received by 2 male and 5 female patients. The 13 men whom we saw to-day in the Isolation Hospital are suffering from scabies. No other contagious or zymotic disease has visited the Asylum.
Restraint.	One female has been subjected to mechanical restraint on 40 consecutive occasions for a total period of 934 hours to prevent her removing splints from a broken wrist. There has been no case of seclusion.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants provides 1 for every $9\frac{1}{2}$ males and 1 for every $8\frac{1}{2}$ females. Of those under one year's service there are 8·5 per cent. of the males and 8·2 per cent. of the females. Those over 5 years' service are 57·4 per cent. of the males and 34·4 per cent. of the females. Thirteen charge attendants have left since March 1902, viz., 3 males and 2 females, and 2 males have been discharged for misconduct.
	The case-books and other records are kept well posted up. In the absence of Mr. Layton we were accompanied round the wards by Mr. Dudley and Mr. Clarke, assistant medical officers, who gave us every information we required.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

21 July 1903.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.	WE have to-day visited all parts of this Asylum, and can give a favourable report of the condition in which we found them. Many of the wards have been recently redecorated with good effect, and the opportunity has been taken to continue the work of plastering rough walls, and to introduce modern sanitary fittings. Additional precautions against fire have been taken by the provision of additional internal hydrants, of a hose carriage, and extra lengths of hose ; and by laying on a new water main to the separate houses for the private
State of wards.	
Fire appliances.	

patients, and known as Cumberland and Westmorland Houses. We find, too, a new fire-escape staircase from the end dormitories of Male No. 4 ward in the course of erection, and with this provision every dormitory in the main building and the private villas will be furnished with an alternative exit for use in case of fire. In each ward there is an electric fire-alarm. In the course of our visit we gave a fire alarm, and within 5 minutes the patients were cleared out of the ward in which the fire was supposed to have occurred, and 3 fire-hose were playing on the building, of which, however, only one carried water over the roof. It is obvious that the staff and brigade are properly instructed, and are efficient in the performance of their fire-drills.

Appendix C.

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

Among improvements in course of erection or contemplation we may mention a new bakehouse and new hospital wards for recent curable, and for sick cases, and a new recreation hall. These proposed additions, the plans of which have not yet been approved by the Home Office, will also comprise much-needed quarters for the staff, and will include new mess and recreation rooms.

Improvements.

Among other improvements in view is the installation of electric light, which we think very desirable.

Since our Colleagues' visit in May 1902, 221 patients have been admitted, 124 have been discharged, of whom 91 were recovered, and 73 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 705 patients, 364 males, and 341 females; of the males 30, and of the females 37, are of the private class, for whom the weekly maintenance charge varies from 14s. to 42s., the home patients costing 9s. 4d. per week.

Statistics.

There is some overcrowding, more especially on the male side. To relieve this temporarily, pending the completion of the intended additions, it is proposed to utilise as a dormitory for men the rooms over the workshops. These rooms have on former occasions been so used, and in the circumstances we see no objection to the proposal.

We found the patients in both divisions quiet and orderly, and free from complaint except in one or two instances.

Condition of
patients.

The appeals for discharge were not numerous. We were satisfied with their condition as regards dress and personal tidiness.

Of the total patients 8 per cent. are epileptics, 4·5 per cent. are suicidal, and only 0·8 per cent. are general paralytics.

As regards their religious observances, amusements, and exercise, we learn that 40·7 per cent. usually attend the Sunday services of the Church of England; while, for the 71 Roman Catholic patients, a service is held once a fortnight, and a Mass at the discretion of their priest.

Divine service

The associated entertainments are attended by an average of 61 per cent. of the patients: 58·6 per cent. of the women walk out weekly or oftener beyond the estate. No men go for these walks, as those who could do so are all usefully employed on the land, and so get exercise: 40 per cent. of the total of the two sexes go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 18·1 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise; 63·7 per cent. of the men and 53·6 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Amusements.
Exercise.

In 1902 the recovery rate was 38 per cent. on the admissions, and the death-rate was 9 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

With one exception the deaths since our Colleagues' visit were all due to ordinary and natural causes; general paralysis accounting for 5·4 per cent., phthisis for 15 per cent., and senile decay for 8·2 per cent. of the deaths. There has been no death from dysentery; nor indeed is there any case of that disease under treatment. The excepted

Deaths.

Appendix C.
—
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Casualties.

death was due to accidental self-strangulation by a male ; in this case, and only in this case, was an inquest deemed necessary. It is gratifying to be able to again record that a post-mortem examination was made in every case of death.

The serious casualties not ending fatally have been two ; in one case a male jumped out of a window and fractured his left fore-arm ; in the other a woman sustained a fracture of a rib at the hands of a fellow patient.

Since our Colleagues' visit there has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion, and the only zymotic disease, apart from influenza, which attacked both patients and staff, has been a case of erysipelas in a woman, and a case of scarlet fever in a male.

We found a good many old feeble cases confined to bed to-day ; with these exceptions, the general health is good.

Attendants.

The staff comprises 29 men and 27 nurses for day duty, being in the proportion of 1 to every $12\frac{1}{2}$ male and female patients. There are 3 men and 4 nurses on night duty, while between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. there are never less than 6 men and 8 nurses left in the wards, and who would be available for contingencies.

21·8 per cent. of the men and 48·3 per cent. of the nurses have been less than a year in the Asylum service ; 34·3 per cent. of the former and 19·3 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years.

With a view to rendering the Asylum service more attractive, the Committee, pending the erection of cottages, have granted an allowance for rent to the married attendants.

The case-books and post-mortem records are very well kept.

DENBIGH (NORTH WALES COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

10 July 1903.

Denbigh
(North Wales
Counties)
Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE the last visit paid to this Asylum by members of our Board, 116 patients have been admitted, 79 have been discharged, of whom 57 were recovered, and 38 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 772 patients, 391 men and 381 women. The private patients number 50, and there are 2 of the criminal class. One patient of each sex is away on trial, and we are glad to observe that monetary allowances are generally given to patients who are in need of help when on trial. Since our Colleagues' visit the patients who were at Glanywern have returned to the Asylum, that house having been given up, as the landlord refused to renew any agreement for its use by patients. In consequence the male accommodation is overcrowded to some extent, and would be much more so if it were not that one of the recently finished blocks, which is intended for female patients, is for the time appropriated to the use of men. The other block for women is all but ready for occupation, when the overcrowding on the female side will be reduced. We find the temporary buildings still used. Now that both the female blocks are completed, we trust that the use of these iron buildings will be discontinued.

Glanywern
given up.

Improvements.

Among recent or contemplated improvements we may mention the acquisition of additional land, the provision of additional fire precautions in the shape of extra external stairs, internal hydrants in the new buildings, and the proposed establishment of electrical communication to central office of fire alarms.

We think that fire exits, in addition to those contemplated, are needed from the male No. 4 dormitory, and that the arrangements for fire drills need much improvement. We gave fire alarms in two of the women's wards ; in the first case the nurses were in complete ignorance of what to do, and in the second ward it was only after suggestions from one of the medical officers that steps were taken to remove the patients and give a fire alarm, which was not responded to by the fire brigade for full ten minutes. It was gratifying to find that there was a good supply of water and sufficient to carry three jets simultaneously over the buildings.

Appendix C.
—
Denbigh
(North Wales
Counties)
Asylum.
Fire precau-
tions.

In our inspection we noticed much of the laundry machinery in need of guards. We understand the matter is engaging the attention of the Committee.

Condition of
wards.

Owing to works which have been so long in progress and which have caused so much disorder on the premises, the day-rooms were not in their usual good order, but throughout cleanliness prevailed, and the bedding and dormitories were properly attended to.

We hope arrangements may be made to improve male No. 7 ward, which is really little better than a shed, and needs much brightening up.

The pressure for accommodation on the male side is so great that the time has arrived to press on the plans for the erection of another male block.

Allowing for the overcrowding on both sides which accounted for some noise and confusion in the more acute wards, we found the patients fairly free from excitement and discontent. We had one charge of ill-treatment at the hands of the head nurse and two other nurses, which we investigated, and do not think was well founded.

Condition of
patients.

The condition of the dress in both divisions was satisfactory. We saw a good dinner of boiled beef with two vegetables and salad served in one of the dining-rooms. The meal was popular. The only complaint of the dietary we had was respecting the quality of the tea and coffee.

Dietary.

Of the total patients 1 per cent. only are general paralytics, 11·4 per cent. are epileptics, and 1·1 per cent. are suicidal. Of the two last classes 8 and 1 respectively have not the benefit of continuous observation by night, but this is so unusual that we trust this defect will be remedied. We cannot at the moment recall another Asylum where all the suicidal and epileptic patients do not sleep under constant observation.

We are glad to find that electric recording clocks are to be provided in the place of the present hand ones to check the vigilance of the night watching. 3 per cent. of the patients wetted their beds last night.

32·8 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church of England services of a Sunday, and 38·5 per cent. the Nonconformist services ; 35·2 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments. 41 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 10 per cent. usually go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which the unusually high proportion of 34·8 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise. 49 per cent. of the men and 41 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and were followed by post-mortem examination in the very satisfactory proportion of 94·4 per cent., and only in one case was a bed sore existent at death.

Deaths.

Appendix C.

Denbigh
(North Wales
Counties)
Asylum.

Casualties.

General paralysis accounted for 5·2 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis for 23·6 per cent. There has been no inquest.

There have been only two serious casualties—both in women—one woman falling in the kitchen and fracturing her leg, and the other crushed and burnt her hand in the new steam calender which she approached when the laundry maid's back was turned.

With the exception of one case of dysentery and another of enteric fever and two of erysipelas, there has been no zymotic disease since the last visit.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has been found necessary for 3 women, who were thus treated for 916 hours, and 12 patients have since our Colleagues were here been secluded on 44 occasions for 408 hours.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants gives 1 to every 12 male and 1 to every 14 female patients. These proportions are below the average, and we think that in both the Hospitals (especially on the male side where there are only two attendants for 22 patients) the staff needs strengthening.

We understand the post of head female attendant is about to be vacated. Opportunity might be taken of this to secure the services of one who has been trained in sick nursing.

The duration of the services of the staff is excellent. No male and only 4 female attendants have less than a year's service, and as many as 79 per cent. of the men and 31·2 per cent. of the nurses have been here over 5 years. No attendant or nurse has been dismissed for misconduct since our Colleagues were here. The case-books are well kept.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

6 March 1903.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

State of wards,
&c.

OUR inspection to-day of this Asylum enables us to give a generally favourable report with respect to its management and condition.

We found the wards bright and cheerful, but in some instances the temperature was too low, with the result that the wards were unpleasantly cold, the thermometer standing in Female 2 Ward as low as 46°.

We thought also that greater care should be taken to keep the sanitary spurs properly ventilated.

The dormitories were clean and sweet, but in several instances we found the bedding in an unsatisfactory condition, which calls for more careful attention by the attendants. In Female 8 Dormitory we were glad to notice that in pursuance of our Colleagues' recommendation a second exit in the event of fire has been provided.

Fire pre-
cautions.

In this connection we may mention that electric fire alarms have been introduced into all the wards, and that the question of providing new external fire hydrants and a fire pump will shortly engage the attention of the Visiting Committee, who we earnestly hope will decide to supply these most necessary appliances.

In respect to the exits from the dormitories occupied by the laundry maids and from the room in the centre building where the nurses sleep, we have made certain suggestions to Dr. Legge which we think it would be well for the Committee to favourably consider.

We may mention that a good deal of the machinery in the laundry has been protected, but there are still one or two unguarded places to which we have called Dr. Legge's attention.

There are to-day on the books the names of 726 patients, 351 being male and 375 females. Of these, 30 are out-county patients, being chargeable to Worcestershire Unions. Appendix C.
Derbyshire Asylum.

No patient is at present away on leave of absence.

We have seen all the patients and can report generally that their dress and personal condition were satisfactory, but on the female side we saw some patients whose clothing appeared to us to be old and worn. The patients on both sides were very quiet and well behaved, and almost entirely free from complaint save on the score of detention. Condition of patients.

Apart from an epidemic of diarrhoea which has during the past fortnight attacked a good many of the patients, the health of the Institution is good—25 patients being confined to bed.

We saw a good dinner served in the wards to-day, and we noticed that it was popular with the patients.

It consisted of boiled beef, boiled pork, bread, and two vegetables.

The beverage was water.

Of the entire patients at present in the Asylum, more than 15 per cent. are suffering from epilepsy, less than 1 per cent. are general paralytics, and as many as 7·2 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. This proportion is, we think, unusually high, and we hope that the parchments are frequently revised, lest the attendants should be tempted to perform their duties in a perfunctory manner. Constant night supervision continues to be exercised in respect to the suicidal and epileptic patients. Statistics.

About 2 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

46 per cent. usually attend Divine Service in the chapel on Sunday ; the 23 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith being visited once a month by a priest, who now receives a small salary in remuneration. Divine service.

45 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. Amusements.

17 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, 62 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which about 13 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise by reason of physical inability, unwillingness to go beyond them, or excitement. Exercise.

The men and women are usefully employed in the satisfactory proportion respectively of 75 per cent. and 66 per cent. Since our Colleagues' visit to this institution on 21st February last year, 275 patients have been admitted, 225 discharged, 73 on recovery, and 61 have died. Employment.

The deaths were all due to natural causes.

General paralysis accounted for 11·4 per cent., phthisis for 20 per cent., and dysentery, which attacked 20 patients, occasioned 2 deaths. Deaths.

Post mortem examination verified the cause in as many as 92 per cent. of the deaths.

We regret to learn that bedsores existed in the unduly large proportion of 18 per cent.

Two inquests have been held.

The four casualties which have occurred call for no comment. Epidemic and zymotic disease has been limited to the cases above mentioned. Casualties.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but one patient has been secluded on 4 occasions for 22 hours in all. Seclusion.

Appendix C.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

Attendants.

The staff comprises 39 men and 38 women for day duty, which figures give the proportion of one male attendant to every 9 male patients, and one nurse to every 10 female patients.

There are also 5 attendants of each sex employed for night duty. Of the total staff 20 per cent. of the men and 33 per cent. of the women have served under one year, while 47 per cent. of the former and 16 per cent. of the latter have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years.

One attendant has been dismissed for an offence connected with the patients.

The case-books are very carefully kept, and we are glad to report that the recommendation of our Colleagues with regard to the carrying forward of the older cases has been adopted.

DEVON ASYLUM.

9 November 1903.

Devon Asylum.

Number of
patients.Condition of
patients.

Statistics.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Attendants.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Casualties.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and found on the books 1,213 patients, of whom 11 are away on trial, leaving 1,202 now resident. Of these 517 were males and 685 females. We saw all these patients and found them, except in the reception wards, to be quiet and contented. They were neatly dressed and made no complaints as to their treatment except in one case when it was found on enquiry to be a delusion. Their physical health generally, apart from colitis, was good; 27 only were in bed. One female patient recently admitted did not in our judgment show any signs of insanity. With regard to the others we have no observation to make. Since the last visit of the Commissioners in October 1902, 253 patients have been admitted and 132 discharged or removed, of whom 99 had recovered, and 126 patients have died. The percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident in 1902 was 9·16; the present number of epileptics is 10·2 per cent.; that of general paralytics is 4 per cent.; the actively suicidal are 3·3 per cent. Patients whose beds were wetted last night were 2·2 per cent. Patients usually attending chapel on Sunday are 34 per cent.; those attending the associated entertainments are 32·4 per cent.; those usually walking out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds are 45·7 per cent., daily beyond airing courts are 42 per cent., and those confined to the airing courts are 27·5 per cent. 56·8 per cent. of the men and 75·9 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum. The day attendants are at the ratio of 1 to each 9½ male patients and 1 to each 10 females. For night duty there are 6 male and 9 female attendants; 23·3 per cent. males and 29·8 per cent. females have served under 1 year, and 50 per cent. males and 24·6 per cent. females have served over 5 years. Two female charge attendants have resigned, and two junior nurses have been allowed to resign to escape dismissal, and 5 male attendants have been discharged for misconduct.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 53 cases, in the somewhat low proportion of 42 per cent. Bedsores existed at the time of death in the proportion of 6·3 per cent. of the total number of cases. Amongst the assigned causes of death were senile decay 19·8 per cent., general paralysis 15 per cent., exhaustion from mania and melancholia 11·7 per cent., and phthisis 9·5 per cent. No inquest was held. Nine patients have received severe injuries involving fractures of

bones, including no fewer than 6 cases of fracture of the ribs, the cause of which in 3 (all males) could not be ascertained. Since the last visit the following attacks of zymotic diseases have occurred, influenza 24 cases, erysipelas 7 cases, cellulitis 2 cases, colitis 15 cases and one nurse, diarrhoea 9 cases and 1 male attendant, enteric fever 6 cases. Three of the attacks of colitis and one of enteric fever proved fatal. As regards colitis it is to be observed that all the patients attacked have been females occupying either the North Cottage or Block 2A, where we saw to-day under treatment and isolation 4 in the former and 2 in the last-named ward. There has been no case of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded on 14 occasions for a total period of 86 hours.

Appendix C.
Devon Asylum.
Zymotic diseases.

Seclusion of patients.

Money allowance has been made to 50 patients while away on trial since the last visit. We saw good and sufficient dinner supplied of Irish stew and dumplings.

We found the institution generally in good condition. Repairs and a certain amount of re-decoration have been undertaken, and the day-rooms, dormitories, and galleries look bright and cheerful. Airing courts 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 are in course of being asphalted. The slopes have been finished and a shelter erected at the bottom. The new extensions of the Asylum are in progress, and tenders have been accepted for improvements in the brewhouse, infirmary, and female observation wards.

State of wards.

The medical staff remains of the same strength, Dr. Parbury having succeeded Dr. Willis. The case-books and medical records continue to be kept with care and intelligence.

DORSET ASYLUM.

11 November 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and found 763 patients in residence, viz., 364 males and 399 females. We saw them all and found their bodily health to be generally good, there being only 15 in bed, none from ailments of any serious character. The number given above includes 129 private patients, for whom accommodation is being provided at Herrison. All the patients were well clothed, looked well fed and cared for, and we had no serious complaints except in the matter of their detention. One patient, who had written to ask for a private interview, did not desire to have one, and gave us his reasons in very intelligible form for altering his mind. Since the last visit in October 1902, 156 patients have been admitted and 79 have been discharged or removed, of whom 63 had recovered, and 58 patients have died. There are none out on trial. Except in very few instances when the patients were noisy, they were quiet and seemed contented, and there was a general tranquillity and restfulness in all the wards, which is very much to be commended.

Dorset Asylum.

Condition of patients.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 33·04; that of deaths on the average numbers resident in 1902 was 8·14. The epileptics are 10 per cent.; general paralytics 1·1 per cent., and the actively suicidal 0·6 per cent. Patients usually attending chapel on Sunday are 30·4 per cent.; those attending the associated entertainments are 32·2 per cent. All who are able walk out daily in and beyond the Asylum grounds. 74·1 per cent. of the men

Statistics.

Appendix C. — and 60 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum, and we noticed the unusual amount of needlework going on in the wards even among the private patients.

Dorset Asylum Attendants. For day duty there is one male attendant for every $9\frac{1}{2}$ male patients, and 1 nurse for every $9\frac{1}{2}$ females. There are also 3 male and 5 females for night duty; of all these 8·1 per cent. of the males and 23·8 per cent. of the females are under one year's service, and 46 per cent. of the males and 21·4 per cent. of the females are over 5 years' service. There has been no change in the charge attendants since the last visit, and no dismissals. There has been no restraint or seclusion during that period. We saw a substantial dinner served in the wards. The condition of the rooms, both day and dormitory, was quite satisfactory; they looked bright and were clean and healthy.

Post-mortem examinations. The chief causes of the deaths have been pneumonia and bronchitis 34·1 per cent., senile decay 17·2 per cent., general paralysis 15·5 per cent., and phthisis 6·9 per cent. In every case a post-mortem examination was made. There have been two inquests. In one the death arose from natural causes; in the other the patient

Suicide. committed suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a traction engine. The circumstances of the case were duly reported to our Board at the time of its occurrence. Since the last visit the Asylum has been free from any zymotic or epidemic disease, and no patient has sustained any serious but non-fatal injury through fracture of bones.

New private patient buildings. In the very thorough examination which we made of this Asylum we were much struck with the great freedom given to and the trust placed in both the nursing staff and the patients, a system which under Dr. MacDonald's supervision appears to have been attended with much success. We also inspected the new buildings at Herrison for private patients. These are completed so far as external structure is concerned, and much progress has been made in laying the floors, &c., and it is hoped that they may be ready for occupation by next summer. The buildings seem to us admirably adapted to their purpose. Dr. MacDonald called our attention to certain particulars in which he desires, in this building, to depart from the custom usually followed in Asylums. He wishes (1) to have doors of certain rooms, opening into day galleries, to open inwards instead of outwards. Having regard to the fact that this building is of the nature of a private institution to which private patients only are admitted, we see no objection to this proposal; (2) that the baths should be fitted with ordinary taps; and (3) the non-introduction of a tell-tale clock, there being a satisfactory staff for night supervision. We do not anticipate that our Board will desire to place any obstacle in the way of Dr. MacDonald's wishes to conduct his establishment on lines which, if unusual, are not without their advantages in the treatment of the insane.

The medical staff remains the same as before, and the case-books and medical records are well written up.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

21 March 1903.

Durham Asylum. Recommendations for fire precautions. We commence our report on this Asylum by making some recommendations, the adoption of which, in view of the experience gained from the recent disastrous fire at Colney Hatch Asylum, we regard as of paramount importance to the safety of those who are at present

lodged in this institution and its branches. Those recommendations are as follows :—

Durham
Asylum.

I.—We desire to express in the strongest possible terms our conviction that the buildings known as the Male and Female Temporary Hospitals should be abolished at once ; these hospitals are in our opinion quite unsafe for the purpose of accommodating patients, and at our request Dr. Skeen has removed to one of the new villas the feeble and bedridden female patients whom at our visit yesterday we found lodged in the Female Temporary Hospital. We have pointed out to Dr. Skeen that pending the abolition of these hospitals, the use of which was intended to be temporary only, two additional exits from each of the larger rooms should be made immediately with a view of slightly diminishing the great risk of destruction by fire which at present threatens the patients who are lodged in these buildings.

We have also pointed out to Dr. Skeen that the male patients might properly be transferred to the Male Villa.

II.—We are clearly of opinion that Newton Hall, which we inspected on Thursday, cannot, with due regard to the safety of the patients lodged therein, continue to be used for their accommodation.

Although furnished with alternative exits which might possibly afford adequate means of escape for sane inmates, the building, having regard to the large amount of wood used in its internal construction, does not, and, in our opinion, cannot be made to afford safe accommodation for persons of unsound mind ; we have no doubt whatever, therefore, that its use should be discontinued as a Branch of this Asylum.

III.—With regard to Trimdon Hall, which we have visited this morning, we notice that nothing has been done to carry out the recommendations made by our colleagues at their last visit, and we desire to amplify those recommendations by the following suggestions :—We think that, in any case, the back bedrooms are quite unsafe, and that their use should be at once discontinued. We further think that if this Branch be retained for the accommodation of patients an external iron staircase should be provided outside the nurse's small bedroom, access being made to the staircase from that bedroom, and also from a bedroom occupied by patients. Two other doors should also be made, one intercommunicating between two bedrooms, and one giving access from a bedroom to the passage at the head of the back stairs.

IV.—We are of opinion that what is known as the Temporary Laundry Dormitory at the Main Building should be abolished.

We also think that an external iron staircase from the laundry maids' bedroom, which is not provided with any exit save through the Laundry Dormitory, should be provided.

V.—On the male and female sides we think that doors of intercommunication should be made between Dormitories 15 and 17, and also between the latter dormitory and the passage at the other end of building from Dormitory 15. We also think that on both sides smoke screens, with doors to be kept shut but not locked at night, should be placed at the head of the main staircases leading to Dormitories 15, 16, and 17. By this means the patients sleeping in Dormitory 16 would be safeguarded against fire.

VI.—We also recommend that an external iron staircase be fixed at the far end of the large double dormitories on the male and female sides of the Winterton Building. We make the suggestion by reason

Appendix C.
Durham
Asylum.

of the fact that in the event of one of the two existing exits from these double dormitories being choked with hot air and smoke, it would be necessary for as many as 150 patients to escape by the other exit. We would point out that if our recommendation be carried out, an alternative exit will be thus provided from the two small dormitories off the landing of the Lutwidge Ward which were referred to by our colleagues.

VII.—We have pointed out to Dr. Skeen certain external doors which we think should be made to open outwards.

In making the above-mentioned recommendations, we fully realise that their adoption will necessitate the provision of additional Asylum accommodation for the lunatics of the County of Durham, inasmuch as this Asylum will be considerably overcrowded if our suggestions are carried out; that the provision of such additional accommodation ought not to take the form of any further extension of this Institution, has been previously pointed out by our colleagues, and therefore we have no hesitation in seeking to impress the Committee of Visitors with the necessity of taking immediate steps to provide a second asylum for the county. We earnestly hope that this matter will receive their prompt and anxious consideration.

State of
Asylum.

Improvements.

During our inspection of this Asylum yesterday we found the day rooms warm and comfortable and the dormitories sweet and clean; and we are able to report that the Institution was generally in very good order. Since our colleagues' visit several improvements have been effected, including the conversion of a skittle alley and workshop at the Winterton Block into a sick room for 34 patients; the provision of an additional exit from Dormitories No. 1, male side of Winterton Block; the provision of fire escape stairs from No. 18 Male Dormitory and from the old Laundry Dormitories; the completion of the two Villa Blocks, which provide good accommodation; and the completion of the new Stores.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,474 patients, 766 being men and 708 women. Of these, 56 men are now lodged at Newton Hall, and 34 at Trimdon Hall; 7 are private patients, 5 are chargeable to out-county unions, and 16 are absent on trial.

Condition of
patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence at the Asylum and its Branches, and can report favourably on their dress and personal condition, those at the Branches being comfortably lodged. No complaints were made to us by the patients calling for special mention, and the health was good with the exception of 40 men and 34 women who were in bed, the majority of whom were suffering from paralysis and the debility of old age.

The dinner which we saw served to the patients yesterday consisted of boiled fish, potatoes, and bread. From the statistical returns furnished to us to-day, we learn that 12 per cent. of the patients are epileptics, 2 per cent. general paralytics, and less than half per cent. actively suicidal; 2·8 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service.

Twenty-five per cent. only of the patients attend Church of England service in chapel on Sunday, but this small proportion is to be accounted for, probably, by the fact that there are in the Asylum 348 patients who are not members of the Church of England, 142 being Roman Catholics and 206 being Nonconformists. A priest, who is remunerated, visits the former weekly and celebrates Mass once a month; while for the latter three services are held during the month.

Twenty-five per cent. of the patients are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 56 per cent. usually walk once weekly and oftener around the Asylum estate ; 32 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which about 9 per cent. are altogether confined for one cause or another ; 62 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Appendix C.
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Durham
Asylum.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.
Statistics.
Deaths.

Since our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum on the 13th February of last year, 414 patients have been admitted and 174 discharged, of whom 142 had recovered, and 197 have died. With one exception the deaths were all due to natural causes, 28·4 per cent. being occasioned by general paralysis and 18·8 per cent. by phthisis. One death was due to dysentery. Post-mortem examinations followed in 72 per cent. of the deaths. The exceptional death was that of a woman who swallowed a piece of bone which became impacted in the larynx. In this and four other cases a coroner's inquest was held.

There have been 6 serious but non-fatal casualties, 5 of them being fractures of bones, accidentally sustained, and one being a severe burn caused by the patient throwing herself on the fire.

Casualties.

There has been one case of erysipelas and one of dysentery among the patients, and two patients and one of the assistant medical officers were attacked last autumn with typhoid fever, the cause of which was not definitely ascertained, but some defects of the drains have been since discovered and are now being rectified.

No patient has been secluded, but a woman has been restrained by a long-sleeved jacket on 133 occasions for a total of 1,460 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

Restraint.

The staff consists of 81 men and 71 women for day duty, which figures give the proportion of one attendant to about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ patients on each side of the Asylum.

Attendants.

For night duty there are 18 men and 19 women.

Of the total staff of attendants only 13 per cent. of the male attendants and 26 per cent. of the nurses have served under one year, while as many as 55 per cent. of the former and 35 per cent. of the latter have been in the service of the Asylum more than 5 years.

Five male attendants and a nurse have been dismissed for offences not connected with the patients.

We regret to record the fact that one of the male attendants was murdered in January last by a male patient, in circumstances which were reported to our Board, and we are glad to learn that some provision is being made for the widow and children.

Murder of an
attendant by a
patient.

Dr. Hunter, who was attacked with typhoid fever, has, we are glad to state, recovered and returned to his duty, but we are sorry to report that one of the other assistant medical officers has been compelled to resign through ill-health. Another gentleman has been appointed to succeed him, and will enter upon his duties in the course of a few days.

Newton Hall, 19 March 1903.

WE have to-day seen the 56 patients who at present lodge at this House. Two men were in bed suffering from the debility due to old age.

Newton Hall.

The rest were in good bodily health and in a generally satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness.

They were very quiet and well behaved, and free from complaint ; the rooms and bedding were in good order.

Appendix C.
 —
 Newton Hall.

The bagatelle table needs attention.

In our report on the Durham County Asylum, which we hope to visit shortly, we propose to make further reference to this Branch of the Asylum.

No entry has been made for nearly a month in the Medical Journal kept here. This book should be entered up and signed at least once a week.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

16 April 1903.

Essex Asylum.
 Statistics.

SINCE the visit to this Asylum in July last by members of our Board 939 patients have been admitted, 356 have been discharged or removed, of whom 232 were on recovery, and 175 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,790 patients : 663 men, and 1,127 women ; and there are in addition 40 men boarded out in the Norwich City Asylum. The numbers on the books include 67 men who are lodged at Harold Court, and 48 and 58 women who are respectively at Brunswick House, Mistley, and at the Chestnuts, Walthamstow.

The private patients number 59, and the out-county cases 22.

At the present moment 11 women are absent on trial with, in most instances, money allowances.

Allowing for the above deductions, there are to-day resident in the Asylum 596 males and 1,010 females, a total of 1,606.

Temporary
 buildings.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 102 men and 146 women, but these figures include the accommodation provided in all the temporary buildings, viz., for 83 men and 272 women. These buildings are 5 in number ; and at present 2 of them, viz., M 1 and M 7 Annexe, are unoccupied, but the remainder, viz., M 15, Y 8, and LD, are occupied, though the extended terms for which their occupation was permitted has expired some months ago. We understand that an application is before our Board for the continued use of these buildings, but in view of the fact that they are similar in all respects as regards construction to the buildings destroyed at the Colney Hatch Asylum, we are unable to recommend our Board to favour such application. As regards the 2 unoccupied buildings, we must press for their demolition, and as regards those at present in occupation, we have advised Dr. Amsden to provide additional doors of exit to the outside at points indicated, and the discontinuance of check locks in these buildings.

In these circumstances it behoves the Committee to take early steps to provide other accommodation until the proposed New Asylum (the preparation for the erection of which should be pressed forward) is completed.

State of
 Asylum.
 Improvements.

We found the Asylum and the detached buildings maintained in good order, and were glad to observe that a beginning has been made in the plastering of the rough internal walls, one of the women's wards having been thus treated since the last visit.

The only other improvement which we need mention is the asphalt-ing of the airing court walks on the male side, a work which, in some instances on the women's side, needs taking early in hand, judging by the rough condition of one or two of them, with loose stones lying about on the walks.

The provision of more shelters from wind and sun in the courts generally would be a boon to the patients, especially to the infirm ; and

we further suggest the safeguarding of some of the laundry machinery, and the keeping of only small quantities of bees-wax and turpentine in the wards, and in tins with covers ; at present the ward supply is kept in open utensils. It is desirable too that the stock supply of oils and turpentines at present kept in a shop under one of the wards should be kept in a detached building.

Appendix C.
Essex Asylum.

The day rooms and dormitories we found clean and well ventilated; but in the latter there appeared to be some overcrowding, especially in the D block, whilst in connection with this topic we may mention that some of the old workshops remain appropriated to dormitory purposes, without any corresponding increase in the day space.

On visiting Brentwood Hall we found that nothing has been done towards carrying out the recommendations made by our Colleagues last year respecting the provision of satisfactory means of escape in case of fire for the patients sleeping on the first floor.

Brentwood Hall fire precautions.

We think that no time should be lost in carrying out the suggested means, or of adopting others, providing for direct exits from these rooms to the existing external staircases.

The patients were, during our visit, very quiet, orderly, and, in general, free from complaints ; and their condition in respect to dress and personal tidiness was satisfactory. On both days of our visit we saw some of the dinners ; on one day the meal consisted of fish and potatoes, which appeared to be quite popular ; to-day's dinner was roast or stewed beef with vegetables.

Condition of patients.

Of the total patients, 14·5 per cent. are epileptics ; 1·8 per cent. are general paralytics ; no male patients, but 5 females are considered to be actively suicidal ; all of these classes continue to sleep under constant observation.

It is creditable to the night nursing that only 3 per cent. of beds were reported as having been wetted last night.

The Sunday services in the chapel are usually attended by 44 per cent. of the total patients, the associated entertainments by 27 per cent. ; 20 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 36 per cent. usually go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which the proportion of 25 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise ; 58 per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

In 1902 the recoveries were in the proportion of 44·17 per cent. on the admissions, and the deaths were 11·59 per cent. of the average number resident.

Recovery and death rates.

The deaths since the last visit were, with two exceptions, due to ordinary causes, and were followed by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 88 per cent. We are informed by Dr. Amsden that it is the practice in this institution to notify to the friends of patients the intention to hold a post-mortem examination in the absence of objection, both on the patient's admission and at the time of death ; the notice in the latter case being given either verbally or by letter.

Deaths.

The 2 exceptional deaths were the suicide by strangulation and drowning respectively of 2 female patients whilst out on trial ; of the other deaths, 18·5 per cent. were due to general paralysis ; 9 per cent. to phthisis ; whilst of dysentery there have been 5 cases ; of peritonitis 2 ; and erysipelas 1. We found some patients in the Isolation Hospital, among them a woman suffering from typhoid fever, the cause of which is unknown, and some cases of phthisis.

Suicides.

Appendix C. The general health is at present satisfactory, there being 28 men and 34 women confined to bed during our visit ; no one was suffering from bed sore, but in the high proportion of 13 per cent. of the deaths bedsores were found existent.

Casualties. Accidents not ending fatally have occurred to 2 males and 6 females, the only one calling for mention being one of the males, who sustained a fracture of the base of the skull by being struck over the head with a broom at the hands of a fellow patient. The injured patient has since left on recovery.

Seclusion. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but 63 patients have been secluded on 136 occasions for a total of 7,736 hours.

Attendants. The staff of attendants comprises for day duty 69 men and 94 nurses ; or at the rate of 1 for every 9 male and 1 for every 11½ female patients.

The night watching is carried out by 8 men and 16 nurses. We are informed that the smallest number of day attendants in the Asylum between 8 and 10 p.m. is 27 men and 39 nurses.

Of the total staff 6 per cent. of the men and 12 per cent. of the nurses have been under 1 year in the Asylum service ; while 40 per cent. of the former and 19 per cent. of the latter can count now 5 years' service.

Fire precautions. All the attendants and nurses are instructed in fire drills, which are frequently held. As regards the means of extinguishing fire, we find in, or in close proximity to, every ward an electric push, which communicates with a central office, from which communication is made to the engine room. Both inside and out are hydrants ; and the water supply gives sufficient pressure, we are told, to carry the water over any part of the buildings. There is estimated to be sufficient water for general emergencies, but to make matters more sure, the Committee propose making an additional reservoir.

Since the last visit 6 attendants have either been discharged or allowed to resign to escape dismissal. In one case a nurse was prosecuted for striking a patient and convicted and fined 5s. and costs ; in another case a nurse, who had shown rough usage towards a patient, was allowed to resign.

There is no change in the medical staff.

The medical case books are, on the whole, well kept, but we should be glad to see all minor injuries duly recorded in the Medical Journal.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

17 April 1903.

Brunswick House, Mistley. We have seen the 48 patients who are to-day in residence. They were just sitting down to tea. They all appeared to be comfortable, were tidily dressed and evidently properly cared for. With the exception of a patient who was confined to bed for heart trouble, the general health is good. The patients who are well enough go out for walks, and 18 of them attend the parish church.

The house is maintained in good order. A new copy of the bathing regulations should be put up in the bath-room ; the present copy has become quite indistinct from the moisture.

The dormitories and bedding are clean and well ventilated. From both floors there are alternative exits in case of fire. Appendix C.

The staff comprises a matron and three nurses, besides a gardener and his wife, the latter doing the cooking. Brunswick House, Mistley.

We were unable to sign the case-book as the medical attendant had taken it away.

THE CHESTNUTS, WALTHAMSTOW.

19 October 1903.

WE have seen all but one of the 58 patients who are on leave here from the County Asylum at Brentwood. The patient whom we have not seen is out for the day with friends. The Chestnuts, Walthamstow.

The patients, who are in good bodily health, are contented; generally neat in dress, and appeared to be properly attended to.

The rooms are maintained in fairly good order, but many of them present a shabby appearance and require doing up.

The bedding is sufficient and clean.

The dormitories are provided with alternative exits in case of fire, but care should be taken to see that the doorways are kept clear. Some of them to-day were blocked with furniture and other articles, and there was one door which the matron could not open.

We understand that a clergyman in the neighbourhood holds a service here every Sunday which is attended by an average of 36 patients. About 20 are usefully employed; and parties of 10 to 15 go out for outside walks.

The staff consists of a matron and 3 nurses for day duty; but there is no night nurse, which we think ought to be provided having regard to the nature of the house.

There is also a cook who is a married woman, and whose husband acts as gardener.

HAROLD COURT.

16 April 1903.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen the 67 male patients who are in residence. They gave indication of being properly cared for and the rooms were warm and comfortable. The dormitories were in good order; on each floor there is an alternative exit in case of fire; and from the time when the patients retire to bed, there is an attendant on duty on each floor. Harold Court.

The staff comprises a man and his wife and 4 attendants.

The case-books entries are considerably in arrear, in some cases no entry having been made for nearly 3 years. The requirements of our rules in this respect must be strictly complied with.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

6 June 1903.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited this Asylum which consists of two separate houses about 2 miles apart, viz., Park Gwyllt and Angelton. We first visited Park Gwyllt, which stands on an open common some 400 feet above the sea level. We inspected all the Glamorgan Asylum.

Appendix C. rooms and buildings and found them in a very satisfactory condition. The patients were well behaved and seemed comfortable. There were no complaints except on the ground of improper detention of which there was an unusually large number, but we did not find any whom we could properly recommend for discharge. The very healthy position of this house ought to be attended with results of very favourable character. The opportunities for this are, however, impeded by overcrowding. There are at present at Parc Gwylt 1,140 patients in residence. The accommodation is for 1,018. There are thus 112 in excess of the proper number. The effect of this overcrowding is to be seen in all the wards and dormitories. It prevents the proper classification of the patients and in our opinion the large number of deaths from phthisis, being 25 in the course of the last eight months, is due in great measure to this cause. We understand that the Cardiff patients are, under the terms of the contract with the Corporation of Cardiff, due to leave in the month of April 1904. We trust that this may be carried out, as these patients number in all over 400. But even with the absence of the Cardiff patients and the consequential removal of the wooden temporary buildings, which we strongly recommend in the interest of the patients, and the safety of themselves and their attendants and nurses in case of fire, there will still be an appreciable overcrowding of the patients remaining in the main building without any provision remaining for the accommodation of new patients which may be expected in a yearly increasing proportion.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

Overcrowding.

Temporary
buildings.

Fire precau-
tions.

Consequently upon the communication from our Board in February last to this and other asylums, all doors of the temporary buildings have been made to open outwards with keys kept in a small glass box under the keys of the attendants and nurses. This applies equally to both Parc Gwylt and Angelton.

The infirmary dormitories on both the male and the female sides have a southern aspect, and, to make them efficient for the cure and safety of the sick, exits wide enough to enable infirm patients to be moved in their beds or on couches from the wards into the open air of the courts should be provided. This would be of great value not only to those suffering from phthisis but also to bedridden patients in the event of fire. Of these there are at the present time about twenty. The doors from these dormitories open into corridors with the exception of one door which from its situation and size is not available for this purpose. The best plan would be to open a double door from the centre of the dormitories and to erect outside a verandah or solarium after the American fashion, so that the patients when in the open could be protected from the direct rays of the sun and in bad weather from wind and rain.

In female ward 8 at the extreme end of the main corridor the window should be converted into a door so as to give a second exit from the corridor in case of fire. There was formerly a second exit from this corridor, but it was closed when used as a door of communication with the additional temporary block which has been completed and occupied since the last visit in October 1902. This temporary building is lighted by electricity and has sufficient exits to the open air from each room. Eight nurses sleep there and there are in addition one stationary and one patrol night nurse.

We recommend that the extreme south-eastern window in the passage between the single rooms should be converted into a door as an alternative exit in case of fire. An efficient telephonic communication between all the wards and the porter's room at each house, and

an exchange so that Angelton and Parc Gwyllt would be put into communication with the county council wire or the Post Office, would be very desirable. We hear this is under the favourable consideration of the committee and hope that they may see their way to carry it out. Appendix C.
Glamorgan
Asylum.

At Angelton the overcrowding is not so severe as at Parc Gwyllt. No. 5 male ward contains 16 beds over the proper number, but in other respects the excess of numbers over the proper accommodation is not great. The resident patients here are 777, making, with 1,140 at Parc Gwyllt a total for the two houses of 1,917. We saw all of these patients and report favourably of their condition, and of the care apparently bestowed upon them. There has been some redecoration of the wards and the arrangements for completing the electric lighting of Angelton are in progress. A transformer house has been erected, and the wards, dormitories and corridors are wired, and in most places the fittings are completed. Statistics.

Since the last visit 336 patients have been admitted, 165 have been discharged or removed, of whom 78 were recovered, and 158 have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 31·4. The present epileptics are 239, 12·4 per cent. General paralytics are 4·8 per cent., and the actively suicidal are 2·6 per cent. The patients who wetted beds last night were 1·2 per cent. Those usually attending chapel on Sunday are 35·7 per cent., and those attending associated entertainments are 38·2 per cent. Those walking out beyond the Asylum estate are 60·5 per cent., beyond the airing courts are 63·4 per cent., and those confined to the courts are 16·6 per cent. 1,186 patients are usefully employed in and about the Asylum, giving a proportion of 52·4 per cent. males and 64·8 per cent. females. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 89 cases, or 56·8 per cent. of the deaths. In only 5 bodies, or 3·1 per cent., were bedsores found at the time of death. Amongst the causes of death general paralysis accounted for 21·5 per cent., senile decay for 16·8 per cent., and phthisis for 15·8 per cent. There were 13 deaths from influenza, which attacked 152 patients and 58 members of the staff, nearly two-thirds of the cases being males. There were also two deaths from colitis. The only other zymotic disease has been erysipelas, which attacked 7 patients. An opportunity is given to the friends of the deceased at the time of the notice of death to object to a post-mortem examination, and the cost of the telegram to that effect is paid by the medical superintendent. The usual percentage of post-mortems in this Asylum is 68 per cent. The smaller percentage this year is accounted for by the unusual number of refusals by the family. Deaths.

In the absence of Dr. Pringle whose health has necessitated his taking a prolonged period of rest, we have been accompanied by Dr. Stewart, who has afforded us every information and assistance. There are five other medical officers in residence, and we can testify to the excellent manner in which the records are kept in each branch of the Asylum. Medical staff.

The attendants for day duty number 195, giving 1 to every 10 males and 1 to every 9½ females. There are also 25 attendants for night duty. Of the total attendants 30·4 per cent. of the males and 24·7 per cent. of the females are under one year's service, while 30·4 per cent. of males and 21·9 per cent. females are over five years' service. Two attendants of each sex have been discharged for misconduct but not for any misconduct directly affecting the patients. Attendants.

Appendix C.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

28 November 1903.

Gloucester
County and
City Asylum.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited the two divisions of this Asylum at Barnwood and at Wotton, and have found 1,101 patients in residence, viz., 204 males and 204 females at the former, and 300 males and 393 females at the latter. One patient (male) died at Wotton in the course of last night and is not included in the above numbers.

Condition of
patients.

We saw all the patients now in residence and found them in good bodily health, 31 patients only being in bed. They seemed contented, and no complaints were made to us, and very few appeals for discharge.

State of wards.

The wards were also quiet and orderly. The rooms both day and night, were well kept and looked bright and cheerful. We also saw the laundry, kitchen, and other domestic offices. The dry-rubbing of the floors has been proceeded with, and the hot-water supply has been extended in both Asylums. No. 1 F., an old bathing room, has been redecorated and made into an excellent dormitory for 17 female patients. The recreation hall in the Barnwood side is in course of repair and redecoration.

Statistics.

Since our visit in March 1902, 511 patients have been admitted, 262 have been discharged or removed, of whom 150 had recovered, and 184 had died. There are now on the statutory books of the Asylum 1,106 patients, of whom 5 are now out on trial. In 11 cases of patients on trial money allowances have been made, and money has been given to 11 patients on their discharge.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 has been 32·79. The epileptics are now 13·3 per cent. ; the general paralytics are 2·10 per cent., and six patients are actively suicidal. Patients whose beds were wetted last night were 2·2 per cent. Patients usually attending chapel on Sundays are 47·7 per cent. ; those attending associated entertainments are 50·4 per cent. ; those walking out beyond the Asylum estate are 40·1 per cent., beyond the airing courts are 18·1 per cent., and those confined to the airing courts are 17·8 per cent. 68·7 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.

We saw the dinner supplied, which was sufficient in quantity and quality.

Deaths.

The causes of death have been verified by post-mortem examinations in 161 cases, or the creditable proportion of 87·5 per cent. In 10 cases, or 5·4 per cent. of the total, bedsores existed at the time of death. Amongst the death causes, senile decay accounted for 14·1 per cent, general paralysis for 13 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis for 11·4 per cent., and phthisis for 6 per cent. There were also 12 deaths attributed to tuberculosis which added to those of phthisis give a percentage of 12·5 for that condition. There have also been 2 deaths from colitis and one each from typhoid fever, influenza, and erysipelas. Four inquests have been held. One was a case of suicide by drowning of a female patient while out on trial under circumstances fully reported to our Board ; one was exhaustion from mania, and one from sub-dural hæmorrhage from a fall, and one from syncope following excitement. 13 patients (3 males and 10 females) have sustained fractures of bones. All of these were accidentally produced.

Suicide.

Restraint and
seclusion.

There have been 5 cases of colitis and 2 of typhoid fever, the latter in male patients. 9 patients (4 male and 5 female) have been subjected to restraint on 160 occasions for a total period of 2,108½ hours.

21 patients (10 male and 11 female) have been secluded on 123 occasions for a total period of 952½ hours. Appendix C.

The staff includes one male attendant for every 12½ male patients, and one female for every 14 female patients. There are also 5 attendants of each sex for night duty. 13·3 per cent. of the male attendants and 42·5 per cent. of the female are under 1 year's service; 51·1 per cent. of the males and 23·4 per cent. of the females are over 5 years' service; 9 female charge attendants have left since the last visit of the Commissioners, and 2 have been dismissed. Gloucester
County and
City Asylum.
Attendants.

We regret to find that although the guardians of the Cirencester Union have since our last report paid one visit to the Asylum where many of those from their Union are under care and treatment, they have paid no visit during the current year. Complaint was made to us of this neglect, and we trust that some arrangement may be made by which the patients from their Union may be visited with more regularity. Visits of
guardians.

There is no change in the medical staff. The case books and other medical records are well kept.

HANTS ASYLUM.

22 May 1903.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum to-day we can report favourably on its condition and management, and we are glad to observe that some of the suggestions made by our Colleagues at their last visit have been carried out. Hants Asylum.

Smoke doors have been provided in the male and female blocks to facilitate escape in case of fire, and we would suggest as an additional precaution that a nurse should sleep in the small room attached to Female Block No. II.

A disinfecter has been purchased and fitted, but we regret to have to report that nothing has been done to improve the kitchen and subsidiary offices, or to provide a general bathroom, or to plaster the rough walls of the wards. These requirements demand attention. Some important improvements, however, other than those suggested by our Colleagues have been effected, which include the completion of the relaying of the drainage and the erection of a shelter in the new airing court, another being now in course of construction in the female block airing court. We believe that further improvements also are in contemplation which will comprise the enlargement and better equipment of the laundry, which is at present inadequate for the needs of the Asylum, and the provision of an additional dynamo, when we hope that this opportunity will be taken of removing the dynamos altogether to a less central and more suitable position than that which they at present occupy. We would also point out that doors should be fitted to the w.c.'s in the airing courts, and that a second exit is required from the farm dormitory. Improvements.

We found the wards and dormitories to-day in good order throughout the building, and can report that the beds and bedding were in a thoroughly satisfactory condition; some of the pipes, however, in the older w.c.'s require protection.

The patients whose names are on the books number 1,078, in the proportion of 524 males and 554 females, two patients of each sex

Appendix C. being chargeable to out county unions. Of these, 40 patients, comprising 13 boys, 17 girls, and 10 women, are comfortably accommodated at the Idiot block, and 18 men are lodged at the farm. With regard to the idiot children, we would suggest that the Committee might properly purchase a musical box as an additional amusement for these young patients.

Condition of patients. With the exception of one man and five women who are absent on trial we have seen all the patients, and can report favourably on their dress and personal tidiness. With a very few exceptions their behaviour was orderly, and no complaints were made to us which call for comment.

The general health of the Institution is on the whole good, 13 men and 41 women being confined to bed.

The dinner to-day consisted of boiled fish, potatoes, and bread, the beverage being tea. The meal was not unpopular with the patients. In this connection we would repeat our Colleagues' recommendation that the small bread allowance of 6 ozs. for the men, and 5 ozs. for the women, be increased, though it is right to add that according to the information we have received any patient can obtain more bread by asking for it.

The statistical returns show that 12·2 per cent. of the patients are epileptics, 1·6 per cent. general paralytics, and 44 patients actively suicidal.

Divine service. Only 1·6 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 46 per cent. usually attend service in chapel, a fortnightly service being held by a priest, who is paid, for the 43 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Amusements. Sixty-six per cent. are usually attracted by the associated entertainments; 48 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum Estate; 35 per cent. daily beyond the airing-grounds, to which the large, and we hope reducible, proportion of 27 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

Exercise. The men and women are usefully employed in the very satisfactory proportions respectively of 68 per cent. and 81 per cent. There are, according to the return made to our Board, vacancies for 47 patients of each sex.

Employment. Since our Colleagues' visit on 19th April, 1902, to this Asylum, 254 patients have been admitted; 177 discharged or removed, 75 having recovered, and 133 have died.

Deaths. Of these deaths the creditable proportion of 86 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examination; 9 per cent. of these were from general paralysis, 15 per cent. from phthisis and 9·7 per cent. from dysentery, while one death was from erysipelas, and one from diffuse cellulitis. All the others were the result of natural or ordinary causes, and it speaks well for the nursing that there were no bedsores either upon the bodies of those who died or who were undergoing treatment in bed during our visit.

Inquests were held in 5 cases, the details of which were communicated to our Board at the time of their occurrence, and need no further reference here.

The serious but non-fatal casualties were 5, all of them, with the exception of the scalding of a patient in a fit, fractures of bones accidentally sustained.

The cases of zymotic disease have been somewhat numerous, and have consisted of 48 of dysentery, 20 of influenza, 1 each of scarlet fever and measles in nurses, one of enteric fever in a female patient,

and 8 cases of erysipelas, of which 4 were so suffering at the time of our visit. Appendix C.

Neither restraint nor seclusion is recorded as a means of treatment. Hants Asylum.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength, there being 53 men and 54 women employed for day duty, these figures giving the proportion of 1 attendant to every 10 patients, there are also 8 men and 10 women employed for night duty. Of the total staff, 28 per cent. have served under one year and 20 per cent. over five years. Six men have been dismissed since the last visit, but in no instance for an offence affecting the patients. Attendants.

The case books are carefully and intelligently kept.

HEREFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

19 March 1903.

WE have this day visited this Asylum, including the wards, dormitories, laundry, kitchen, engineer's workshops, carpenter's and other shops, and have found them all generally in good order throughout. The wards are bright and cheerful, the dormitories are clean and well ventilated, and the bedding clean and well cared for. Some of the painting and redecorating is not finished in places, but this will, of course, be proceeded with forthwith. We saw all the patients, who numbered 498, viz., 224 males, including a boy, and 274 females. They seemed comfortable and contented, except on the subject of their detention. This was the only ground of complaint made to us. There were no cases of restraint, but seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 24 patients on 289 occasions for a total of 1,525 hours. The clothing was good, especially on the female side, where it was both good and varied. There was a good dinner well served. Hereford County and City Asylum.
State of Asylum.

There have been admitted since 14th June 1902, 110 patients, viz., 43 males and 67 females; 50 patients have been removed or discharged, of whom 15 had recovered. There have been 23 deaths. There are 35 out county female patients chargeable to Cardiff Corporation, and 1 male chargeable to the Chester Union; 3 patients are boarded out, viz., 1 male at Fisherton, Salisbury, and 1 male and 1 female at Grove Hall, Bow. There are at present 48 vacant beds in this Asylum, 8 for males and 40 females. The maintenance charge per head per week is as follows:—for home patients 11s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; for out county patients 14s. males, and 16s. females; for private patients 14s. irrespective of sex. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 34·12. That on deaths on average numbers resident was 8·39. That of epileptics is 11 per cent., of general paralytics 2·8 per cent. Patients whose beds were wetted last night were 3·4 per cent. Patients usually attending chapel on Sunday are 57 per cent., and those usually attending associated entertainments are 46 per cent. Those usually walking out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate are 35 per cent. Those usually walking out daily beyond the airing courts are 53 per cent., while the unusually large proportion of nearly 59 per cent. are confined for exercise to airing courts. 60 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum. The deaths, 23 in number, were followed in the ratio of only 65 per cent. by post-mortem examinations. They were due, except in one instance, to natural causes, Seclusion.
Statistics.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.
Death.

Appendix C.
Hereford
County and
City Asylum.

erysipelas and colitis, however, accounting for one death each, and phthisis for 4·3 per cent. of the whole. There was only one bed sore, giving only a percentage of 4·3 per cent. of the deaths. There were none among the 17 men and 13 women whom we saw in bed in the wards.

Suicide.

Inquests were held in two cases, (1) that of a woman who died from obstruction of the bowels, and (2) the excepted case above referred to. In this a man, who worked on the farm and was not regarded as suicidal, strangled himself with a bootlace in a dormitory during the night.

Casualties.

Two fractures of bones and an injury to an eye as the result of an accident, or attacks by patients on each other, have been the only serious casualties not ending fatally.

As regards zymotic diseases there has been one case of scarlet fever in a nurse and an epidemic of diarrhoea, which attacked 51 patients and 8 of the staff and which is now only finally dying out. Its cause has not been ascertained. The need of a small Isolation Hospital is obvious, but we concur with our colleagues in regarding the proposed site as most unsuitable.

Fire precautions.

We understand that plans have been prepared for a new engine-house, boiler-house, and battery-room, on a suitable site which we have seen and approved. We have made a careful examination of the means which exist for dealing with an outbreak of fire, and securing the escape of the patients, and find them to be upon the whole adequate. There is a fire brigade drilled monthly, and the nurses are instructed in the use of the hydrants and the care of the patients. Reservoirs holding 120,000 gallons of water, together with the connection with city waterworks, form a supply for the hydrant mains into which a steam pump forces water at a pressure of 80 lbs. There are the necessary alarms and indicators, and the boiler fires are kept banked at night, but no engine man is continuously on duty as he should be. We recommend that keys of the night locks be placed at the alternative exits from dormitories, that the window opposite the iron staircase in the laundry dormitory should be replaced by a glass door; that doorways into the passages should be made from No. 3 five-bedded room, and that additional exits should be provided for No. 4 Male and Female observation dormitories.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 22 attendants and 35 nurses for day duty, but five of the latter are in charge of the Male Infirmary (No. 3) which seems to answer well; 3 men and 6 women are on duty at night. The duration of service is not satisfactory, 20 per cent. only having served more than five years and as many as 45 per cent. less than one year. Five nurses have been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct, but only one for roughness to a patient. We

Medical staff.

are glad to report that Dr. Morrison now has the assistance of two medical officers. It is very desirable that lectures and clinical instruction in the first aid nursing should be given to the attendants and nurses, and that pathological research which is now fortunately so usual in Asylums should be pursued in the room which has recently been provided for the purpose, and we hope that the Committee will freely provide the necessary appliances for these most useful purposes. The case-books continue to be well kept.

HERTS ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

2 December 1903.

THIS Asylum, which we have to-day inspected in all its departments, Hert's Asylum. continues to be maintained in the best of order.

Since the inspection made by 2 of our Colleagues in the spring of 1902, there has been considerable decoration of wards, all on the male side being now papered and painted, and only 2 or 3 on the women's side remaining to be similarly treated. The day rooms have a pleasing effect and are suitably furnished. Improvements.

In some of the rooms the temperature was somewhat low, but this we understand was due to the uneven heating of some radiators.

Among the improvements we may mention a new organ to the chapel, a cricket pavilion, the installation of electric fire alarms, and the laying on of telephones throughout the institution.

The Isolation Hospital which has been recently completed is occupied temporarily by 10 female patients. New sewage works have been completed. They appear to be working efficiently.

We saw and spoke with all the resident patients, who were in Condition of general contented, and in both divisions were quiet and orderly ; many patients. of them spoke favourably of their care and treatment.

We saw a good and well cooked dinner of meat pies served in Dietary. some of the wards. The meal was evidently a popular one on the whole, but we thought that in some instances the allowance was rather meagre.

Since the Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues, 224 patients Statistics. have been admitted, 149 have been discharged, of whom 76 were recovered, and 64 have died.

We find on the books the names of 583 patients, 261 being males and 322 females, the out-county patients number 176 ; of these 142 belong to Middlesex, 20 to Cornwall, and 10 to Devon.

On the other hand there are 3 home patients, all idiots, boarded out in the Middlesex Asylum where special provision is made for this class.

The total available accommodation in the Asylum is estimated for 268 males and 308 females. The Asylum on this calculation is over full by 14 on the women's side.

The weekly maintenance charges are as follows : 12s. 6d. for the home patients, 14s. and 15s. for the out-county, and 21s. for those of the private class, of which there is at the present time only one male.

Of the total patients 6·7 per cent. are epileptic, under 1 per cent. are general paralytics. There is no patient in the institution who is looked upon as actively suicidal.

No man, but 8 women were wearing strong dresses during our Condition of visit. These dresses are not obtrusive, and we can speak very patients. favourably of the general condition of the patients on both sides in respect to their dress and personal tidiness.

The women's dress was pleasingly varied.

As regards the usual statistical matters which bear upon the Divine service. treatment of the patients, we learn that 70 per cent. of them generally attend the Church of England services on Sundays, while for the 14 members of the Roman Catholic Faith a monthly service is provided : 63 per cent. generally attend the associated entertainments : 41 per Amusements. cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds. Exercise. 49 males, but no females, go out daily beyond the airing courts, to

Appendix C. which 37 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise : 65 per cent. of the men and 71 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
 Herts Asylum. In 1902 the recovery rate was 28·57 per cent. on the admissions,
 Employment. and the death rate was only 5·73 per cent. on the average resident numbers.

Deaths. Of the 64 deaths since the last visit 12·5 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 10·9 per cent. to phthisis, and one death was due to dysentery. It is satisfactory to note that in the high proportion of 94 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examination was made.

Inquests were held in 4 of the deaths, in 2 of them the patient had sustained injuries, in one case a male having fractured 2 ribs, probably accidentally, 10 weeks before death ; in another case a male sustained a fracture of the femur by being pushed down by a fellow patient ; the other inquests call for no special mention.

The only other serious casualty besides those above mentioned was the fracture of one of the bones of his hand sustained by a male in hitting another patient.

There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion, and the only cases of zymotic disease since the last visit have been 2 cases of dysentery, one of which ended fatally.

The general health of the patients is to-day very good. There were 17 confined to bed, chiefly old and infirm cases.

We found the beds and bedding in excellent order, and the dormitories throughout clean and well ventilated.

Warming We have already remarked upon the low temperature of some of
 arrangements. the rooms, and we think that in cold weather, such as we are now having, it would be as well to have some fires lighted, especially in those rooms where the radiators act deficiently.

Attendants. The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every $8\frac{2}{3}$ male and 1 to every $9\frac{2}{3}$ female patients.

Of the total staff there are 34 per cent. who have been here less than a year.

The case-books continue to be very well kept.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH, MAIDSTONE.

13 May 1903.

Kent Asylums. THIS Asylum, all parts of which we inspected yesterday, continues
 (Barming to be maintained in excellent order ; we found the wards generally in
 Heath), admirable condition, the day-rooms being light and comfortable and
 Maidstone. plentifully supplied with objects calculated to amuse and interest the
 State of patients, the dormitories clean and sweet, and the beds and bedding in
 wards, &c. a thoroughly satisfactory state.

We desire, however, to call attention to the looped pipes in the w.c.'s on both sides of the Institution, which are still unprotected, and we would again urge the importance of casing in these points of suspension, which offer facilities for self-destruction to those patients who may be suicidally disposed.

The condition of the laundry also demands special comment, and we hope that the Committee will, at an early date, see their way to entirely reconstruct this building, and in the meantime cause to be protected some of the driving bands, which are at present a source of danger, and to provide a calender.

We also desire to repeat our Colleagues' recommendation in respect to the provision of a small Isolation Hospital, which would prove a very desirable addition to this Institution.

Since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board several useful improvements have been effected.

The plastering of all the walls has been finished with the exception of one staircase; the fixing of the lavatory basins has been completed; a photographic studio has been erected, in which all patients are now photographed on admission and discharge; and the boarding and felt of the iron hospital have been removed from the walls, the space being filled in with brickwork and rendered in Portland and Keen's cement.

We think, however, that in order to facilitate escape from the building in case of fire, a third exit should be provided, similar to and opposite that which already exists at one end of this hospital. In this connection we wish to make the following recommendations:—On the male side of the Asylum we think additional exits should be provided from Wards 9, 10, 11 and 12, and we have explained to Dr. Davies how and where we think these exits should be made.

On the female side we think that smoke screens, with doors to be kept shut but not locked at night, should be provided at the two ends of the passage outside 15 dormitory.

There are to-day on the books of the Institution the names of 1,324 patients, in the proportion of 586 men to 738 women. Of these 2 are criminal lunatics, 9 are chargeable to out-county unions, and 13 are absent on trial.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and can report very favourably on their dress and personal tidiness. Although a considerable number of appeals for discharge were made to us no complaints were preferred calling for mention.

The patients were particularly quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and even in the refractory wards there was little or no excitement, and we noticed that two men only were wearing strong dresses.

The general health was good, 35 men and 30 women being confined to bed, many of them for temporary mental conditions only, and but one suffering from a small bed sore.

According to the return made to our Board there are vacancies for 101 patients, but of these only 24 are for men.

In view of these facts it behoves the Kent Asylums' Committee to take into serious consideration the question of providing additional accommodation for the insane poor of the county.

We saw a good dinner served yesterday in the wards, which appeared to be relished by the patients; it consisted of roast beef, potatoes, and bread.

From the statistical returns furnished to us we learn that at present 15 per cent. of the entire patients are epileptic, 4 per cent. are general paralytics, and 19 patients are believed to be actively suicidal. Only 2·2 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Only 29 per cent. attended religious services; of whom 51 are Roman Catholics, for whom a weekly service is provided in the well-appointed little chapel, appropriated for that purpose, by a priest who receives remuneration: 37 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments: 21 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 4·4 per cent. walk out usually beyond the airing-grounds, to which the unusually large proportion—which we hope will be reduced—of 31 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath),
Maidstone.
Improvements

Fire precau-
tions.

Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Appendix C.	Sixty per cent. of the men and 55 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath), Maidstone.	Since our Colleagues' visit in April 1902, 459 patients have been admitted, 296 discharged, of whom 151 had recovered, and 233 have died.
Employment. Statistics. Deaths.	These deaths were for the most part due to natural causes, such as general paralysis, which was accountable for 7·3 per cent., and phthisis for 24·4 per cent., a large percentage, affording a striking commentary upon the treatment of phthisical cases in the open wards as we saw them during our visit. Enteric fever—its origin unascertained—was the occasion of one death, and ulcerative colitis of two, out of a total of five cases of the former and eleven of the latter, the only zymotic diseases which have occurred, with the exception of 12 cases of erysipelas and one of chicken-pox. Post-mortem examinations verified the causes of death in the very inadequate proportion of 60 per cent. ; bedsores, however, being present in only 3·8 per cent. of the deaths. Inquests were held in two cases ; the one that of a man who cut his throat before admission and died from septicæmia, and the other, that of a woman who died from apoplexy, having fractured her femur in the fall which accompanied the fit. The non-fatal casualties of a serious nature were represented by six fractures of bones and a fall which resulted in concussion of the brain. There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion.
Attendants.	The staff includes 72 men and 76 women for day duty, which figures give the proportion of one attendant to every 8 male and one nurse to every $9\frac{1}{3}$ female patients. There are also 11 men and 13 women for night duty. Of the total staff 11 per cent. only have served under 1 year, while 30 per cent. have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years. Nine attendants have been dismissed, or allowed to resign, for offences not connected with the patients. Numerically the medical staff remains unchanged. The case-books are carefully kept. Instruction in first aid and nursing is given to the attendants of both sexes, many of whom hold certificates of competence which carry with them substantial increase of wage. Pathological investigation of the finer kind is pursued in the laboratory.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

14 May 1903.

Kent Asylums. (Chartham.) State of Asylum.	WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, and have found it in very good order, the day-rooms being bright and cheerful, and the dormitories and bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. We desire, however, to point out, what has already been the subject of comment by our Colleagues, that the looped pipes, pillar caps, and stiff brackets in the w.c.'s are still unprotected and offer facilities for self-destruction to suicidally-disposed patients. We are strongly of opinion that these points of suspension should be rendered safe.
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The walls of one day-room on each side of the Asylum have been plastered since our Colleagues' visit, but inasmuch as there are only 4 day-rooms on the male and 3 on the female side, the rough walls of which have been treated in this way, we trust that the Committee will see their way to push forward this work.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

We also desire to make some recommendations with respect to the means of escape in case of fire, and we would suggest that additional exits should be provided from the dormitories on the ground floor of A, B, and C wards on both sides, and also from the dormitories on the second floor on both sides of wards C and D. With the exception of one band in the laundry, we are glad to notice that the driving-bands have been protected, and we have no doubt that the remaining band will be suitably treated.

Fire precautions.

Some other minor improvements have been effected, and we observe that the new cottages for attendants are in course of erection.

Improvements.

There are to-day on the books the names of 977 patients, 449 being males and 528 females. Four of these are chargeable to out-county unions, and 42 are private patients. We have seen all the patients in residence, with the exception of one man who was in Canterbury, and have found them entirely free from excitement, neatly and suitably clothed, and contented, except on the score of detention.

Statistics.

The general health of the Institution is at present good, notwithstanding the fact that 19 men and 52 women are in bed; many of these, however, being thus confined for mental reasons. We saw a good dinner served to the patients in the wards to-day, consisting of meat pudding, potatoes, bread and—in some of the wards—leeks. The meal was evidently appreciated by the great majority of the patients. Of the entire patients now in the Asylum 11·2 per cent. are suffering from epilepsy, 1·6 per cent. from general paralysis, and 36 patients are regarded as actively suicidal; only 2·2 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Condition of patients.

Forty-seven per cent. usually attend Divine Service in chapel on Sundays, while for the 37 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith a fortnightly Mass is celebrated by a priest, who receives payment for this service.

Divine service.

Forty-two per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments.

Amusements.

Twenty-nine per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and 4·6 per cent. daily beyond the airing-grounds, to which the very large proportion of 42 per cent. of the entire patients are altogether confined for exercise.

Exercise.

Fifty-three per cent. of the men and the satisfactory proportion of 72 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Employment.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board 268 patients have been admitted; 185 discharged, 67 having recovered, and 113 have died.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations followed the deaths in the very creditable proportion of 98 per cent., the causes of death being unverified in this manner in two instances only. Bedsores were present in 6·2 per cent. of the deaths, and 2 of the patients in bed upon our visit were so suffering. All the deaths were the result of natural causes, of which general paralysis accounted for 8 per cent., phthisis for 17 per cent., and colitis for 1·7 per cent.; 2 deaths from that disease occurring among the 46 patients and 2 attendants who were attacked by it, two or three of whom still remain under treatment. There has been no

Deaths.

Appendix C. inquest. The casualties of a serious but non-fatal character were 10,
 Kent Asylums. all of them accidental fractures or dislocation of bones. There has
 (Chartham.) been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.
 Casualties. The staff is maintained at adequate strength, there being for day
 Attendants. duty 1 attendant to every 8 male and 1 nurse to every 10 female
 patients. There are also 9 men and 10 women employed for night duty.
 Of the total staff 36 per cent. have served under 1 year and 17 per
 cent. over 5 years.

One attendant of each sex has been discharged for misconduct. In the case of the nurse the offence charged was an assault on a patient, for which she was prosecuted, and, being convicted, was fined.

The case-books and other medical records are well kept, and we are glad to learn that lectures on first aid and nursing are given to the attendants of both sexes, many of whom hold the certificate of the Psychological Association, which carries with it increased remuneration.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

25 February 1903.

Lancashire Since the visit paid to this Asylum on the 20th of May last by
 Asylums. members of our Board 337 patients have been admitted, 346 have been
 (Lancaster.) discharged or removed, of whom 84 were recovered, and 123 have
 Statistics. died.

There are now on the Asylum books the names of 1,980 patients, of whom 582 are males and 1,398 females. Two males and 7 females are absent on trial, and we are pleased to note that money allowances are given to those patients who go out on trial and who are in need of pecuniary help. The out-county cases number 6 and the private patients 38.

There are no vacancies for males, but there is vacant bed accommodation for 85 women ; but at the present moment there are 2 wards on the female side which are in the hands of decorators and not in occupation.

The percentage of recoveries in 1902 was 20·15 on the admissions, and that of the deaths was 8·25, both low percentages.

Of the total patients 11·8 per cent. are epileptics, 3·3 per cent. general paralytics, and 7·2 per cent. actively suicidal, the latter percentage, which is unusually high, is 2 per cent. lower than at the last visit by Commissioners : we are assured that the caution cards which are issued in connection with these cases are regularly and frequently revised. All the epileptic, with the exception of one male, and all the actively suicidal patients without exception, sleep under constant observation.

Divine service. The wet beds reported last night formed 3·2 per cent. of the total
 Amusements. patients. With reference to the usual statistical matters, we are
 Exercise. informed that 29·2 per cent. of the patients are in the habit of
 attending the Sunday services of the Church of England and 21·1 per
 cent. those of the Roman Catholic Church ; 35·7 per cent. usually
 attend the associated entertainments ; 39·3 per cent. usually walk out
 weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; 63·9 per cent. usually
 go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 12·4 per cent. are
 Employment. altogether confined for exercise ; 58 per cent. of the males and
 61·6 per cent. of the females are usefully engaged in employments

usual in Asylums, the larger proportion of the males working on the land or in the workshops and laundry ; and 59 per cent. of the women, who are usefully employed, are engaged either in the laundry, kitchen, or needlework.

Appendix C.
Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster.)

Since our Colleagues' visit mechanical restraint has been used once only in the case of a woman for $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours ; and seclusion in the cases of 15 patients on 52 occasions for $214\frac{3}{4}$ hours in all.

Restraint and seclusion.

The deaths were all due to natural causes and none of them called for an inquest. Post-mortem examinations were made in 82 of the 123 deaths, or in the proportion of 66·6 per cent. only ; 16·2 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis ; 23·5 per cent. to phthisis, and 5·6 per cent. to senile decay.

Deaths.

Bedsore were existent at death in 3 cases only, and we found but one patient suffering from this complication out of the 126 patients whom we found confined to bed.

With the exception of influenza, which attacked 78 patients and 26 members of the staff, the only zymotic disease has been dysentery in the cases of 3 patients, of whom 2 died.

A few patients only were at our visit seriously ill ; the majority of the cases confined to bed suffering from debility and feebleness of old age.

Serious but non-fatal casualties since our Colleagues' visit have occurred to 8 patients, all of whom sustained fractures of bones either from accidental falls or by being pushed or knocked down by fellow patients.

Casualties.

We found the patients in general contented, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous. There was an absence of complaint of rough usage at the hands of the attendants.

Condition of patients.

The condition of the dress on both sides was satisfactory.

On each day of our visit we saw a good dinner well served in the wards.

In the room which is appropriated for the use of the children we found an abundant supply of toys and means of amusement ; and the children were evidently happy and well cared for. We found the wards in the main building, annexe, and detached buildings in very good order. In the main building the bath-room of Female No. 1 has been successfully converted into an additional dayroom, the need of which had been often felt ; the more so as the ward is occupied by some turbulent cases, who were, however, quiet and well conducted during our visit to these quarters.

State of wards, &c.

Since our Colleagues' visit, in addition to some decoration of wards, an improvement of the Women's No. 2 Ward has been taken in hand by opening up the dark corridor by removal of internal walls and a single room.

The new Hospital which it is proposed to appropriate to the use of patients suffering from colitis is nearly completed, and the Pathological Laboratory is partly occupied.

As remarked by our Colleagues last year, the female patients suffering from phthisis are treated separately in the Isolation Hospital at the main building ; and we are given to understand that plans are now under consideration for the provision at the annexe of a similar hospital for the male phthisical patients.

We noted in the Female Hospital the absence of a direct exit from the dormitories to the outside verandah, and have suggested to Dr. Cassidy the desirability of having either a French casement window or a doorway provided to each dormitory.

Appendix C.
 —
 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Lancaster.)
 Fire precau-
 tions.

As regards the provision of arrangements in the event of fire, we learn that the Committee have gone into the matter and have decided upon the provision of additional external exits from all the ground floor dormitories at the annexe, and that in the front F Dormitory a doorway is to be made to facilitate access to the outside escape stairs. No. 24 top dormitory should have a second exit from it provided, and the access to the alternative exits from the D, F, and K dormitories at the annexe should be improved, and we would also recommend, with a view to facilitating escape in case of fire, the provision of outside handles to all single rooms in corridors.

At the annexe fire-hoses are kept in boxes in the corridors, and at the main buildings similar hoses are to be fixed.

Fire drills take place weekly or oftener, and the patients have recently been drilled in utilizing the means of escape, surprise alarms being given of late, and on one occasion in the early morning while the patients were still in bed. It is gratifying to record that the result of such drills has been to reduce the time taken to escape from 30 to 8 minutes.

The members of the fire brigade have their quarters at the central fire station, and it is proposed to put all the wards in electric communication with the fire station.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every 9 male and 1 to every $10\frac{3}{4}$ female patients.

The night staff consists of 10 attendants and 26 nurses, and provides for the constant night supervision of the satisfactory proportion of 21·7 of the patients.

Of the total staff 13·7 per cent. of the men and 23·7 per cent. of the nurses have been less than a year in the Asylum service; but the satisfactory proportions of 71·2 per cent. of the former and of 28·8 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years.

One attendant and 4 nurses have been dismissed since the last visit, 3 of the latter for illusage of patients, the circumstances of which have been notified to our Board.

The older case-books are still somewhat in arrear.

Medical staff.

There have been many changes among the medical staff, which comprises 6 assistant medical officers.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

17 February 1903.

Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Prestwich.)
 State of
 asylum.

WE have, during the last two days, inspected this Asylum, visiting all the departments, and seeing the resident patients, and are pleased to state that our inspection enables us to give a very favourable report both as regards the present condition of the Asylum and its management.

In both the old Asylum and the annexe the wards were clean and comfortable, the dormitories well ventilated, and the bedding sufficient and in good order. Under-blankets are now supplied to the bedding on the male side of the main building.

There has been no important structural work completed since the last visit a year ago by two of our Colleagues, but a portion of the new male infirmary will soon be ready for occupation. The other portion of this building is roofed in, and its completion is being pushed on.

Fire pr-
 cautions.

In the course of our inspection we noticed that the dormitories in what was formerly the assistant steward's house were provided with

only one exit, and in other parts of the main building, as for instance from the galleries 5 and 10, doorways to open direct into the airing court are desirable. We understand that the Committee have taken into consideration the provision of means of escape in case of fire, and are arranging for the erection of many additional outside fire-escape stairs, so that each dormitory will be provided with a direct second exit.

Appendix C.
Lancashire Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

The provision of outside handles to those single rooms which are not thus provided is also desirable for facilitating the removal of patients in the event of an outbreak of fire.

With reference to the remarks made by our Colleagues at their visit of last year, we find that nothing has been done towards replacing the tiled floor of F. No. 4 Ward with wooden blocks.

We find on the Asylum books the names of 2,692 patients, in the proportion of 1,214 males to 1,478 females. Forty-four of the former and 36 of the latter are, however, boarded out in the Rochdale Workhouse, and there are three males who are out upon trial.

Statistics.

There are 18 patients of the private class. The weekly maintenance charged for this class runs from 15s. to 21s.; that for the home patients being 9s. 11d.

There is vacant accommodation for four men and seven women only.

The changes since the last visit of Commissioners comprise the admission of 804 patients, the discharge or removal of 525, of whom 265 were on recovery, and the death of 263.

The recovery rate for 1902 was 34·13 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 9·32 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

The deaths since the last visit were followed by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 84·4 per cent., and it is gratifying to record that in only one instance was a bed sore existent at death, and that no one of the 30 men and 51 women whom we found confined to bed was suffering from this complication.

Deaths.

The causes of the deaths were all natural and ordinary, and call for no mention beyond the fact that 14·8 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 15·5 to phthisis, 27 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, and 5·7 per cent. to senile decay.

Some of the male phthisical cases have open-air treatment in the special infirmary which is set apart for this class. There have been only 3 serious but non-fatal casualties since the last visit, all being fractures of bones and all due to accidental causes.

Of the total patients in residence 9·1 per cent. are epileptic, 5·2 per cent. are general paralytics, and 2·6 per cent. are suicidal, all of whom share with the epileptic cases in the special night observation. Only 1·1 per cent. of beds were reported as having been wetted last night.

As regards the usual statistical matters, we are informed that 42 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday services of the Church of England, and 19 per cent. those of the Church of Rome; 34·5 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; 28·8 per cent. usually go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 15·1 per cent. are altogether confined owing to their physical unfitness or to their unwillingness to go beyond them.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Two hundred and twenty-one males, but no women, walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate.

Employment of the kind usual in Asylums is found for 52·8 per cent. of the men and 69·5 per cent of the women.

Employment.

Appendix C.
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 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Prestwich.)
 Seclusion.
 Condition of
 patients.
 Dietary.

Since the last visit there has been no employment of mechanical restraint recorded, and only one patient has been in seclusion but only on 2 occasions for 21 hours in all.

The patients, all of whom had opportunity of speech with us, were in general quiet and orderly and free from excitement, and except on the score of detention were free from complaint.

The dress of both sexes was satisfactory.

We saw yesterday the dinners served in the general dining-hall of the old Asylum, and to-day were present at the dinner in the general hall of the annexe. Both dinners were good, consisting of meat, with milk pudding and bread and cheese. In the main building beer is provided at the meal.

We would suggest that the lists of knives and forks contained in the boxes should be printed and pasted on the inner lids.

Apart from some feeble old cases the general health of the patients is good, and the institution has been quite free from epidemic disease since the last visit.

Attendants.

An adequate staff is maintained, the day staff giving 1 to every 6½ male and 1 to every 11½ female patients. There are 23 attendants and 26 nurses on night duty.

Of the attendants 15·3 per cent. and of the nurses 35·8 per cent. have less than a year's service, though 46·6 per cent. of the former and 23·8 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years.

One attendant, in respect of whom steps for a prosecution are being taken, has been dismissed for striking a patient.

The case-books continue to be well kept, and valuable and important pathological work is being carried out by Dr. Orr.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

11 February 1903.

Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Rainhill.)
 Statistics.

SINCE the last visit paid to this Asylum by Commissioners on the 13th of February last, 588 patients have been admitted, 358 have been removed or discharged, of whom 184 were on recovery, and 203 have died.

These changes leave on the books the names of 2,083 patients, in the proportion of 1,016 males to 1,067 females. One male is a private case, and three of each sex are criminal patients; the remaining cases, with 4 exceptions, are all chargeable to the County Unions.

Condition of
 patients.

One male is away on leave. We have seen all the resident patients and found them generally contented and free from complaint excepting on the score of detention, but had no complaint of treatment; and as regards the patients' appeals for discharge, we learn that the Committee in whose hands the matter rests regularly visit the wards and see all the patients. We may add that in no case of appeal for discharge made to us did the patient appear to be fit for it. With the exception of the male ward in the Annexe, where are the more troublesome cases and where there was some noisy excitement, the patients were during our inspection quiet and orderly; and we can give a favourable report of their condition in regard to matters of dress and personal tidiness.

Dietary.

On both days of our visit we saw the dinners in one or other of the dining-halls and saw on each day a good dinner of meat pie or bacon with vegetable and bread ad libitum. The lists of the knives and

Forks contained in the knife-boxes are fastened on the inside of the box lids, in accordance with our Colleagues' suggestion of last year. The maintenance charge per week for the county cases is 9s. 11d.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Rain hill.)

The general health of the patients is very good; there were not many patients confined to bed, and none were so confined for serious illness.

Of the resident patients 9·4 per cent. are epileptics, and 3·7 per cent. suffer from general paralysis. There are 214 patients who are considered to be actively suicidal, or in the high proportion of 10·2 per cent. The list of the suicidal cases is we gather frequently revised. It must be a matter of some difficulty for the attendants to keep so large a proportion of suicidal cases under constant supervision. All the suicidal and epileptic patients continue to sleep under constant observation. The wet beds reported last night formed only 2 per cent. of the total.

The Church of England services on Sundays are usually attended by 21·7 per cent. of the patients, of whom 34·4 per cent. regularly attend the services for those of the Roman Catholic Faith. Divine service.

The associated entertainments attract an average attendance of 41·2 per cent.; 22·3 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; 57·1 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 14·3 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise owing to their inability or unwillingness to go beyond them. We noticed an absence of shelters from sun and wind in these courts. This provision is so general in Asylums that we hope the Committee will see their way to supply this want. 52·4 per cent. of the men and 54·4 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

The recovery rate in 1902 was 28·96 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 10·57 on the average resident numbers.

The 203 deaths since the last visit, which were verified by post-mortem examination in the proportion of 72·4 per cent., were none of them due to exceptional causes, and in no case called for a coroners' inquest. Deaths.

The chief causes of death were general paralysis and phthisis, which accounted for 24·6 and 21 per cent. respectively, while other pulmonary diseases accounted for 15·9 per cent. Four deaths were due to dysentery, of which there have been 11 cases since the last visit of Commissioners.

Bedsore were existent at death in 5 instances, or the proportion of 2·5 per cent. No patient is at present suffering from this complication. The serious but non-fatal casualties since the last visit consist of fractures of bones in 3 men and 4 women, all these injuries being due to accidental causes.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since our Colleagues' visit, but in this interval 15 patients have been secluded on 32 occasions for a total of 140 hours. Seclusion.

We can report very favourably of the condition in which we found all parts of the Asylum. The dayrooms were warm and comfortable and suitably supplied with objects of interest and means of amusement. State of wards, &c.

The dormitories were well ventilated and the bedding in the best of order. All the bedsteads are now supplied with spring mattresses.

According to the estimates there is vacant accommodation for 5 men, but the women's side is over full by 21 beds.

We learn the deficiency is in the acute wards, where, owing to pressure, a few cases sleep on beds made up on the floor. Owing to a recent outbreak of typhoid at the Winwick Asylum, it has not been

- Appendix C. possible for some months to transfer patients to that Institution. At the same time it is obvious that any transfer of chronic patients to Lancashire Asylums, Winwick will not relieve the pressure upon the accommodation for (Rainhill.) acute cases.
- Improvements. Among the improvements carried out since our Colleagues' visit, the more important comprise the completion and equipment of the new pathological laboratory and museum, and of a photographic room, the renovation of some lavatories in the main building and the fitting up of lavatory basins.
- Fire precautions. We have paid special attention to the means of extinguishing fire and the rescuing of patients in case of any outbreak of fire in the temporary buildings.
- These buildings hold 100 patients of each sex.
- They are constructed of iron on the outside and are lined with felt and wood. The dayrooms are provided with 5 doors leading into the open.
- From these rooms runs a gallery from which doors open into 4 dormitories each with 25 beds.
- Each dormitory has one door opening to the outside and which can be unlocked from inside or outside.
- A key is placed in a box at the outer end of the gallery and another in a box in the dayroom in close proximity to an attendant's bedroom. Abutting upon each dormitory, and with an inspection window into it, is an attendant's bedroom, so that in each block 7 attendants sleep.
- Each block is patrolled hourly throughout the night.
- The blocks are lighted by electricity and heated by steam, which on the women's side is now supplied from the central boiler station.
- The steam for the male blocks is generated in a boiler house in proximity to the dayroom, but we understand that it is in contemplation to have these blocks heated as on the female side.
- The regulations prohibit smoking or the use of naked lights in the temporary blocks. The means of extinguishing fire in these blocks comprise 10 Fire Queen extinguishers and fire-hose fixed to external hydrants.
- The attendants have weekly drills in the use of the hose.
- There is also a fortnightly drill of the fire brigade, which consists of 14 persons. We witnessed one of these drills yesterday.
- On the notice of the fire alarm the members of the brigade went to the fire station at the main building, and it was only on reaching this station that the location of the supposed fire was ascertained; the fact having been communicated by telephone.
- The committee recognizing that this arrangement is defective, have arranged for electric communication to be established between each ward and the head fireman's house.
- We noticed at the fire drill that the ordinary pressure of water was not sufficient to carry over the building, but we were assured by Dr. Wigglesworth that sufficient pressure for this purpose can be provided by resort to the steam ram pump, which is always in readiness for use.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 for every 10 men and 1 for every $11\frac{3}{4}$ women.
- The night staff numbers 16 men and 20 nurses. Of the total staff 24·3 per cent. of the men and 42·3 per cent. of the nurses have been under a year in the Asylum service, while 27 per cent. of the former and 15·3 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years' service.

Nine of the staff have been dismissed since the last visit for minor breaches of discipline ; but an attendant and a nurse have each been dismissed for striking a patient.

In each case the Committee instituted a prosecution, the attendant being fined 40s. and costs.

The case-book entries are very well kept and illustrated, and we are glad to be able to add that much valuable pathological work is being carried on by Dr. Campbell.

Appendix C.
—
Lancashire Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Prosecutions.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

23 February 1903.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 398 patients have been admitted, 156 have been discharged or transferred to other care, and 226 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 2,091 patients, 1,060 being males and 1,031 females. With the exception of 5 private and 4 out-county cases all the patients belong to the county or its Unions. The private patients pay from 14s. to 21s. per week, and the weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 9s. 11d.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Statistics.

In 1902 the recovery rate was 15·65 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate for the same year was 14·15 per cent. on the average numbers resident. The former percentage is very low and the latter high. Both are accounted for by the large number of feeble broken down cases which are sent here from the workhouses.

Of the 226 deaths since the last visit of Commissioners, 151, or the low proportion of 66·8 per cent., were followed by post-mortem examination, and it is gratifying to note that notwithstanding the large number of general paralytic patients bedsores were existent in only 3 of the deaths, and that no patient is to-day suffering from this complication.

Deaths.

Of the total deaths, 11 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 38·5 per cent. to phthisis, 16·3 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, and 5·3 per cent. to old age. The other causes of death call for no special mention. The only inquest was on a male patient who accidentally fell in the bathroom and fractured his skull.

The serious casualties not ending fatally have been 4 ; in 3 of them fractures of bones being sustained by female patients through being knocked or pushed down by fellow patients, in the 4th case a male sustained a fracture of a rib in a struggle with an attendant who was taking him to the bathroom, when both fell. The circumstances were inquired into at the time ; the attendant was dismissed for breach of rules in not calling for assistance in dealing with a violent patient.

Casualties.

Since the last visit there have been 12 cases of colitis (of which 4 ended fatally), 9 of erysipelas, and 1 of typhoid, which was present on the patient's admission.

Apart from many feeble cases the general health is at present satisfactory.

Dr. Gemmel proposes to appropriate temporarily the isolation hospital for phthisical patients, and it is now being furnished for the accommodation of 24 females, whose beds in the Asylum will be, however, kept ready for their use in the event of an outbreak of epidemic disease.

The idea of a small isolation hospital has been for the present abandoned.

Appendix C.
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 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Whitting-
 ham.)
 Seclusion.
 Condition of
 patients.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint ; seclusion has, however, been found necessary in the cases of 8 patients on 40 occasions for a total, 333 hours.

We have seen all the patients. There was some excitement and noise among those in Female 2 and 3 wards, but no one was aggressive. The other patients were quiet and orderly and, apart from appeals for discharge, were in general contented. The dress of both sexes was satisfactory.

We have seen the dinners on each day of our visit and consider them satisfactory.

Of the total patients 9·6 per cent. are epileptics, 3 per cent. general paralytics, and 4·7 per cent. actively suicidal.

No less than 30·1 per cent. have the advantage of sleeping under constant observation, and the percentage of 2·2 per cent. of wet beds for last night points to proper attention being bestowed upon the patients by night.

Divine service.

With regard to matters of treatment, we find that 37·1 per cent. of patients usually attend chapel on Sundays, and 10 per cent. attend

Amusements.

other services than those of the Church of England ; 28·2 per cent.

Exercise.

usually attend the associated entertainments ; 45 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 9·6 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which the high proportion of 18·4 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise owing to their physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond them, and 21 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence or dirty habits. 61·5 per cent. of the men and 56·6 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Employment.

State of
 Asylum.

Our inspection of the Asylum, which included all the departments and Haighton Hall Farm, enables us to report very favourably of its general condition.

We found the wards comfortable, the dormitories very clean and the bedding ample and in good order.

No structural alteration of any importance has been carried out since the last visit.

The re-drainage of the Asylum is not yet completed, and there remain all the earth closets in the Annexe to be replaced by w.c's.

Fire
 precautions.

The question of the escape of patients in the event of fire and of the extinguishment of fire is engaging the attention of the Committee and, we are told by Dr. Gemmel, of our Board.

We have observed that the means of exit might be improved by additional outside staircases to both ends of dormitories of Male and Female 3 and 4 in the main building and all the dormitories of the Annexe ; that the internal hydrants and hose would be better placed in the corridors or the head of stairs than in side cupboards or in the attendants' or nurses' rooms ; that a central fire station with quarters for the fire brigade and a central exchange office in the main building are desiderata, as well as the provision of a fire engine and escape ladder, the engine being required to reinforce the water pressure which at present is insufficient to carry over the building.

It is desirable, too, to facilitate the escape of patients, that handles should be provided to all doors of single rooms in corridors ; at present there are many single rooms which can be opened only by a key.

There are 3 boiler houses in use for the heating of the main building. We would again suggest, as was done in 1898, the erection of a central power station as conducing to the economical working of this department.

Nothing has been done towards carrying out the approved plans for separate blocks for the attendants. Appendix C.

The staff for day duty gives 1 for every $8\frac{1}{2}$ male and 1 for every 10 female patients. Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

Of the total staff 11·7 per cent. of the men and 14·6 per cent. of the nurses have less than a year's service, but the satisfactory proportion of 38·2 per cent. and 21·5 per cent. can count over five years. Attendants.

Since the last visit 3 attendants have been dismissed—in one instance for rough usage to a patient, in another for being drunk, and in the 3rd case for the neglect of rule, as before mentioned.

The medical records continue to be well kept.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—5. WINWICK.

12 February 1903.

SINCE the visit paid last year to this Asylum by Commissioners, 912 patients have been admitted; 16 have been discharged or removed, and 181 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 1,218 patients, all of whom are chargeable to the County Unions with the exception of a male private patient. There is estimated vacant accommodation for 832 patients. Of the patients on the Asylum books 617 are males and 601 females. One of the women and three of the men are in the Isolation Hospital suffering from scarlet fever, where is also an attendant who has also contracted the disease. Lancashire Asylums. (Winwick.) Statistics.

We have seen all the resident patients with the exception of those who are suffering from scarlet fever, and can give a generally favourable report of their condition in respect to matters of dress and personal tidiness. Condition of patients.

We had numerous appeals for discharge, and there was considerable discontent at having been transferred from other Asylums, to which we had many appeals for re-transfers. Only one patient complained of rough usage; and we find on enquiry that the occurrence, which occurred some months ago, was gone into at the time and was not considered to be well founded. The complainant is an epileptic who was too confused to throw much light upon the matter. We saw a good dinner of Irish stew and pudding served in several of the wards.

Of the total patients 28·6 per cent. are epileptic; 1·4 per cent. suffer from general paralysis. There are 13 patients who are considered to be actively suicidal and who share with the epileptics in special and constant night supervision.

The Church of England services, which continue to be held in the recreation hall, are attended on an average by 17·7 per cent. of the patients; while the Roman Catholic services, which are still held in the needle-room, attract an average attendance of 24·5 per cent. The two chapels are all but completed, and we gather that the Church of England chapel will be shortly opened and dedicated. 24·7 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; 28·3 per cent. usually go out weekly beyond the grounds; 16·1 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 20·6 per cent. are altogether confined owing to their inability or unwillingness to go beyond them. Only 13·9 per cent. of the males and 25 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, more than half the former doing only light ward work. It is quite clear that only a small proportion of working Divine service. Amusements. Exercise. Employment.

Appendix C. Lancashire Asylums. (Winwick.)	<p>patients are transferred from the other Asylums; and we would reiterate the observation on this topic by the Commissioners who last visited here. The inconveniences of an insufficient proportion of working patients tell upon the cost of maintenance, and upon the continuance of the services of the staff who are called upon to perform menial duties, such as scrubbing the floors of corridors, &c.</p> <p>We learn that the average cost of maintenance is $10\cdot6\frac{1}{2}$, and is the highest of all the Lancashire Asylums. The average weekly charge for maintenance is 9s. 11d. per week.</p>
Deaths.	<p>The deaths since the last visit, the causes of which were verified by post-mortem examination in $72\cdot3$ per cent. of the cases, were all natural and ordinary; $17\cdot6$ per cent. of them were due to general paralysis, $16\cdot5$ per cent. to phthisis; 8 patients died of colitis and 7 of enteric fever.</p>
Casualties.	<p>Since the last visit there have been only 3 serious but non-fatal casualties, all resulting in fractures of bones; one being a fracture of the ulna in a male during a struggle with an attendant, who was not considered to blame in the matter.</p>
Enteric fever.	<p>Enteric fever has prevailed since August, and has attacked 31 patients and a nurse; the supposed cause being in the first instance contamination of the water supply, though doubtless the continuance of the disease has been favoured by the grave defects which have been discovered in the Asylum drainage. The Committee, whom we have met to-day, have decided upon an entire reconstruction of the drainage with improvements as suggested by the sanitary expert who has been called in to advise. The other cases of zymotic disease since the last visit have been scarlet fever, which attacked 4 patients and a member of the staff, and dysentery, which affected 17 patients.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>Two patients have been restrained by gloves on 60 occasions for 1,344 hours, and 22 patients have been secluded on 46 occasions for 206 hours.</p>
State of wards.	<p>We found the wards warm and comfortable and presenting many bright features. We observed many floors were wearing badly, and learn on enquiry that all the floors of day-rooms, the sewing and recreation room either have been or are to be relaid.</p> <p>The presence of so many workmen engaged in this work and in the drainage is a disturbing element in the management of the Asylum.</p>
Fire pre- cautions.	<p>We learn that there is a weekly fire drill, while the staff has also a weekly drill in the use of the hose and general arrangements in the event of fire.</p> <p>Although the dormitories in the main building are each provided with an alternative exit, the Committee have thought it advisable to have fire shoots from those dormitories which cannot be reached by the fire escape ladder.</p> <p>At Winwick Hall the D. dormitory needs another exit, which would be best provided by an outside iron staircase.</p>
Attendants.	<p>The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every $8\frac{1}{2}$ males and 1 to every 9 female patients.</p> <p>The changes have been somewhat frequent. Two of the attendants have been dismissed for ill-treating patients. In one case the delinquent was successfully prosecuted, and the other has absconded.</p>
Medical staff.	<p>Dr. Simpson has now the services of 4 assistant medical officers, by whom the case-books are well kept.</p>

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

8 July 1903.

WE have to day visited this Asylum and inspected the day-rooms, dormitories, and other parts of the Institution. We found the rooms in a satisfactory condition, being clean, comfortable, and well ventilated, and the bedding well attended to. The decorations and other ornamental details have not received the attention which they otherwise would have been given, as the prospective building of the new Asylum would have rendered such expenditure unnecessary. The plans for this Asylum have been sanctioned, and the specifications for the contract are now in preparation. It is anticipated that the contracts will be completed in the Autumn, so that the work may be commenced in the spring. There are now on the books 493 patients. All of these we saw except one, who is away on leave. They were quiet throughout the Asylum, and appeared well cared for in dress and cleanliness, and generally in good physical health. There were no complaints. We think, however, that it would be desirable that more books and objects of interest should be distributed through the wards, especially those which are designated as "refractory." The number in residence are, however, still somewhat in excess of the limit, being 16 now as against 25 in December last.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.
State of
Asylum.

Condition of
patients.

Since the last visit beer has been withdrawn from the dietary of the patients, being now only given to the workers on the farm and elsewhere. This change has been attended with success, and only one patient has complained of the alteration. The limitation of the amount of bread given to patients has been discontinued, and the bread is to be handed round in baskets without any limit. We saw a good and sufficient dinner served in the wards, of which some of the patients expressed approval.

Dietary.

Since the last visit 65 patients have been admitted, 72 have been discharged or removed, of whom 23 have recovered. There have been 40 deaths. The percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident in 1902 is 10·76. The epileptics are 14 per cent. Of the general paralytics there is only one, and only one is actively suicidal. Patients whose beds were wetted last night are only 1·8 per cent. Those usually attending chapel on Sunday are 47 per cent. There are 6 Roman Catholics, whom a priest visits, and for whom he holds a service monthly. Those usually attending the associated entertainments are only 21 per cent.; those walking out beyond the Asylum estate are only 1 per cent., and beyond the airing courts are 90 per cent.; those confined altogether to the airing courts are only 9 per cent. Fifty-two per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.

Statistics.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

The 40 deaths which have occurred since the last visit were due to natural causes, with the exception of that of a man who was found on admission to have rupture of the bladder, and upon whom the only inquest was held. The circumstances were duly considered by our Board at the time. General paralysis caused 2·5 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis 20 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent. of the deaths, and in as many as 12 per cent. bedsores were present. The serious but non-fatal casualties have been 2, one the accidental fracture of a rib, and the other a wound on the neck from an attempted suicide. Only one patient has been secluded, and there has been no employment of mechanical restraint.

Deaths.

Casualties.

Appendix C.
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 Leicestershire
 and Rutland
 Asylum.
 Attendants.

The staff of attendants comprises 20 men and 27 women for day duty, numbers which give 1 attendant to 12, and 1 nurse to $9\frac{1}{4}$ patients. There are 3 persons of each sex on duty by night. The duration of service is not specially good, 24 per cent. having served less than a year, and 19 per cent. 5 years and upwards. There has been no dismissal or change dependent upon misconduct towards patients.

The case-books are kept with care and intelligence, and illustrated by good photographs.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BRACEBRIDGE.

15 June 1903.

Lincolnshire
 Asylums.
 (Bracebridge.)
 Progress of
 extensions.

WE can begin the report of our visit of inspection of this Asylum by congratulating the Committee on the excellent progress that has been made in the building of the Asylum extensions. The new blocks on each side will both be soon roofed in, and it is expected will be ready for occupation in the Autumn. The workshops, the Isolation Hospital, and the houses for the medical superintendent, the foreman and the steward, are finished and in part occupied. Several of the buildings in the centre have been demolished to make way for the new administrative offices, and a beginning has been made with the foundation work of this portion of the alterations.

The work has somewhat disorganized the administration of the Asylum, and the number of workmen engaged, and the amount of dust and dirt occasioned by the building operations, has made it difficult to keep the day-rooms and dormitories in the good order in which we found them in both divisions.

Improvements.

We are glad to record that since our Colleagues' visit last year further extensive plastering of the rough walls of day-rooms and dormitories has been completed, and the day-rooms brightened and better ventilated by the introduction of sash windows, and handles supplied to the doors of many single rooms. It is evident that the Committee are sparing no effort to improve the condition of the older parts of the institution.

The dormitories and bedding were well aired and in good condition. We observed upon the absence of an alternative exit from the women's observation dormitory, but this defect will shortly be remedied when the new block is ready for use.

Condition of
 patients.

As regards the patients, we can report them as quiet and orderly; in one or two wards there was some noisy excitement, due doubtless to the unavoidable overcrowding. The condition of the dress on both sides was satisfactory. We saw a dinner of barley soup with bread served in some wards. It was not a popular meal as far as we could judge, and on looking at the dietary table, where it figures twice a week for dinner, we would suggest an alternative meal for one of the two soup days. We had a complaint from more than one patient about the lack of variety of vegetable, and, on inquiring, we learnt that, excepting on rare occasions, no other vegetables but potatoes are served; and though the gardens have been curtailed by the building operations, we have no doubt the Committee will endeavour to meet this complaint.

Dietary.

Fire pre-
 cautions.

Enquiring into the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire we were told that there are regular fortnightly drills, but that there is not sufficient pressure to carry the water over the building. In these

circumstances we would urge the acquisition of a steam pump to increase the pressure. Appendix C.

The doors in the airing court walls are check-locked at night, but all the doors leading into those courts are opened by the ordinary pass key. Lincolnshire Asylums. (Bracebridge.)

Since the visit paid in April 1902, the following have been the changes among the patients : admitted, 284 ; discharged, 135, of whom 115 were on recovery ; and 132 have died. Statistics.

There are to day on the books the names of 760 patients, in the proportion of 362 men to 398 women, and there are in addition 25 men boarded out at the Newcastle Asylum, and 25 women at the Leicester Borough Asylum.

Two men and 5 women are away on trial.

The weekly maintenance charge is 9s. 11d.

In 1902 the recovery rate was 37 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was high, being 15·8 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

Of the patients, 12·9 per cent. are epileptic ; 2·6 per cent. suffer from general paralysis ; and the high proportion of 7·6 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal ; and we hope the special instructions in reference to their supervision will be reconsidered at frequent intervals.

All the epileptic and suicidal cases sleep under constant observation.

We noticed many children in the wards, and we would repeat our Colleagues' remarks last year as to the desirability of keeping this class apart from the adults. Children in the wards.

To-day, on the women's side, there were 11 girls associated with the epileptic and noisy adults, and though there were 8 boys apart in a small room they were not wholly removed from the adults.

3·1 per cent. of the patients wetted their bedding last night.

The chapel services attract an average attendance of 36 per cent., and the associated entertainments 33 per cent. ; 41 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; owing to the building operations it has not been found possible to continue the practice of walking the patients beyond the airing courts, to which consequently a larger number than usual are altogether confined for exercise. Fifty-two per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Divine service. Amusements. Exercise. Employment.

The deaths since the last visit have all been due to natural causes and call for no mention beyond stating that general paralysis accounted or 15·3 per cent. of them, and phthisis for 16 per cent., and that post-mortem examination was made in only 46 per cent. of the deaths. Deaths.

No post-mortem examination is made except in the absence of objection by friends, who are notified after the death of a patient of the intention to hold an autopsy.

Bed sores were existent at death in only 2·3 per cent. of the cases, and no patient is to-day suffering from this complication.

Four patients died of influenza, which has been the only zymotic disease since the last visit, and which attacked 51 patients and 17 members of the staff.

There has been only one serious casualty, a woman having fractured her tibia and fibula by a fall in a fit. Casualty.

Mechanical restraint has been used for surgical purposes in the case of a woman on one occasion for 84 hours, and 15 patients have since the last visit been secluded on 25 occasions for 323 hours in all. Restraint and seclusion.

Appendix C.
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 Lincolnshire
 Asylums.
 (Bracebridge.)
 Attendants.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty one for every 8 male and one for every $10\frac{2}{3}$ female patients. There are 5 on each side for night duty, but we think that the lowest number of day attendants who are in the Asylum between 8 and 10 p.m., viz., 4 on each side, is too small to deal with emergencies.

Of the total staff, 26 per cent. of the men and 31 per cent. of the women have been here less than one year, while 34 per cent. of the former and 12 per cent. of the latter have over 5 years' service.

The case-books and other medical records are carefully entered up to date.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. KESTEVEN.

13 June 1903.

Lincolnshire
 Asylums.
 (Kesteven.)
 Progress of
 Asylum.

SINCE the visit paid in October last by 2 of our Colleagues further progress has been made in organizing the work consequent upon the opening of this Asylum.

Full use is now made of the recreation hall ; the chapel is expected to be opened for Divine Service in another fortnight, and the general bath-rooms on both sides are also used, and the bathing is supervised by the head attendant and head nurse respectively.

State of wards.

We found 6 wards on the women's side and 5 on the male in full or partial occupation ; they have been furnished with pictures on the walls and suitable objects of interest and amusement, and have the appearance of being comfortable.

The dormitories, single rooms, and bedding were all in good order. We think, however, the steam pipes in single rooms should be cased in in those places where they are likely to be a source of danger to suicidally disposed patients, and some better ventilation should be made to the padded rooms of the reception wards.

In the course of our inspection we saw some turpentine in open bottles without any indication on the bottle as to the nature of the contents, and suggested to Dr. Ewan not only that this should be remedied, but that such inflammable substances should be kept in smaller quantities in the wards.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since our Colleagues' visit have been the admission of 146, the discharge of 11, all of whom were recovered, and the deaths of 11.

There are to-day on the books the names of 157 male and 135 female patients, total 292. The private patients number 3, and the out county cases 101, of whom 86 are chargeable to London and 15 to East Sussex. There are still vacancies for 53 males and 75 females. The weekly maintenance charges are 12s. 10d. for the home patients, 15s. for the out-county, and 21s. for the private cases.

Deaths.

The recovery rate in 1902 was 20 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 11.57 per cent. on the average resident numbers. The deaths since the last visit were all due to ordinary causes, and were followed by post-mortem examination in every case. Four of the deaths were due to general paralysis, none to phthisis, and 3 to pneumonia and bronchitis. There has been no inquest. There have been 2 serious casualties, both due to accident.

With the exception of one case of dysentery, the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease since the last visit, and there has been no use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The patients, all of whom are in residence, were quiet and well behaved during our visit; we had no complaint against attendants or nurses, and but few appeals for discharge, and general contentment and comfort was observable in both divisions. A good dinner of boiled bacon and beans with rice and bread was served in the wards.

The dress and personal condition of the patients were creditable to the attendants.

Of the 292 patients 24 suffer from epilepsy and 2 from general paralysis. There is only one suicidal case, who shares with the epileptics and general paralytics in special night supervision.

Owing to the large increase in the number of patients by admission (or transfer) within the last few days, we have omitted all reference to the usual statistical information relating to the employment and exercise of the patients and other matters.

It is proposed to keep a staff of attendants which will provide for 1 to every 10 patients on each side, but at present, on the male side, it is not up to this standard.

The case-books are well kept.

Appendix C.
—
Lincolnshire
Asylums.
(Kesteven.)
Condition of
patients.

LONDON COUNTY ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

23 October 1903.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have inspected all parts of this Asylum, and in commencing our report we cannot refrain from expressing our regret at the decision of the Secretary of State to accede to the request of the London Asylums Committee by sanctioning the erection of a permanent addition to the male wing to accommodate 300 patients.

London
County
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Permanent
extension of
Asylum.
Secretary of
State's
decision.

In the opinion of our Board this extension will increase the permanent Asylum accommodation considerably beyond what they regard as the maximum number of patients who can be satisfactorily treated in one institution.

A further and very serious objection to the above scheme is that it entails the protracted occupation of the block of temporary buildings, which, though partially safeguarded from risks of fire by measures hereafter mentioned, still constitute a source of great danger not only to the inmates of these wards, but also to the main building itself. For this reason we urge the demolition of these buildings at the earliest possible moment.

Continued
occupation of
temporary
buildings.

Since the visit of our Colleagues the most important improvements which have been effected have been the additional precautions adopted against fire, more especially in the temporary buildings, where the following precautions have been adopted:—

Precautions
against fire.

- (1) The blocks of single rooms have been removed.
- (2) The sides of the connecting corridors have been entirely removed.
- (3) The subways beneath these corridors have been partitioned by cross-walls.
- (4) Concrete flooring has been laid at the entrances to the wards, and also between the dayrooms and dormitories.
- (5) The staining and dry-rubbing of the floors has been discontinued.

Appendix C.
 —
 London
 County
 Asylums.
 (Banstead.)

(6) Additional exits opening outwards from all the rooms have been made.

(7) A night attendant is on duty in each ward, and a fire patrol visits all parts of the building every hour.

(8) All the patients now lodged in these buildings are able-bodied.

In the main building the iron gates of the fire escape staircases have been abolished, and extra fire-doors have been provided in A. extension and H. block.

At the Villa an external iron staircase has been erected to which access is obtained through the bathroom, and we think that escape would be further facilitated if small doors of communication were made between the several bedrooms. We are also able to report that steps are being taken to obtain an additional water supply from the Sutton Water Company.

Improvements. Among other improvements a considerable amount of painting has been done, and the walls of Blocks A. C. F. and H. have been plastered. Block G. being the only one which has not received this treatment.

State of wards. During our inspection of this Asylum we found the dayrooms in good condition and the dormitories bright and clean.

The state of the bedding was also satisfactory. We noticed, however, a marked lack of books and illustrated periodicals in many of the wards, and we think that the number might with advantage be largely increased, and that more open bookcases should be provided in the dayrooms. We would also again call attention to the fact noticed last year by our colleagues, that no fewer than 12 artisans possess keys giving access to the female wards.

Number of patients. There are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 2,445 patients. Of these 1,073 are males and 1,372 females, 25 are private patients, and 12 are absent on trial.

Condition of patients. To all in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and although the number of appeals for discharge were numerous, there were no complaints of ill-treatment which were not the obvious outcome of delusion. The number of working patients who complained that they never had the opportunity of speaking with the members of the Committee who visited the Asylum was considerable, and if there is any foundation for these complaints we would suggest that some means be devised by which the working patients should have access to the members of the Committee during their inspection of the Asylum.

The general health of the institution is good, only 33 patients being confined to bed, and the dress and personal condition of the patients were for the most part satisfactory.

Dietary. The dinner yesterday consisted of a thick meat soup, and to-day of fried fish.

Epileptic and suicidal patients. There are at present 10·9 per cent. of the entire patients who are epileptics; 2·4 per cent are general paralytics, and 1·3 per cent. who are regarded as actively suicidal.

Divine service. Only 17 patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 21·4 per cent. usually attend chapel on Sunday, and of the 48 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith, some attend service at Sutton on Sunday, a service being also provided on Mondays at the Asylum.

Amusements. 24·6 per cent. usually attend the weekly associated entertainments (of which an excellent programme has been arranged for the coming winter);

Exercise. 12·3 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum

estate; 16·4 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-ground, to which 11 per cent. are altogether confined. 49·6 per cent. of the men, and 51·7 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Since the visit by two members of our Board on 15th July 1902, 660 patients have been admitted, 387 discharged, of whom 271 had recovered, and 265 have died. The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examinations in 213 instances, or the proportion of 80 per cent. Bedsores existed at death in 11·3 per cent. The deaths include 21·5 per cent. from general paralysis, 17·3 per cent. from phthisis, 7·9 per cent. from pneumonia and bronchitis, and 8·3 per cent. from senile decay.

There has been one inquest on a patient, who died from cerebral hæmorrhage caused by a fall, no blame being attached by the jury to the attendant in charge.

There have been nine cases of fractures of bones, in all but two due to accidental falls. The exceptions were in the one case a fracture of the tibia produced by kicking, and the other a fractured elbow from being pushed down by another patient.

The only instance of zymotic disease has been a solitary case of scarlet fever in a male patient.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of one patient on one occasion for 25 hours, but eleven patients have been secluded on 27 occasions for $20\frac{3}{4}$ hours in all.

We notice with satisfaction that money allowances have been granted to 198 patients while on trial since the last visit.

For day duty 113 male attendants and 125 nurses are employed. These figures give one of the former to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ male, and one of the latter to every 11 female patients. There are also 23 men and 25 women on duty at night. Of the total staff 9 per cent. of the men and 16·6 per cent. of the women have served less than one year, while as many as 51·8 per cent. of the former and 43·3 per cent. of the latter have served more than five years.

Five attendants, 3 men and 2 women, have left for misconduct.

The case-books are well kept.

Appendix C.

London
County
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Employment.
Statistics.

Casualties.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Attendants.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. BEXLEY.

28 April 1903.

WE have spent the whole of to day and yesterday in a careful inspection of the wards and the buildings of this Asylum in addition to the interviews we had with the patients. Of these there are now resident 2,086 patients, of whom 1,017 are males and 1,069 females. We can speak very favourably of the general scheme and management of this Asylum, the patients being carefully classified in their several wards and houses. Except in female D1 and F1, where much noisy excitement and turbulence prevailed, the wards were generally quiet. There were some complaints of their treatment by the nurses or attendants, but we investigated these cases and formed the opinion that they were without solid foundation. In other respects, although we had many appeals for discharge, the patients were generally contented. They were well dressed and appeared well cared for. The wards were bright and well ventilated. A feature of the Asylum on the female side is the Hospital Villa, where all patients are received on their admission, and in the Convalescent Villa (formerly the steward's residence) is the

London
Asylums.
(Bexley.)
Condition of
patients.

State of wards.

Appendix C. London Asylums. (Bexley.)	elimination of everything which would suggest the idea of detention. The fencing in the grounds and bars to the windows are dispensed with, and the houses are treated as ordinary dwelling-houses. The windows are without stops, the patients have free access to the grounds, and there is no indication of restraint. In the buildings generally the same principle is adopted though not to the same extent as in the receiving house and the Convalescent Villa. The general brightness of the day rooms and dormitories throughout and the absence of apparent restraint are stated to have a good effect upon the patients, and they certainly appear to have that effect.
Bathing of patients.	The system of bathing by a spray bath has now been extended to the female side, where all, who are not prevented by age or illness, are subjected to it. Of the 1,069 female patients, about 900 are weekly bathed by this process. This bath was not the subject of any complaint to us, and we understand that it is preferred to the usual form.
Fire appli- ances.	Two of the male infirmary wards have been placed entirely under the charge of female nurses, under the superintendence of the matron. These wards have been disconnected from the male side, and they can be entered only from the female side. This we understand has been attended with success.
Additional exits.	With regard to the fire appliances and the means of escape for the patients and staff, we gave a fire alarm in the West Villa, and the brigade were at work with their hose within six minutes. As this house is the most distant from the main building we consider this attendance was satisfactory and the means of escape from the house were sufficient. The pressure of water however was not sufficient until it was put on from the high level tank, and we recommend that the high level tank should be used at all calls of fire whether experimental or otherwise.
Dietary.	An estimate has been obtained for a separate staircase in the Female H2 and the corresponding wards on the male side, and the work will probably soon be taken in hand. The Committee are also considering the advisability of providing an additional exit from the ground floor of Female H1 and the corresponding ward on the male side, by converting the end window into a door. This we think would be desirable and would conduce to the safety of the inmates in the event of fire. In the Manor a door will also probably be erected at the top of the staircase to be closed at night with a view to protect the dormitories from heat and smoke. We saw the dinner which was supplied yesterday and to-day and found the dietary sufficient and well cooked.
Statistics.	Since our Colleagues' visit in May 1902, 586 patients have been admitted; 369 have been discharged, of whom 173 were recovered. There have been 208 deaths. In addition to those now resident there are 4 patients out on trial. The epileptics are 206 or 9·9 per cent.; the general paralytics are 90 or 4·3 per cent.; the acutely suicidal 103 or 4·9 per cent. Patients whose beds were wetted last night
Divine service. Amusements.	were only 1·5 per cent. Those usually attending chapel on Sundays are 480 or 23 per cent., and those usually attending associated entertainments were 576 or 27 per cent. Both these figures we should be
Exercise.	glad to see increased. Those walking out usually weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate are 32 per cent.; those beyond the airing courts are 50 per cent.; those altogether confined to the airing courts
Employment.	are 10 per cent.; 61 per cent. of the men and 46 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in or about the Asylum.
Post-mortem examination.	Of the 208 deaths which were in the satisfactory proportion of 98 per cent. followed by post-mortem examination, 23·5 per cent. were

the result of general paralysis, and 8·6 per cent. of phthisis. Three deaths were due to enteric fever, 13 to dysentery, and one man died of peritonitis, following rupture of the bile duct which occurred during a struggle with an attendant. This and three other cases were enquired into by the coroner. There have been 11 serious accidents not terminating fatally and most of them resulting in fracture of some bone; 7 were caused by accidental falls, 2 during struggles with attendants, 1 by a blow given by a fellow patient, and 1 by the patient springing at a window. Since the last visit there have been 93 cases of dysentery, 6 of typhoid fever, and one of chicken-pox. The cause of the typhoid fever has not been definitely ascertained. Of the patients attacked, 4 were men and 2 women. Apart from one case of this disease and a few of dysentery, the health of the Asylum is to-day good, and the patients struck us as being very well nourished. 49 men and 52 women were in bed.

Appendix C.
London
Asylums.
(Bexley.)
Casualties.

Dysentery and
typhoid fever.

No one has been restrained but 134 patients on 873 occasions and for a total of 4,886 hours have been secluded.

Seclusion.

Dr. Stansfield is still assisted by six medical officers; and the nursing staff by day gives 1 attendant to every $9\frac{2}{3}$ male patients and one to every 9 female patients. There are also 18 male attendants and 23 nurses for night duty; 34 per cent. of the men and 43 per cent. of the women have served less than a year. 11 attendants have been discharged since the last visit, but none for misconduct directly affecting the patients. Several of the artizans and others of the male staff still have, contrary to the view of our Board, keys admitting them to the female wards. We understand that this is done with the sanction of the Committee who have enquired into the matter.

Medical staff.

Staff of
Attendants.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be maintained in a highly satisfactory manner.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

24 March 1903.

WE have during yesterday and to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and are pleased to report that it continues to be maintained in the best order.

London
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Condition of
Asylum.

In both divisions the wards are cheerful and comfortable, the dormitories clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in good condition. Only a few floors of dormitories and single rooms are scoured, but we hope they will soon be stained and waxed for the healthier method of dry-rubbing in lieu of scrubbing. We noticed on the male side the existence of urinals in the sanitary spurs, and though these were not offensive, the substitution of lift-up pedestal closets so generally adopted in Asylums is desirable.

The structural alterations and additions since the Asylum was visited by 2 of our Colleagues last year have been of minor importance. They comprise the provision of a verandah to one of the male wards, and of fire escape windows in D2 male and female blocks from the small end dormitories.

The subject of efficiency of the existing means of escape in case of fire, and of extinguishing an outbreak of fire, is under consideration, and a report by the Asylums' engineer in connection with these matters will shortly be submitted to the Committee. In the course of our visit we

Fire pre-
cautions.

Appendix C.
 —
 London
 Asylums.
 (Cane Hill.)

have examined the present means of escape, and would make the following suggestions in reference to this topic.

In the small dormitory of D1 Ward an escape door or window similar to that provided in D2 and D3 through the nurses' room should be provided, and keys to open the windows in the ground floor small dormitories of the Wards A1 and A2.

In the M Female Ward a window should be made to open in the small dormitory, and there should be another window into the nurses' room adjoining with a key in a glazed box.

We would suggest the removal of the existing iron staircase in F A2 from its present position to the end of the small dormitory so as to provide a direct exit from this end of the ward.

In both the farm and garden cottages the exit from the 4-bedded dormitories should be made safer by the provision of doorways through the bath-room into the large dormitories, with boxes in which the keys of these doors should be kept.

At the Isolation Hospital locks should be provided to the windows of the ground-floor dormitory, while on the upper floor 2 smoke screens and 2 doorways are needed to secure an efficient means of escape in the event of the staircases being blocked by hot air and smoke.

Statistics.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues in March last, 333 patients have been admitted, 183 have been discharged, of whom 123 were recovered, and 149 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 2,128 patients, 923 being males and 1,205 females, all of whom, with the exception of 2 men and 1 woman who are away on trial, are in residence. The private cases number 23, and the criminals 4. There is only 1 out-county case, and she is not at present fit for removal to her proper Asylum.

The present number of patients in this Asylum exceeds by 47 the number for whom there is estimated to be proper accommodation. These figures show a decrease of 31 patients upon the number at our Colleagues' visit.

All the resident patients had the opportunity of speech with and of making known their grievances to us.

Condition of
 patients.

There was a general air of contentment among them. The appeals for discharge were not many, and there was only one complaint of rough usage, which was the outcome of delusions. In both divisions the patients were orderly and free from excitement.

We saw a good dinner of mutton and 2 vegetables served in some of the wards yesterday.

On both sides the dress was satisfactory, and on the women's side there was much pleasing variety of colour.

Of the total patients 9 per cent. are epileptics, and 1·7 per cent. general paralytics, both these classes, as well as the actively suicidal cases, all continuing to have special night supervision. Only 2·5 per cent. of the patients wetted their beds last night.

Divine service.

As regards the usual statistical matters, we are informed that 40 per cent. of the patients usually attend the chapel services on Sunday. Special services are provided for the Roman Catholic patients.

Amusements.
 Exercise.

There is an average attendance of 38 per cent. at the associated entertainments; 40 per cent. usually go out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds or walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the somewhat high proportion of 17 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

Employment.

Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 61 per cent. of each sex.

Of the 149 deaths since the last visit the very satisfactory proportion of 96 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examination, and all of them were due to natural causes, 18·5 per cent. to general paralysis, 16 per cent. to phthisis, and 2·7 per cent. to dysentery, of which there have been altogether 16 cases.

Appendix C.
London
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Deaths.

Bedsore were present in only one instance, which represents a proportion of 0·7, and may be taken as satisfactory evidence of good nursing.

There have been 2 inquests, and in both of them "death from natural causes" was the verdict returned.

In addition to the cases of dysentery already reported, there have been 184 cases of influenza, but none of any other form of zymotic disease.

The non-fatal but serious casualties were 8, all of them fractures of bones accidentally sustained.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to 3 patients on 4 occasions for 11 hours.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 111 men and 126 women for day duty, giving one attendant to every $8\frac{1}{3}$ male, and one nurse to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ female patients.

There are also 14 attendants and 13 nurses for night duty.

The duration of the service is upon the whole not unsatisfactory, 24 per cent. having served less than a year, and 32 per cent. 5 years and upwards.

Five men and 2 women were discharged for misconduct or allowed to resign, but of these only 1 woman for any suspicion of roughness to patients.

The numerical strength of the medical staff is the same, and the state of the case-books and other medical records shows that its members are assiduous in the discharge of their duties. Indeed, we may say that under Mr. Moody the Asylum continues to be under very efficient management.

Casualties.

Seclusion.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. CLAYBURY.

17 October 1903.

WE have on the 13th and 16th and to-day visited and inspected this Asylum.

London
Asylums.
(Claybury.)
Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit in May 1902, 732 patients have been admitted and 464 have been discharged or removed, of whom 253 were recovered. 261 patients, viz., 140 males and 121 females have died. There are now on the books of the Asylum 2,406 patients, viz., 997 males and 1,409 females. Two of the former, however, died during our visit. There are 10 absent on trial and 2,396 now resident in the Asylum. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 37·38. That of deaths on the average number resident in 1902 was 9·35. The epileptics are 10·7 per cent.; the general paralytics are 4·4 per cent. The actively suicidal patients are 2·7 per cent., and those whose beds were wetted last night were 1·6 per cent.

Those usually attending chapel on Sunday are in the small proportion of 18·3 per cent. 27·3 per cent. of the Roman Catholics attend the services provided for them by the Roman Catholic priest, who receives as remuneration a capitation grant not less than 100*l.* per annum. Patients usually attending the associated entertainments are 20·7. These numbers, together with those of the attendance in chapel,

Divine service.

Appendix C. London Asylums. (Claybury.) Exercise.	we should gladly see increased. Patients usually walking out beyond the Asylum estate are 17·07 per cent. Those walking out daily beyond the airing courts are 25·08 per cent., and the males and females confined for various reasons to the airing courts respectively are 13·6 and 6·7 per cent. The large proportion of 72·0 per cent. of the men and the fair proportion of 58·2 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.
Deaths. Dysentery.	Of the 261 deaths 19·9 per cent. were due to phthisis, 15·3 per cent. to general paralysis, and 5·3 per cent. to dysentery. As many as 227 patients, of whom 113 were males and 114 females, have since the last visit suffered in a more or less degree from the last-mentioned disease, and of the 43 patients whom we have seen in bed, 10 are at present isolated and suffering from it. Apart from these cases, the general health of the establishment is satisfactory, but during the period under review 10 patients have been attacked by erysipelas, a nurse and 2 patients by scarlet fever, and a male patient has died from typhoid fever, with which he was admitted. Two inquests have been held, one on the body of a man who died about 3 weeks after an operation in the London Hospital for the removal from the gullet of a piece of bone which he had accidentally swallowed while in the Asylum. There have been 17 serious but not fatal casualties; one was that of a man who inflicted a wound in his neck with a table knife during the dinner time. The rest resulted in fracture of bones and were occasioned by falls, except in 3 instances where the injury was inflicted by the violence of other patients.
Casualties.	The post-mortem examinations have been 91·9 per cent. In 6·9 per cent. of the total deaths bedsores have been found. One male patient has been treated with the hot wet-pack, for medical reasons, on 2 occasions for a total period of 40 minutes, and 5 females were secluded on 9 occasions for a total period of 3 hours 45 minutes.
Seclusion.	The staff of attendants for day duty consists of 117 males and 140 females, giving a proportion of 1 attendant to every 8½ male patients and 1 nurse for every 10 female. Of the attendants generally, 22·7 per cent. have served under 1 year and 38·3 per cent. have served over 5 years. Eight charge attendants, viz., 2 male and 6 female, have left for promotion, and 7 male attendants have been discharged for misconduct, not in relation to their treatment of patients.
Attendants.	
Claybury Hall.	Claybury Hall is now connected with the main building fire alarm system, and additional fire hydrants have been fixed.
State of wards, &c.	An improved system of heating the wards and dormitories is now in course of construction, and in some of the dormitories is now complete. We found all the wards and dormitories in excellent order and the sanitary blocks well ventilated and healthy. We found the bedding in good condition, and the condition of the patients, both as to personal appearance and dress, satisfactory.
	We also inspected Claybury Hall, the male and female isolation hospitals, the pathological laboratory and the general workshops, the laundry and outbuildings. In one instance we found the key left in a medicine press. Although this press was in a storeroom which is kept locked, yet we think it should be an invariable rule for the medicine presses to be kept locked and the key in the custody of a charge attendant.
	A new water service has been laid on to the pathological laboratory, where scientific research of the highest value continues to be carried on by Dr. Mott and his assistants.

We saw all the patients now resident, including several about to leave on trial. There were few complaints except that they had not received their discharge, which we were not able in any case to recommend. One female epileptic complained of violent treatment by a nurse while being removed from one room to another. We investigated this matter, which was duly reported to the charge nurse at the time, and are satisfied that no unnecessary violence was used and that there was no ground for the complaint. There were also some complaints in the male and female wards of insufficient food. The dinners which we saw served on the days of our visit seemed well cooked and of good quality, but we think that the pauper dietary might be on a more liberal scale. We do not, for instance, think that 6 and 5 ounces of bread respectively for breakfast is sufficient for men and women who have no luncheon.

Appendix C.
—
London Asylums.
(Claybury.)
Complaints of patients.

Dietary.

The new and younger cases among the females go through a course of Swedish drill under the instruction of the assistant matron and the charge nurses. We saw this carried out, and it appeared to us to have an excellent effect upon the patients. Dr. Jones and the matron assure us that this is so, and we trust that the practice may be continued, and, as far as is practicable, extended. We noticed one young patient at the drill whose condition is hardly suited to the atmosphere of an Asylum, and we recommend that she should be removed to Star Cross or some other institution for the care and tuition of imbeciles.

Drilling.

The result of our thorough inspection of this large Asylum is that we are well satisfied with its management and the treatment of the patients, which reflects credit upon Dr. Jones, the medical superintendent.

The case-books and other medical records are well kept.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—5. COLNEY HATCH.

30 October 1903.

At the conclusion of a two days' visit of inspection to this Asylum we can give a very favourable report of its general condition and management.

London Asylums.
(Colney Hatch.)
Condition of Asylum.
Improvements.

Since the visit in last year by two of our Colleagues, the condition of the Asylum has been improved in several respects. Among the more noteworthy of such improvements may be mentioned the provision of a small isolation hospital which has already proved useful in dealing with a recent case of scarlet fever; very extensive alteration of the drainage system, and re-organization of the sanitary appliances; the deepening of the Asylum well and the provision of a powerful steam pump in connection with the water main for use in case of fire; and the plastering of additional walls on the male side.

In view of the recent disastrous outbreak of fire, the Committee have introduced a new system of fire alarms in connection with every ward and with the central fire station and the officers' quarters. All the exit doors are now made to open outwards, and with a view to facilitating escape in case of fire, the iron bars from 3 windows in each of the ground floor dormitories have been removed; and all spring locks throughout the building are being replaced by dead locks.

Fire precautions.

We found the dayrooms in very good order, clean, bright and comfortable; and the condition of the dormitories was satisfactory.

State of wards, &c.

Appendix C.	A great improvement has recently been effected in some dormitories by the removal of the wooden partitions in them. These partitions served no useful purpose, and left only a narrow space available for exit.
London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)	The beds, which have been improved by the introduction of many new wire woven mattresses, and the bedding, were in good order.
Statistics.	The Asylum was last visited by members of our Board in March 1902, since when 803 patients have been admitted, 736 have been removed or discharged, and 414 have died. There were to-day on the books the names of 2,134 patients, in the proportion of 880 males and 1,254 females. These figures show a reduction of 348 patients as compared with the numbers on the Asylum books at the last visit. The reduction is mainly due to the complete destruction by the recent fire of the temporary buildings, and in this connection we are sorry to report that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the replacement of the temporary buildings by others of a permanent character, and on the same site. The number of patients will thereby become much larger than is compatible with the proper administration of the Asylum as a hospital for the treatment of brain disease. Of the patients whose names are on the books, 13 are out on trial, and 1, a woman, in the isolation hospital with scarlet fever.
Condition of patients.	The other patients had opportunity of speaking to us; very few only appealed for discharge, and no one complained of illusage at the hands of those in charge of them. Both days of our inspection were marked by quiet and orderly behaviour. As regards the dress, while generally it is good, especially on the female side, we think that of the more troublesome men needs more frequent renewal.
Dietary.	On both days of our visit we saw the dinners, which consisted of fried fish yesterday and to-day of roast mutton with 2 vegetables, served in several wards on the male side and in the women's general dining-room. Both dinners were good, but we should have liked to see them served hot and on hot plates. We have seen the ordinary dietary table for the patients and we think the allowance of bread at breakfast and tea is inadequate for such as are able-bodied. Of the total patients, 7·4 per cent. are epileptic; 2·7 per cent. suffer from general paralysis, and 3·4 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The suicidal and epileptic patients are specially supervised by night, but, nevertheless, the large proportion of 10 per cent. of the total patients wetted their beds last night.
Divine service.	Thirty-six per cent. of the patients usually attend the divine service of their respective religions, special services being provided for the Nonconformists and those of the Roman Catholic and Jewish
Amusements.	Faith. The associated entertainments usually attract only 23 per cent.
Exercise.	of the patients; 27 per cent. go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; 29 per cent. generally go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 19 per cent., a rather larger percentage than is usual, are altogether confined for exercise; 40 per cent. of the men and 54 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Employment.	In 1902 the recovery rate was 40·09 per cent. on the admissions, and the death-rate was 9·55 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

Of the 414 deaths which have occurred since the last visit, much the larger proportion were due to natural causes; general paralysis contributing 15 per cent.; phthisis, 17 per cent.; and colitis, 6·5 per cent.; the deaths of 51 women were due to the disastrous fire which, occurring on the 27th of January last, and destroying the temporary buildings, was the occasion of the most heroic and praiseworthy efforts at rescue on the part of the entire staff. In these cases an inquest was held, as also on those of a man who died from impaction of food in the trachea; a second, who died suddenly from syncope; a third whose death was caused by his swallowing, with suicidal intent four months previously to his death, a piece of wood 9 inches in length; and a fourth, who not being considered suicidal after a 13 years' residence in the Asylum, committed suicide by hanging himself from the handle of a cistern chain in a w.c. This last case enforces the importance of the removal from lavatories and w.c.'s, which cannot be under constant supervision, all door and chain handles, looped pipes, and other projections, such as we saw many of during our visit, which can be used to dangerous purpose by suicidally disposed patients.

London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Deaths.

Suicides.

In 72 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examination was made, a proportion which would have been largely increased but for the absolute prohibition of such examinations by the friends of Jewish patients, of whom there are so many here, and the addition to the number of the deaths of the 51 persons who perished in the fire.

In 6·7 per cent. of the deaths bedsores were present; a somewhat undue proportion, which careful nursing should diminish.

It is, however, fair to say that only 1 patient, recently admitted with a bed sore, was so suffering among the 49 men and 62 women whom we saw in bed in the wards.

Although these numbers would appear to indicate a not unhealthy condition of the Asylum, we cannot report that its sanitary state has been satisfactory, for there have been 101 cases of dysentery, 78 of them in women; 2 of small-pox, 3 of scarlet fever, 7 of enteric fever (5 of them in nurses), and 15 of erysipelas. In view of these figures, while it is satisfactory to report the completion and use of the isolation hospital, it is necessary to urge the extension as rapidly as possible of the plastering of rough walls and the rendering impervious and the dry-rubbing of floors which are at present scoured.

Zymotic
disease.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have been few, numbering only 8, all of them accidental fractures of bones in women; and it is a creditable fact that on the male side there has in the last 18 months been no fracture or other serious accident.

Casualties.

The use of restraint has been limited to 6 patients on six occasions and for 551 hours, and that of seclusion to 26 patients 35 times and for 194 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty 94 men and 133 nurses, giving a proportion of 1 to every $9\frac{1}{4}$ male and 1 to every $9\frac{2}{5}$ female patients. There are 10 men and 19 nurses on night duty.

Attendants.

Of the entire staff only 14 per cent. have less than one year's service, and the satisfactory proportion of 44 per cent. have been over five years in the Asylum service.

There has been no change in the strength of the medical staff, by whom the case-books are kept intelligently and carefully.

Medical staff.

We are also glad to report that Dr. Eyre, the bacteriologist of Guy's Hospital, has been commissioned by the Committee to pursue bacteriological investigations into the origin of dysentery and other diseased conditions.

Appendix C.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—6. HANWELL.

16 February 1903.

London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

WE have spent the whole of the 13th and 14th and this morning in the inspection of this Asylum. We are able, apart from the serious overcrowding that exists, to speak in favourable terms as to its general condition and management.

Since our Colleagues visited this Asylum on 10th May 1902, 367 patients have been admitted and 172 have been discharged or removed; of these latter 127 were on recovery: and 170 have died. There are now on the books 2,555 patients, 998 being males and 1,557 females.

Overcrowding.

Including the temporary buildings, which are supposed to hold 400 women, the Asylum properly accommodates 2,391 patients, 963 males and 1,428 females. At the present time therefore it is overfull by no less than 161 patients. This is a very serious state of things, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the Asylum Committee the importance of at once undertaking the provision of such additional permanent Asylum accommodation as will not only afford complete relief for the present overcrowding and provide for prospective requirements, but will also allow of the demolition of the temporary buildings.

Fire
precautions.

Having regard to the recent lamentable loss of life at Colney Hatch, we have devoted considerable time to the reconsideration of the question of the safety of the nurses and patients residing in the temporary buildings in case of fire. The construction of these buildings is as follows:—

Corrugated iron covering the whole building, then felt, then stabbed iron, and finally plaster, which forms the internal surface of each building. There is no wooden lining either of match boarding or other wooden material. We were not able to obtain a piece of the felt, but we have no doubt that it is of an inflammable character. The various blocks are connected by a continuous corridor of some 200 yards in length, with a wooden floor, under which is a subway carrying various steam and water pipes. In the roof above the corridor is a flue extending the entire length of the corridor.

After our experience of the lamentable fire at Colney Hatch, we are of opinion that it is essential for the safety of the inmates of this building that this corridor should be entirely reconstructed. This should be effected (1) by the present corridor being replaced by an open covered way composed of incombustible material, with a floor of concrete, and the subway being broken at intervals by double cross walls where the corridor branches off to the various blocks.

(2.) That two additional exits be provided to each of the large dormitories and one to each of the sanitary blocks.

(3.) That the clothes store rooms should, as far as possible, be made fireproof, and that concrete floors should be laid down in those rooms where not already provided.

(4.) That external lamps should be so placed as to enable the firemen, in the event of darkness or snow, at once to find the hydrants and to apply their hose. The hydrants we think are sufficient in number.

(5.) That the stop be removed from the upper sashes of the nurses' rooms in the nurses' block.

(6.) That the check locking be discontinued in the temporary buildings. Appendix C,

(7.) That no dormitory in the temporary buildings should be left, for no matter how short a time, without the continuous supervision of a nurse. This is not the invariable practice at present. London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

(8.) Our recommendations as to exits and other alterations will be found on the block plan which we have initialled. We are fully aware that many of our recommendations may not tend to the comfort or convenience of the patients or the staff, that they may promote escapes and otherwise increase administrative difficulties. In the light of recent experience, however, we feel compelled to make these suggestions. We are glad to hear that an extra head night attendant is to be appointed, whose duties will be solely confined to the supervision of the temporary buildings. This expedient will, we hope, diminish some of the obvious objections arising upon some of our recommendations. All the bed-ridden patients have been removed from the temporary buildings, and the use of fires in the wards has been discontinued. We are satisfied that all the external doors open outwards.

On this subject of the prevention of loss of life by fire, we desire to draw the attention of the Committee to the necessity for providing additional exits for the patients and nurses in ward 20 of the main building over the laundry, and in the nurses' block adjoining thereto. We have fully explained to Dr. Alexander our views on this matter. With the exception of 3 now out on trial we have seen all the patients and have given to each an opportunity of speech with us. We found them, with few exceptions, quiet and orderly, and their personal condition and dress were on the whole satisfactory. Some complained that they are seldom if ever accorded the opportunity of speech with the Committee, and we had two complaints of unkind treatment at the hands of the attendants. These two complaints we investigated. In our judgment they were both unfounded. Condition of
patients.

No less than 188 patients, 87 men and 101 women, were in bed. A large proportion of these were ill or very feeble, but there was also a considerable number in single rooms merely on account of their troublesome and dirty habits, a method of treatment which we could wish were kept within narrower limits.

The epileptics among the patients were 7·4 per cent., the general paralytics 3·9 per cent., and the actively suicidal 1·0 per cent. The beds reported to have been wetted on the night of the 13th were 4·9 per cent.

Thirty-one patients are of the private class, and there is 1 out-county case. The returns furnished to us indicate that 52 per cent. of the men and 46 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, both somewhat low proportions. Only about 22 per cent. of the total patients attend chapel on Sunday, and only about the same proportion go to the associated entertainments. The patients walking daily on the estate beyond the airing courts are 36 per cent. of the whole, and those confined to the courts for exercise are 10 per cent. No men are taken for walks beyond the estate, but about 78 women enjoy that privilege. Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

The deaths were all due to natural causes. No inquest has been held. Post-mortem examinations were made in the very creditable proportion of 95 per cent. of the deaths. Bedsores existed on 7·1 per cent. of the bodies. General paralysis was the cause of death in 22·6 per cent., and phthisis in 12·5 per cent. There were 4 fatal cases of dysentery. This, the only zymotic disease which has appeared, attacked 34 patients and 1 member of the staff. Deaths.

Appendix C.
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 London
 Asylums.
 (Hanwell.)

We observe that in the notice of the death of a patient in this Asylum no notice is given of the intention of the medical superintendent to cause a post-mortem examination of the body to be made. In consideration for the feelings of the relatives of the deceased and also upon legal grounds, we think that notice should be given to the person legally entitled to receive the notice of death that the medical officers of the Asylum think it desirable that a post-mortem examination of the body should be made, and that such examination will accordingly take place unless such person informs the medical superintendent within a limited period that he or she objects to such examination taking place. This will be within the spirit of the rules suggested by the Commissioners on this subject in 1902. A copy of these rules was left with Dr. Alexander.

Casualties.

Fourteen serious but not fatal casualties have occurred, one resulting in dislocation of the left shoulder joint, the rest in fracture of bones. All except two were the result of accidental falls. One exception was in the case of a man who sustained a fracture of 2 ribs in a scuffle with an attendant, and one of a woman who was pushed down by a fellow patient, and fractured the neck of the right femur.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Twenty-one patients have been restrained by either locked gloves or by long-sleeved jackets on 527 occasions for a total of 5,701 hours, and 81 patients have been secluded on 3,923 occasions for the very long period of 11,509½ hours. We hope that it may be found possible to reduce considerably the employment both of mechanical restraint and of seclusion as means of treatment.

State of
wards, &c.

We found the wards and dormitories clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding, with some few exceptions, in proper order.

Two dormitories in the basement were occupied—one by 50 and the other by 30 patients. These, however, it is proposed to discontinue as dormitories as soon as the relief to the pressure now on the Asylum will allow it to be done.

The ventilation of many of the single rooms has been improved, and we trust the like work will be continued throughout the Asylum. The padded room in F. 3 ward, which was occupied at our visit, was especially close.

We saw the dinners each day. They seemed satisfactory and to be appreciated. The patients generally were apparently well nourished.

The present weekly charge for the maintenance of home patients is 11s. 8d. per head; for out-county patients 14s., and for private patients from 11s. 8d. to 14s.

We are pleased to find that 73 patients have since the last visit been granted by the Committee money allowances while on trial.

Attendants.

The staff for day duty, exclusive of head attendants, includes 99 men and 161 women, allowing 1 attendant to every 10 male patients, and 1 nurse to every 9½ female patients. For night supervision there are 14 men and 22 women. The duration of service is satisfactory. Of the entire staff 16 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the women have been less than a year, but 48 per cent. of the males and 38 per cent. of the females have been more than a year in the Asylum service. The medical staff remains numerically the same, Dr. Alexander still having the services of 6 assistant medical officers.

The case-books and medical records are on the whole well kept.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—7. HORTON.

Appendix C.

31 March 1903.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two of our Colleagues in July last, 1,182 patients have been admitted, 164 have been discharged or removed, of whom 113 were recovered, and 157 have died.

London Asylums. (Horton.) Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,960 patients, of whom 887 are males and 1,073 females, all the patients being, with the exception of 13 private and 6 out-county cases, chargeable to the County of London Unions. Sixteen patients are out "On Trial," in most instances with money allowances, which we are glad to find are liberally given to those who are in need of pecuniary assistance when "On Trial."

We have during yesterday and to-day seen all the resident patients, all of whom had full opportunity of speech with us, and of making known their grievances.

We had an unusually large number of complaints of not being able to see members of the Committee, a matter to which we attach much importance, as conducive to the contentment of patients. On examining the Visitor's Book, which we asked to have produced, we find that since the opening of the Asylum a year ago only four visits have been made, and the male patients have not been seen since June last. In these circumstances we must remind the Committee of their statutory obligations in this matter.

Visits of Committee.

We had a few complaints respecting the absence of walks outside the Asylum grounds, and on inquiry we understand that during the organization of the work incidental to the opening of the Asylum it has not yet been found possible to arrange for such walks, but that early arrangements in this behalf will be made. We had no other complaints calling for mention.

We were quite satisfied with the dress of the female patients in general with that of the men, but some means should be taken to improve the strong dress of the latter, which was too obtrusive and apt to have a degrading effect upon the others. In both divisions the patients were quiet and free from excitement.

Condition of patients.

We saw some of the dinners both yesterday and to-day. Yesterday's dinner was a substantial and popular one, consisting of roast pork and two vegetables. To-day's meal of soup and bread did not appear to us to be sufficiently satisfying even at the best, and the soup to-day was somewhat thin.

Dietary.

Of the total patients, 12 per cent. are epileptics, and 3·2 per cent. general paralytics, who share with the patients suicidally disposed in the benefit of constant night supervision, a benefit which we find is provided in nearly all the dormitories of the main building. The return of only 0·9 per cent. of wetted beds last night speaks well for the night supervision.

The Church of England service on Sundays is usually attended by 24 per cent. of the patients. Arrangements are being made for the paid services of a Nonconformist chaplain, but the Roman Catholic patients are already provided with the services of a priest of their faith.

Divine service

Thirty-four per cent. attend as a rule the associated amusements, no patient as yet has been out beyond the Asylum estate, and only 5·4 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which the high proportion of 61 per cent. are consequently altogether confined for exercise.

Amusements.

Appendix C.	34 per cent. of each sex are usefully employed, a large proportion of the working male patients being engaged on the land.
London Asylums. (Horton.)	With 2 exceptions, to be referred to again, the 157 deaths were all due to natural causes, which in 14 per cent. were general paralysis and phthisis respectively; and in 2·5 per cent. dysentery, of which there have been 9 cases. Post-mortem examinations were made in the very satisfactory and creditable proportion of 99 per cent., or in all but 2 of the deaths.
Employment.	
Deaths.	
Suicide.	Bedsore. were present in 7 per cent. The 2 exceptional deaths formed the subject of coroner's inquests, one being due to suicide by suffocation and the other to rupture of the bladder in a male general paralytic, the origin of which was unable to be ascertained. In both these cases the circumstances were fully reported to our Board and enquired into at the time.
Casualties.	The casualties of a serious character, but not having a fatal termination, were 13, all of them fractures of bones, and most of them the result of accident, but in one instance the injury was due to the violence of an attendant, who was prosecuted, convicted and fined.
	Zymotic disease has shown itself in the Asylum only in the forms of influenza and of the dysentery already mentioned, but there have been 22 cases of scabies among the female patients and their nurses, and one still remains under treatment. The general health appears to be good, only 34 men and 30 women being confined to bed. No one is suffering from a bed sore.
Seclusion.	No mechanical restraint has been used, but 65 patients have been secluded 176 times and for 1,612 hours.
State of Asylum.	We can report very favourably of the condition in which we found the Asylum; the day-rooms, dormitories, and bedding being exceedingly well kept. We are sorry, however, to find that the dry-rubbing of floors is at present in abeyance, and in some instances being replaced by scouring. We attach great importance from a sanitary point of view to the dry rubbing of floors, which with ordinary care is safe.
	In the day-rooms the supply of books is at present deficient, but will doubtless be increased at an early date.
	As regards the dormitories in the main building, we would suggest the provision of doors instead of windows at the foot of the stairs to Male 6 and 7, and Female F., G., and H. dormitories, so to secure a more immediate exit into the open in case of fire; and it would be as well to have the inspection windows of the attendants' and nurses' observation bedrooms made to open.
	The exits from the villas are sufficient, but it would be more satisfactory if keys to the check locks were placed in glazed boxes at the exit doors.
Fire precautions.	As regards provision in case of fire, we find fire alarms in every ward communicating with a central station in the main building, and with the engine house, where a stoker is on continuous night duty in the winter months only. Arrangements should, however, be made for a night watch being on continuous service there during the whole year.
	We could not fail to observe the large number of keys in use at the Asylum, and we would suggest that when another Asylum is built arrangements should be made for reducing these to a reasonable number.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 103 men and 107 women for day, and of 14 men and 20 women for night duty, and it is noticeable that in 15 out of the 18 female dormitories there is continuous supervision by night by special nurses.

The number of attendants and nurses who have been discharged is, of course, in this early age of the Asylum somewhat large; but the only case in which violence towards a patient was proved was that which formed the subject of the prosecution already referred to.

Appendix C.
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London
Asylums.
(Horton.)
Medical staff.

The satisfactory condition of the Asylum generally gives assurance that Dr. Bryan continues to discharge his arduous duties with zeal and efficiency, and he is ably assisted by 5 medical colleagues, by whom the case-books have been kept up to date notwithstanding the large number of admissions.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—8. MANOR ASYLUM.

8 October 1903.

WE have to-day inspected this temporary Asylum, and find it maintained throughout in excellent order. Among the improvements carried out since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board have been the protection of the looped water and gas pipes in corridors and lavatories, the removal of the gas lights from all storerooms to the corridors, and the provision of additional doors of exit from all dormitories.

London
Asylums.
(Manor.)
Improvements.

With a view to further minimise the risks in case of an outbreak of fire, breaks have been made in the connecting corridors and the floors of the breaks concreted.

Fire
precautions.

It occurred to us in the course of our inspection that it would be well to make an extra exit door from the single room corridors of Wards C., E., and F.

We can speak favourably of the condition of the dayrooms and dormitories, and the bedding was clean and sufficient. We much regret to find, in the sanitary interest of the Asylum, that the process of dry-rubbing of floors has been discontinued, and we noticed many of the floors wet after scouring.

Condition of
Asylum.

Since the Asylum was last visited by Commissioners 189 patients have been admitted, 128 have been discharged or removed, of whom 63 were recovered, and 62 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 689 patients, all of whom are females.

Statistics.

The private cases, for whose maintenance the weekly charge varies from 11s. 4d. to 16s. 11d., number 112.

For these patients 2 separate wards are set apart, each capable of accommodating 57 patients. The dayrooms are suitably furnished, and the provision made for the patients of this class is appreciated by both patients and their friends.

The maintenance charge for those patients who do not belong to the private class is 11s. 4½d. per week.

Two patients are away on trial, and we are glad to record that the practice of making money allowances to those patients who may need assistance whilst on trial continues to be maintained.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 13 female patients in these temporary buildings, and when the permanent villa for quiet working patients is completed, there will be further accommodation for 60 males. It is expected that the villa will be occupied early next year, and the patients will be usefully employed in the outdoor work of the Institution.

We saw and spoke with all the resident patients, and can report favourably of their behaviour and personal condition. We had no

Appendix C.
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 London
 Asylums.
 (Manor.)

complaint calling for notice, and in general there was an absence of discontent.

We saw a good and well served dinner of meat-pie and potatoes in some of the wards.

The general health is good, there being only 12 patients confined to bed to-day.

Of the total patients 4·7 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, and 1·4 per cent. from general paralysis. Only 2 patients are considered to be actively suicidal, and for them, as well as for the epileptic patients, special and constant night supervision is provided. No patient was reported last night as having a wetted bed.

Employment.
 Divine service.
 Amusements.
 Exercise.

Employment is found for 34 per cent. of the patients ; 55 per cent. usually attend Divine service in the chapel on Sundays ; 45 per cent. are generally present at the associated entertainments ; and 46 per cent. usually go out daily beyond the airing courts, but only 2 per cent. go weekly or oftener beyond the estate.

We should not omit to mention that since the last visit the airing grounds have been greatly improved by the widening of paths and the planting of shrubs and flowering plants.

Deaths,

There is nothing special to remark as to the causes of death, all of which were natural, beyond the fact that 10 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 13 per cent. to phthisis, and as many as 11 per cent. to colitis, of which there have been 19 cases. In the very satisfactory and creditable proportion of 92 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, a bed sore being present in one instance only, giving the small percentage of 1·6.

Casualties.

There has been no inquest. There have been 4 serious but non-fatal casualties, all of them fractures of bones, and accidentally sustained.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has been made use of in the surgical treatment of one patient upon 4 occasions and for 42 hours, and seclusion for 15 patients 33 times and for a total of 98 hours.

There have been no cases of zymotic disease beyond those of colitis already referred to, and upwards of 100 cases of influenza.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 64 nurses for day and 10 for night duty, giving for the former 1 for every $10\frac{7}{10}$ patients.

Of the total staff 54 per cent. have been here less than a year. This is a high proportion, but not an undue one in view of the fact that the Asylum is comparatively a new one, and that there has been a change of superintendent.

The case-books, which are well kept, afford assurance that the medical treatment of the patients receives due attention from the medical staff, which remains numerically the same as at the last visit.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—9. EPILEPTIC COLONY, EWELL.

31 Oct. 1903.

London
 Asylums.
 (Colony,
 Ewell.)
 Description of
 Asylum.

WE have to-day paid our first visit of inspection to this Colony, which has been provided by the London County Council for the care and treatment of able-bodied working epileptics.

It is built upon 112 acres of the Horton Estate, and comprises a central administrative block on two floors, and eight detached villas, varied in style, and of one floor only.

Each is arranged to accommodate 38 patients, whose food supply is derived from the central administrative building of the Colony. Appendix C.

The central power station of the Asylums, generally, provides the electric lighting, water is supplied by the Epsom and Ewell works, and the drainage empties into the Epsom public sewer. London Asylums. (Colony, Ewell.)

The buildings have been well constructed, and appear to be generally very suitable for their purpose. They were opened for the reception of patients on the 19th August last, having been equipped and furnished suitably and with good taste.

Since that date 202 male and 57 female patients have been admitted, and 7 male patients have been transferred to other London Asylums. There has been no death. The number in residence to-day and seen by us was 252, of whom 195 were men and 57 women. Statistics.

They were properly and neatly dressed, and looked generally in good health, 18 being in bed, but only 6 of them because of indisposition, the others being recent admissions, who were under observation. Many of them expressed satisfaction with their residence and treatment, and the only complaint made to us was by a man who had sustained a fracture of his arm in a struggle, in which we satisfied ourselves that no undue force had been used by the four attendants who were engaged in it. Condition of patients.

We saw a dinner of soup and bread served in the hall to 233 of the patients, who were there and then entirely free from excitement. Dietary.

We thought the dinner a little meagre for working patients, but it was well cooked and neatly served.

Inquiring as to the employment, amusement, exercise, and religious services of the patients, we find that walks beyond the Colony estate are taken once a week by about 15 per cent., and that as much freedom as is consistent with their safety is given them within it; that practically all the patients are employed, the men on the land and the women in needlework and household duties; that no organised entertainments have yet been able to be provided, although they are under consideration; and that religious services by the Church of England, Nonconformist, and Roman Catholic chaplains are held twice each Sunday, and at other times in the dining and recreation hall, when 219 patients attend. Exercise.
Employment.
Divine service.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been used for 6 patients 26 times and for a total of 72 hours. Seclusion.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 17 of the former and 11 of the latter for day, and of 6 of the former and 2 of the latter for night duty, 5 of the women being, with their husbands, in charge of villas for male patients. Attendants.

The medical staff consists of Dr. Hubert Bond, who was previously senior assistant medical officer at the Bexley Asylum, and is to be congratulated upon the satisfactory and considerable progress which he has made in the organization of this new Asylum, and of Dr. Wanklyn, his medical assistant, to whom we are indebted for every assistance and information in Dr. Bond's temporary absence, and by whom the case-books have been written up carefully and well. Medical staff.

We should not omit to mention that two matters struck us as needing attention in the rooms, namely, the need of some protection for the large squares in the lower sashes of the windows, and the substitution of safer handles to the doors and cistern chains in the w.c.'s. Matters needing attention.

Appendix C.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUM (WANDSWORTH).

3 March 1903.

Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)
State of
wards, &c.

DURING yesterday and to-day we have made a complete inspection of this Asylum, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order. We found the wards bright and cheerful, and among the many objects calculated to enlist the interest of the patients we noticed a considerable amount of ornamental basket work done by some of the imbecile children, for whom separate accommodation is provided at this Institution. The dormitories were without exception sweet and clean, and the bedding was in good order.

Improvements.

Since our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum in January of last year, some useful improvements have been effected, including the renovation of the recreation hall, the extension of the electric lighting of the building, and the substitution of new and improved locks for the old locks on the doors of all the single rooms in No. 1 Female Ward; we are glad to learn that an order has been given to extend this work throughout the entire Asylum.

Fire
appliances.

We are also informed that the Committee have given instructions that 26 old sluice hydrants be replaced by new hydrants with round threads, such as are used by the London Fire Brigade. When the work is completed the fire appliances throughout the Asylum will be of the same pattern as those used by the brigade.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,398 patients, in the proportion of 625 males to 773 females.

Of these, 2 are private patients, 21 are chargeable to out-county unions, being imbecile children who are taken in exchange for adult patients, and 2 are now absent on leave. In addition to these, 360 patients of the chronic type are at present boarded out in other Asylums. We have given to every patient in residence the opportunity of speaking with us during our inspection, of which not very many availed themselves.

Condition of
patients.

Generally the patients were in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness, but a certain proportion of the women might have been tidier in their appearance and clothing. With the exception of some noisy excitement in two of the male wards, the behaviour of the patients was very quiet and orderly.

A considerable number of appeals for discharge were made to us, but no complaint calling for mention. We noticed 17 patients who were wearing strong dresses.

The general health of this Institution was satisfactory, but 79 patients were confined to bed, of whom many were suffering from the debility due to old age, and several were general paralytics.

The dinner which we saw yesterday served in the wards appeared to us to be appreciated by the patients. It consisted of roast beef, potatoes, parsnips, and bread, the beverage being in many cases beer.

There are at present 16·4 per cent. of the entire number of patients who are epileptics; 2·2 per cent. who are suffering from general paralysis, while less than 1 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics continue to have the benefit of constant supervision at night.

3·7 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service.

29·3 per cent. usually attend divine service in chapel on Sunday, there being 48 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith, for

Amusements.

whom a weekly service is provided. 26·5 per cent. are usually present

at the associated entertainments; 14·4 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate. The same proportion usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 20 per cent. are usually confined for exercise by reason of physical inability, unwillingness to go beyond them, or excitement.

57·3 per cent. of the males and 55·5 per cent. of the females are usefully employed. These figures do not include the imbecile children who are regularly drilled and to whom instruction in the schools is given. We would point out also that the somewhat small attendance at divine service and the associated entertainments is accounted for by the fact that 360 patients, who are for the most part chronic cases, are now boarded out as stated above in other institutions.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board, 493 patients have been admitted, 348 discharged, 176 on recovery, and 158 have died.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examination in 84·1 per cent., and in 6·3 per cent. bedsores existed at the time of death. Senile decay was the assigned cause of death in 24·6 per cent., general paralysis in 22·7, and phthisis in 12 per cent.

There have been 2 deaths from enteric fever, which since the last visit has attacked 4 female patients. These attacks have occurred in the same ward, but at considerable intervals of time, the first occurring in June, the second in September, and the third in December.

There has been no case since the 6th January last, and the ward has been thoroughly disinfected. There have also been some sporadic cases of scarlet fever, which attacked 3 patients and 1 attendant of each sex.

Eight inquests have been held. In all but 2 the deaths were due to natural causes, the exceptional deaths being in one case asphyxia, caused by vomiting, in the other senile decay accelerated by a fracture of the thigh accidentally sustained.

Serious but non-fatal casualties involving fractures of bones have occurred in 4 cases, all being due to falls.

There is no record of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We notice that money allowances have been granted to 14 patients while on trial since the last visit.

The staff comprises 70 men and 96 women for day duty. These figures give the satisfactory proportion of 1 male attendant to every 9 male patients, and 1 nurse to every 8 female patients. There are 12 attendants of each sex employed for night duty. Of the total staff 12·2 per cent. of the men and 32·4 per cent. of the women have served under 1 year, while 56·11 per cent. of the former and 25 per cent. of the latter can count more than 5 years' service.

One female attendant has been dismissed since the last visit for suspected assault on a patient; the circumstances were reported to our Board.

The case-books and other medical records are well kept.

MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.

18 March 1903.

WE have visited this Asylum and seen all the patients now resident. They number 934, being 476 males and 458 females. We found them generally in good bodily health, only 40 or 41 per cent.

Appendix C.
Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)
Exercise.
Employment.
Statistics.
Deaths.
Casualties.
Attendants.

Monmouth
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

Appendix C. Monmouth Asylum.	being in bed. They seemed comfortable and had no complaints except with regard to their detention. We saw their dinner, which was substantial and of good quality and was served quickly and well. Their dress and general appearance were satisfactory. We saw the patients, included in the above numbers, who are located in the Home Farm (16), in Glangavenny (21), Bowler's Barn Farm (4), in Maindiff (11), in Prospect Cottage (13), and in Skirrid Cottage (9). We also visited the dormitories of the main building of the above places and found them clean, comfortable and well attended to.
Improvements.	Since the visit of our Colleagues in June 1902, a new farm-house and stabling has been built at Bowler's Barn; the extension of the boiler house has been effected, the rooms for pathological investigation and for the museum have been completed. Several rooms have been completed in redecoration, and we found the whole in excellent order.
Statistics.	Since 13 June 1902, 214 patients have been admitted, 305 discharged or removed, of whom 81 had recovered; 82 patients have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 42·67. The percentage of deaths on average numbers resident in 1902 was 10·13. The epileptics at present are 11 per cent., the general paralytics are 1·8 per cent. The patients whose beds were reported as wetted last
Divine service.	night were only 2·2 per cent. The patients usually attending chapel on Sunday are 45 per cent. A Roman Catholic chaplain attends those of his faith on Sundays and performs mass at stated intervals. He is
Amusements.	paid by the Committee for his services. Those usually attending associated entertainments are 47 per cent.; those usually walking out
Exercise.	weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate are 51 per cent.; those walking daily beyond the airing courts are 20 per cent.; those confined
Employment.	for exercise to airing courts are 10 per cent. 60 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.
Fire precautions.	We have made careful enquiries into the means which exist for dealing with an outbreak of fire and the safe egress of the patients. We gave an alarm of fire in one of the wards and the fire brigade came into action, and the water from a hydrant was playing on the building in three minutes. The volume of water was, however, clearly inadequate, the delivery pipe having a diameter of only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Fire drills are held every week, and the nurses are instructed in the use of the hydrants and buckets and as to the care of their patients. The hose boxes in the wards, however, open with special keys, which should be replaced by ordinary ward locks and keys. A fire alarm is in each ward and a central indicator and steam hooter at the engine house, and the engineman, who is on duty by day and by night, has charge of the steam pump which forces water into the mains from reservoirs having a capacity of 300,000 gallons. A new 6-inch main is about to surround the Asylum and be connected with the high-pressure town water supply. The means of escape are generally satisfactory both in the Asylum and in the Cottages, but we recommend that additional exits be provided from Nos. 7 and 6 male dormitories, which at present have only exits through dayrooms: that the blocks be removed from the windows of the dormitories at Prospect Cottage and Skirrid Cottage, and that the ventilators on the landings at the latter and at Glangavenny House be closed, and that keys of the exits be supplied in glazed boxes to the bedrooms on the second floor of Glangavenny.
Temporary buildings.	The temporary buildings, which accommodate 50 patients of each sex, are in excellent condition. They are heated solely by steam from the main boilers of the Asylum. There are no single rooms. They

are lighted by properly protected gas jets, and the exit doors, of which there are two in the female and four in the male dormitory opening outwards into the open air, are now locked only with the ordinary ward key. The night locks which are different for the two sides of the Asylum have been disused in these wards. A night attendant sits continuously in each dormitory throughout the night. In spite of these precautions, however, we have no doubt that the use of these temporary buildings should be at once determined. The Brecon and Radnor patients are now in course of rapid removal, and the period for which these buildings were originally sanctioned has come to an end. The fact that the improvement of the attics is very desirable would not in our judgment justify the continued use of buildings which, however well maintained, recent events have shown to be dangerous and unfitted for the residence of insane persons.

Appendix C.
Monmouth
Asylum.

Excepting 3 deaths, which formed the subject of coroner's inquests, all the deaths are from natural causes, which in 87 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examinations. Bedsores were present in only 3·6 per cent. of the deaths. General paralysis was the cause of 14 per cent., and phthisis of 7 per cent. of the deaths. Two were the result of erysipelas, and were the only cases of zymotic disease since the last visit. The inquests were held in the cases of (1) a man who died from burns sustained before admission; (2) a woman who died from erysipelas, the result of bites inflicted by another patient; and (3) a man who died suddenly from heart disease. Serious but non-fatal casualties occurred in the instances of one patient of each sex who sustained accidental fractures of bones.

Deaths.

Neither seclusion nor restraint has been employed in the treatment of the patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses on duty by day consists of 42 of the former and 48 of the latter, or 1 to 11½ males and 1 to 9½ females respectively. 6 men and 7 women are also employed for night duty. Of all these 25 per cent. have served the Asylum less than 1 year, while 27 per cent. have served for 5 years and upwards. Three attendants and two nurses have been discharged for misconduct, but not of a character affecting the treatment of the patients. Dr. Glendinning, who continues to discharge his responsible duties with zeal and efficiency, has the assistance of Dr. Nelis and Dr. Daft, the latter having been recently appointed. The lectures given to attendants and nurses with their creditable examination results, and the general state of the case-books, afford assurance that the duties of these gentlemen are being performed in a satisfactory manner.

Attendants.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

8 June 1903.

THERE are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 872 patients, 376 males and 496 females. The private patients number 5, and the out-county cases 43, and there is one criminal patient.

Norfolk
Asylum.
Statistics.

Eight patients are absent on trial, and there is another patient who is boarded out with friends. There are consequently 863 patients in residence.

These we saw in their respective wards and can give a very favourable report of the condition in which we found them. The clothing was in good order on both sides, and on the women's side was

Condition of
patients.

- Appendix C. particularly neat and varied. The appeals for discharge were but few, and with these exceptions we had not a single complaint.
- Norfolk We saw what was evidently a popular dinner of meat-pudding with
Asylum. potatoes served in several of the wards.
- Alterations. Since the visit paid by two of our Colleagues last year, the two wards of the old building which were occupied by male patients, have been appropriated to females. The old building is now entirely appropriated for the use of the female patients, while the men have the exclusive use of the annexe.
- The arrangement is found to work smoothly and well and is of undoubted advantage in the administration.
- The extensive alterations at the annexe are practically completed, and with the exception of one ward, the buildings are fully occupied.
- The new wards afford excellent accommodation, and appear to be generally well-built, but in some cases there are signs of shrinkage in the woodwork and of defective workmanship.
- In both divisions the quarters occupied by patients are maintained in very good order, the day-rooms presenting a comfortable appearance. The dormitories were clean, and the bedding in good order.
- External Since our Colleagues' visit external iron staircases have been pro-
staircases. vided to the dormitories of Wards 12, 13, and the laundry. We have suggested to Dr. Thomson the desirability of having keys giving access to these exits kept in glazed cases in close proximity to the door, and in view of the number of doors of intercommunication between dormitories which are kept locked, we think arrangements should be made for a nurse or attendant to be at all times available in case of necessity. At present there is no such arrangement between the hour when the patients retire to bed, and the time when the nurses so retire.
- The dormitories of M. C. Ward, and of Wards 5, 6, 7, and the Observation Dormitory, are still dependent upon portable wooden stairs as an alternative exit, but we understand that this defective arrangement will shortly be superseded by the provision of external fire-stairs to these quarters, and we hope also to the small dormitory to M. C., where there is no alternative exit of any kind.
- We pointed out in the Lavatory Block of No. 10 Ward some points of suspension, which need casing in to protect them against suicidally-disposed patients.
- Improvements. Among the improvements completed or in progress since the last visit, we may mention new sewage disposal works on the bacterial principle, a new house for the engineer, the completion of the electric light installation, and a new cemetery and mortuary chapel.
- In the course of our inspection we found Wards 11, 12 in the hands of workmen, and being re-modelled and provided with new iron stairs. The contract for the work comes to 1,100*l.*, but we gather that neither the plans nor contract have been submitted, as they should have been, for the approval of the Secretary of State.
- We draw attention to the matter, more particularly in view of other impending improvements, such, for instance, as the proposed additional accommodation and drying closets at the laundry. In this connection we may refer the Committee to the language of Section 254 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as amended by Section 16 of the Act of 1891.
- Fire As regards the means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire we find
precautions. internal fire hoses fixed in every ward, and external hydrants in the grounds. There is sufficient force to carry the water over any portion of the building.

There is an Asylum fire brigade, who are drilled weekly, and all the nurses and attendants have regular drill in the use of the hose, and in the practice of removing the patients from their wards or dormitories.

Appendix C.
Norfolk
Asylum.
Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the visit of April 1902 comprise the admissions of 230, the discharges or removals of 116, of whom 101 were on recovery, and the deaths of 89.

With the completion of the extension there is a total estimated accommodation for 1,012 patients, so that there is at present vacant accommodation for 74 males and 66 females.

For the year 1902 the recovery rate was 49·04 per cent. on the admissions, and the death-rate was 9·78 per cent. on the average numbers resident.

The deaths since the last visit were, with one exception, all due to natural causes, which were ascertained or verified in the proportion of 76 per cent. by post-mortem examination. General paralysis accounted for 5·6 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis for 21·3 per cent. Bed-sores were existent in 9 per cent. of the deaths.

Deaths.

The exceptional death was due to shock and scald in a female, who swallowed boiling water with suicidal intent, and only in this case was an inquest held.

Suicide.

The serious but non-fatal casualties since the last visit consist of 7 fractures of bones and 2 dislocations, all accidentally sustained by simple falls, excepting in one instance where a male patient fractured a rib in a struggle with an attendant whom he attacked.

Casualties.

There is no record of the use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The general health of the patients is at present very good, and with the exception of a case of typhoid fever, acquired prior to admission, and of one doubtful case of dysentery, the Asylum has remained free from zymotic disease.

Of the total patients, 8·7 per cent. are epileptics, and under 1 per cent. are either general paralytics or suicidal. All the epileptic and suicidal cases continue to sleep under constant observation.

The chapel services are attended on an average by 47 per cent. of the patients, and the associated entertainments by 49 per cent.; 43 per cent. go out weekly and oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; no men but 130 women go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 17 per cent. of the two sexes are altogether confined for exercise; 67 per cent. of the men and 74 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty, 1 for every 9½ male and 1 for every 9 female patients; and there are 4 attendants on each side for night duty. Of the total staff 28 per cent. of the men and 32 per cent. of the nurses have been less than a year in the Asylum service; this high percentage being obviously due to the recent increase of the staff to meet the increasing number of patients; 44 per cent. of the men and 17 per cent. of the nurses have over 5 years' service.

Attendants.

There is no change in the medical staff. The case-books continue to be very well kept.

NORTHAMPTON ASYLUM.

5 March 1903.

WE have visited this Asylum to-day and seen all the patients now resident. They comprise eight hundred and ninety-six (896) persons, viz., 490 in the female and 406 in the male wards. In the former category is a ward exclusively devoted to imbecile children, being

Northampton
Asylum.
Ward for
imbecile
children.

Appendix C. Northampton Asylum.	33 boys and 25 girls. These children seemed happy and bright for persons in their condition, and endeavours are made to give them some education and to ameliorate their condition as far as possible. They sleep in different dormitories, but in the day they associate under the immediate supervision of the nurses. There are also included in the above number 21 females in the Isolation Hospital, for whom vacancies are kept in the Asylum in the event of any infectious case requiring the use of the hospital.
Condition of patients.	We were pleased with the general appearance of the patients both as to their general cleanliness, their well-fed look, and their dress. We had no complaints from them against any of the attendants, or indeed as to anything but their detention in the Asylum.
Dietary.	We saw the kitchen and also the patients at dinner. They had baked fish with potatoes and other vegetables, with beer, and in some cases milk and water at their own request, instead of beer or water. We thought well of the service, but we think that it might perhaps be somewhat accelerated by a carver at each table. When the new laundry, which is much needed, is taken in hand and completed, we do not doubt that the Committee will see their way to providing table-cloths for the dinners.
State of wards, &c.	We went through all the wards and the dormitories, which were well kept and ventilated. Some further redecoration is needed, but much has been done since the last visit of our Colleagues, with a very good effect.
Statistics.	We report favourably on the general condition and the management of the Asylum. It appears from the records of the Asylum that during the year 1902 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 31·01. The percentage of deaths on the average number of residents was, during the same period, 13·45. The epileptics now in the Asylum are 56 males, 57 females, and 15 boys, or 12·6 per cent. Those actively suicidal under constant special supervision are 28 males and 23 females. General paralytics are 1 per cent. The beds reported wet last night were only 1·8 per cent. Patients usually attending chapel on Sundays are 38 per cent.; those usually attending associated entertainments are 37 per cent.; those usually walking out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate are 62 per cent., and those usually walking out daily beyond the airing courts are 33 per cent. Those altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts are 14 per cent.; 131 men, being 30 per cent., and 233 women, being 51 per cent., are usefully employed in and about the Asylum premises.
Divine service. Amusements. Exercise.	Since 2nd June 1902, 186 patients, being 94 males and 92 females, have been admitted. Eighty-eight patients, being 44 of each sex, have been discharged or removed, of whom 23 males and 17 females had recovered. Fifty males and 38 females, being in all 88, had died. These deaths were, with one exception, due to natural causes. These were ascertained in the low proportion of 52 per cent. only by post-mortem examinations. General paralysis caused 15 per cent., and phthisis 18 per cent. Bedsores were present in 8 per cent. of the deaths. The exceptional death which formed the subject of the only inquest held during the year, was due to brain disease accelerated by cerebral hæmorrhage, the result of an accidental fall. Only two serious but non-fatal casualties have occurred, both accidental and resulting in fractures of bones.
Employment.	The only cases of zymotic disease have been 6 of whooping cough and 2 of scarlet fever, one of the latter in a nurse.
Casualties.	

Mechanical restraint has not been employed, but 42 patients have been secluded 125 times for 685 hours in all. Appendix C.

We made careful investigation as to the provision of exits and of appliances in the event of fire. Additional fire exits and outside staircases from male and female dormitories 3 and 4 and the adjacent special dormitories have been provided, and the making of a special doorway with the same object from the dormitory in No. 4 Male Ward has been effected. New iron doors have been erected in places to prevent an extension of fire and to facilitate escape, but additional exits from the female infirmary and from the north end of 3 and 4 Male Dormitories, as well as from the dormitory at the Isolation Hospital, are still needed. To further facilitate escape in case of fire, master keys which will open the Chubb's night locks on both the male and female sides are kept in glass boxes in two easily accessible open places in each division. Northampton Asylum. Seclusion. Fire precautions.

We gave an alarm of fire. With the most creditable promptitude all the attendants in the ward in which we gave the alarm were in readiness within 3 minutes. All the patients were removed from the ward, the exit doors being opened and hose and buckets were in readiness. In 4 minutes the fire brigade were in attendance and all the available nurses and attendants from other parts of the Asylum were on the spot and in their proper places. There was a good supply of water, and the conduct of all was most creditable to them and to the management of the Asylum.

We have suggested a very occasional night drill, having for its object the removal of the patients to a place of safety promptly and without panic.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 40 of the former and 46 of the latter, giving 1 to 11 male and 1 to 10 female patients for day duty, and for night duty 5 attendants and 6 nurses. Of these only 23 per cent. have served for less than one year, while 29 per cent. count over 5 years' service. Three attendants have been discharged for faults of discipline only. The head attendants or their deputies are continuously present at the bathing of the patients. Attendants.

In the temporary absence of Dr. Harding, Dr. Stuart and Dr. Browne accompanied us round the Asylum and gave us all necessary information. The case-books have been carefully and intelligibly kept by these gentlemen.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

24 March 1903.

THERE are on the books of this Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, the names of 716 patients, 417 being men and 299 women. Northumberland Asylum.

Of these 4 are chargeable to out-county unions, 3 are private patients, and 2 are absent on trial. To all the patients in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and we have received a considerable number of appeals for discharge, but no complaints calling for special mention.

The behaviour of the patients was, with the exception of a few of the more refractory cases, orderly and quiet; no patient was wearing a strong dress. The dress and personal condition were satisfactory on both sides of the Asylum. Condition of patients.

Appendix C.
 —
 Northumber-
 land Asylum.

Dietary.

The health of the Institution was on the whole good ; 44 of the patients were in bed, most of whom were suffering from the debility of old age and general paralysis, but among the women were two cases of typhoid fever.

We saw an excellent dinner served to the patients to-day. It consisted of beefsteak-pie, rice, and bread and cheese being added for the working patients. The meal was evidently relished by the patients, but the plates should have been warmed.

Of the entire patients 11 per cent. are epileptics, 5·8 per cent. general paralytics, and 4·3 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal, 3·3 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds ; 33 per cent. attend usually Church of England services in chapel on Sunday.

One hundred and fourteen profess the Roman Catholic faith, for whom a service is held once a month by a priest, who receives remuneration.

Amusements.

Forty-three per cent. usually are present at the associated entertainments ; 12 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 70 per cent. usually walk out daily or oftener beyond the airing grounds, to which 10 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise for one cause or another.

Exercise.

Employment.

Fifty-five per cent. of the men and 63 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Improvements.

Some improvements have been effected since our Colleagues' visit on the 10th February 1902.

The third villa has been equipped and is now occupied by patients, for whom it affords excellent accommodation.

The installation of the electric light has been completed with very satisfactory results.

Sixty-eight acres of additional land have been acquired on lease for 20 years, and the small Isolation Hospital has been almost completed.

With regard to this building, we reluctantly feel ourselves obliged to report that, inasmuch as it is of similar construction to that of the temporary buildings destroyed in the recent fire at Colney Hatch Asylum, the risk of fire renders it unsafe for use in its present condition.

In addition to these improvements the Committee have decided to provide internal hydrants and an additional water supply for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

We noticed that a key in a glass box has been fitted near to the alternative exit from the flock room.

We desire to call the attention of the Committee to the lumber room at the end of Male Dormitory No. 4, which at present contains a large quantity of wood and old rags, and which in our opinion is a not improbable source of danger to the Asylum.

We think that this room should be no longer used for storage purposes, and that means should be at once adopted to make it possible to use it as an alternative exit from the dormitory which it adjoins. At present this is impossible, the door from the lumber room being provided with a lock which only the joiner can open.

We desire also to repeat our Colleagues' recommendation, that a covered way to the laundry be provided.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit 263 patients have been admitted ; 156 discharged, 122 having recovered ; and 101 have died.

Post-mortem examinations followed in 74 per cent. of the cases.

General paralysis accounted for 31·6 per cent., and phthisis for 10·8 per cent. of the deaths, of which as many as 5 were due to dysentery and 2 to diarrhoea, one being caused by erysipelas. One male patient died from a fractured skull occasioned by throwing himself out of a window.

Appendix C.
Northumber-
land Asylum
Deaths.

In this and 6 other instances a coroner's inquest was held, full particulars of which were reported to our Board at the time; 8 serious but not fatal injuries, involving either fracture or dislocation of bones, have occurred but do not demand comment.

The health of the patients has not been uniformly good, for, including the cases above referred to, there have been 5 cases of erysipelas, 20 of dysentery, and 4 of typhoid.

Insanitary
conditions.

The water has several times been analysed and pronounced to be wholesome, but some defects in the drainage system have been detected and are now being made good.

No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 11 patients have been secluded on 18 occasions for 34½ hours.

Seclusion.

At our visit to-day we found the wards and dormitories in good order, and the bedding in a generally satisfactory condition.

The staff is adequate, there being for day duty 1 attendant to every 10 patients on each side.

Attendants.

There are 7 men and 6 women employed for night duty.

Of the total staff only 2 per cent. of the male attendants and 22 per cent. of the nurses have served less than 2 years, while 56 per cent. of the former and 35 per cent. of the latter have served more than 5 years.

The number of day attendants, 7 men and 4 women, in the Asylum between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. is, in our opinion, inadequate and should be increased.

The case-books and other medical records are creditably kept.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

17 June 1903.

THIS new Asylum for the county of Nottingham was opened in August last, when the patients who were lodged in the old Asylum at Sneinton were transferred hither.

Nottingham-
shire Asylum.
Opening of
new Asylum.
Description,
&c.

The Asylum is designed to accommodate 226 patients of each sex, or a total of 452 in the first instance, with future extensions to bring up the total numbers to 600 patients, but with administrative offices for the latter number.

There are 130 acres of land attached to the Asylum, which were acquired at a cost of 6,880*l*. The present buildings have cost about 134,000*l*., a sum which includes all the structural work, the lighting and drainage, so that estimating it on the basis of the number for which the Asylum is at present designed it works out at the sum of 274*l*. per bed, which will be reduced when the extensions are taken in hand and completed.

We have to-day made a complete inspection of the Institution. On each side there are six wards, all of them in full occupation.

The day-rooms on the women's side are suitably furnished with new furniture, but on the male side, which is in part furnished with the furniture from the old Asylum, some more furniture is needed. The

Appendix C.
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 Nottingham-
 shire Asylum.

wards have been decorated with some cheap pictures, and no doubt in time will be provided with more objects of interest and amusement, and books and other literature.

The dormitories have all been furnished with new bedsteads, and we found them, as well as the single rooms, maintained in good order. We think the electric lights over the doors of single rooms need protection against destructive patients, and we think this might be effected without interfering with the cross ventilation by the introduction on the inside of the openings of fine meshed galvanized wire netting, and by having shutters fixed on the outside of the openings, to be used where necessary to shut out the noise of excited patients, and so secure more rest and quiet for the other patients and nurses. The Asylum is lighted by electricity, and heated in part by steam radiators and in part by the Plenum system, the intake of air for the latter being well above ground. It has not, however, been found easy to regulate the temperature of the rooms, and of this we have had evidence to-day in some wards where the temperature was too high.

Some progress has been made in laying out the airing grounds and in making of paths, but the asphaltting of the latter has only just made a start. We noticed some w.c.'s and shelters being erected in the airing courts, but we could not hear whether the contract for their erection had been approved by the Secretary of State.

The result of our inspection satisfied us of the excellence of the design and in general of the way in which it has been carried out. The workmanship appears to be good, and only here and there was there any evidence of shrinkage in the woodwork.

The chapel is a bright and commodious building, capable of accommodating about 350 patients.

There is a small isolation hospital, which has already been used for cases of infectious disease.

Fire
 precautions.

Inquiring into the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire we find that hose and other fire appliances are not yet fixed throughout the Institution. There is a fire brigade formed from the male members of the staff, and there are fire drills every fortnight. The pressure is not sufficient to carry more than one jet of water over the building, and we would suggest for the consideration of the Committee, who are about to deal with this defect and other matters relating to the fire appliances, the desirability of increasing the water pressure by means of a steam pump.

Statistics.

Since the visit paid last year by 2 of our Colleagues to the Asylum at Sneinton, 171 patients have been admitted, 53 have been discharged, of whom 37 were recovered, and 73 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 223 male and 219 female patients, making a total of 442. There are two private and one out-county case. The weekly maintenance charge for home cases is 11s. 8d.

One male is away for the day, but with this exception we have seen all the patients and found them free from complaint, and, apart from some who appeal for discharge, generally contented.

We saw a good dinner of beef with potatoes in some of the wards, but the meal was somewhat spoilt by being served on cold plates.

Divine service.
 Amusements.

In both divisions the dress of the patients was satisfactory. Of the total patients 13·1 per cent. are epileptics; 1·8 per cent. are general paralytics, and 1·1 per cent. are suicidal; 53 per cent. usually attend the chapel services on Sundays; 60 per cent. generally are present at the associated entertainments, which are held in the handsome and well-proportioned hall; 27 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener

Exercise.

beyond the Asylum grounds. Owing to the unfinished condition of the walks the women have not been able to get regular daily exercise beyond the airing courts, to which, of both sexes taken together, 17 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise; 67 per cent. of the men and 54 per cent. of the women are usefully engaged.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural causes, and were followed by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 83 per cent. No inquest was deemed necessary by the coroner. General paralysis accounted for 17·7 of the deaths, and phthisis for 16·4 per cent.; seven patients died of dysentery, which attacked altogether 15 patients. In connection with these cases Dr. Jackson informs us that he thinks none of the cases was imported from the old Asylum.

In addition to dysentery, the Asylum has been attacked by zymotic disease, with two cases of scarlet fever, supposed to have been introduced by friends of patients, and by a case of diphtheria, the origin of which could not be accounted for.

The general health of the Institution to-day is good, apart from one or two infirm cases out of the 15 patients whom we found confined to bed.

The serious but non-fatal casualties since the last visit have been five, in four cases consisting of fractures of bones sustained either by accidental falls or at the hands of fellow patients. The fifth case was that of a woman, who nearly succeeded in hanging herself in a linen closet, and was only saved by prolonged artificial respiration. We have suggested to Dr. Jackson in connection with this case how the caution cards in use here respecting suicidal cases might with advantage be improved upon. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every 9 male and one to every 10 female patients, and there are four on night duty on each side.

As many as 48 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the nurses have less than a year's service, and 20 per cent. of the former and 7 per cent. of the latter over 5 years.

Five male attendants have been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit; one of them for suspected rough usage to a patient.

We have asked Dr. Jackson to have somewhat fuller particulars given in the case-books and medical journal of injuries and other important matters. It would be an advantage for the number of case-books to be reduced by carrying forward the chronic cases into special books.

In conclusion, we wish to congratulate the Committee and Dr. Jackson on this excellent Asylum and the progress made in its organisation.

OXFORD COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

23 June 1903.

AT our visit to-day to this Asylum we found that satisfactory progress was made in the additions. The blocks on each side are roofed in and the Isolation Hospital is nearly ready for roofing. A commencement will soon be made with the improvements and alterations of the existing buildings, where are several defects in need of early remedy. Though the day was a very favourable one we found

Appendix C.
Nottingham-
shire Asylum.
Employment.

Deaths.

Casualties.

Attendants.

Oxford
County and
City Asylum.
Progress of
additions.

Appendix C.	a good deal of malodour prevalent in dormitories and single rooms, and a want of cross ventilation in many w.c. lobbies. On the women's side the ventilating flues of many single rooms need more attention, being in several cases choked with offensive rubbish. We understand that as soon as the contemplated additions and improvements have been carried out the Committee propose to further improve the present wards by lowering some of the windows. We would suggest the importance of carrying outside all those soil pipes which are at present within the building. Since our Colleagues were here 15 months ago the system of fire alarm has been or is about to be improved. Electric wires to supply a telephone system throughout the Institution and to communicate with the engineer's rooms in case of fire are being laid. A new steam fire pump is being erected, and improvements have been made to the internal hydrant boxes on the female side, and the external hydrants have been supplied with additional lengths of canvas hose and new standpipes. The Asylum fire brigade is drilled regularly twice a month, so we were informed. Since the visit paid by two of our Colleagues in April of last year 162 patients have been admitted, 85 have been discharged, of whom 46 were recovered, and 76 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 562 patients, in the proportion of 244 men to 318 women, and there are in addition 20 women boarded out in the Leicester Asylum. Two patients of each sex are away on trial with monetary allowances, which continue to be judiciously given to those cases which when on trial need financial help. The weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 8s. 9d. The recovery rate in 1902 was 31·09 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 8·70 per cent. on the average resident numbers. The deaths since our Colleagues' visit call for no special notice beyond stating that 10·5 per cent. of them were due to general paralysis and 9·2 per cent. to phthisis, and that a male died of enteric fever and a female of dysentery. Post-mortem examinations were made in the proportion of 77 per cent. of the deaths, and bedsores were existent in 5 per cent. of them. There have been 3 serious but non-fatal casualties, but none of them calls for special mention. There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been only once used for ten minutes in the case of a violent female. The general health of the patients is at present satisfactory, but since our Colleagues' visit there have been 5 cases of enteric fever, all on the male side and confined to the patients of one ward. The outbreak was traced to defective drainage, which has since been remedied. One case ended fatally. The other zymotic diseases have been dysentery, which attacked 9 women, 1 fatally; influenza, of which there have been 65 cases among the patients and 29 among the staff, and one case each of chicken-pox and erysipelas. Of the total patients 13·5 per cent. are epileptics, 2·1 per cent. general paralytics, and as many as 7·5 per cent. are actively suicidal. We think, however, the caution cards in respect of the suicidal cases need more frequent revision, for among such cases we found 2 who were working in the laundry under no special supervision whatever, and were, we considered, in need of it. We would suggest the desirability of adopting what is the practice in some Asylums of having two forms of caution cards, one for those patients who are actively and the other for those who are potentially suicidal. We learn that 44 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church of England services on Sunday; and that 38 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments. A hundred women usually go out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, but no male is
Oxford County and City Asylum.	
Fire precautions.	
Statistics.	
Deaths.	
Casualties.	
Seclusion.	
Enteric fever.	
Suicidal cases.	
Divine service.	
Amusements.	
Exercise.	

accorded this privilege, so that they are confined entirely to exercise in the Asylum grounds, which we cannot but regard as a regrettable matter. The percentage of all the patients who usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds is 52, while the high proportion of 18 per cent. are altogether confined to those courts for exercise. Employment is found for 55 per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women. All the resident patients had full opportunity of speech with us. There was some noisy excitement in Female 11, where a violent patient attacked the nurses in charge, inflicting upon them severe blows and requiring the assistance of 3 nurses from other wards to overcome her violence. We thought that in this ward, having regard to the class of patients in it, a staff of three nurses for day duty was not sufficient. In the other wards quiet and good order prevailed, the only complaint calling for special mention was made by more than one patient. It related to the interval between tea and breakfast, which we find on enquiry to be $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours. We think the interval too long. We saw an excellent and well-served dinner of roast and boiled mutton served on both sides. The men's dress was in good order throughout, but in some of the women's wards it compared unfavourably in point of neatness with the others. The staff of attendants gives the low proportion for day duty of 1 to every $11\frac{1}{2}$ male and 1 to every $13\frac{1}{2}$ female patients, and there are 4 on each side for night duty. We think the smallest number of day attendants who are ever left in the Asylum between 8 and 10 p.m. is too low to ensure dealing effectively with contingencies, such as an outbreak of fire. We have just given a surprise fire alarm and can only report the organisation as most defective. Within five minutes of giving the alarm the patients were brought in from the airing court—where presumably they would have been safe—into the ward which was supposed to be on fire, and no member of the fire brigade appeared on the scene within 30 minutes of the notice. It is evident that much requires to be done in the way of instructing the staff what to do to ensure the safety of the patients and to extinguish an outbreak of fire; in this connection we think an additional exit should be made for the patients in the 11 single rooms in the corridor of F 1 and F 3 and from the end room of F 7 dormitory. Ordinary keys giving access to the women's ward are given to the engineer and also to the foreman of the contractors, who are putting in the telephone wires. We are surprised to hear that the senior medical officer is not allowed a master key on the female side, even though he is often in Dr. Sankey's absence from duty in charge of the Asylum. As regards the duration of the service of the staff, we learn that 8 per cent. of the men and 21 per cent. of the nurses have been here less than a year, but 48 per cent. of the former and 11 per cent. of the latter have over 5 years' service.

Two nurses have been dismissed, under circumstances reported to our Board, for striking patients. The case-books continue to be very carefully kept by the assistant medical officer, and Dr. Good, who, owing to Dr. Sankey's ill health, accompanied us during our visit, gave us every information and appeared to have a thorough knowledge of his duties.

Appendix C.

Oxford
County and
City Asylum.

Employment.

Condition of
patients.

Attendants.

Defective
organisation
of fire drill.

Appendix C.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

16 March 1903.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.Condition of
patients and
of Asylum.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and found 780 patients in residence, viz., 348 males and 432 females. All of these we saw and found generally in good health. Twenty-seven patients only were in bed.

We also visited the dormitories and day-rooms and found them in very good condition. The plastering of the walls has been begun and it will be continued, as we are informed, in due course throughout the entire building, a work which we regard as of great sanitary importance. The dormitories were clean, well kept and well ventilated. The urinals on the male side are being replaced by pedestal w.c.'s with lifting seats.

We saw no reason to complain of the dress of any of the patients. It appeared to be neat and varied throughout. Dinner was served in the hall and in the day-rooms at noon. It was substantial both in quantity and in quality, but the service was somewhat slow.

Statistics.

The numbers on the statutory books of the Asylum are 806, of whom 25 are boarded out at Forden Workhouse, and 1 is away on trial. Since 9 June 1902, 179 patients have been admitted, 81 have been discharged or removed, and of these 73 had recovered; 83 patients have died during this period, being 44 males and 39 females. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 44·14; the percentage of deaths on the average number resident in 1902, 17·91, a very high death-rate. The present number of epileptics is 90, or 11 per cent.; the general paralytics are 1·3 per cent. The patients whose beds were reported as wetted last night were in the small proportion of 0·6 per cent.

Divine service.

Patients usually attending chapel on Sunday are 57 per cent. Patients of the Roman Catholic faith, being 20 in number, are visited periodically by a priest. This clergyman is unpaid. Those usually

Amusements.

attending associated entertainments are 41 per cent.; those usually walking out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate are 35 per

Exercise.

cent.; those walking out daily beyond airing courts are 30 per cent. The large proportion of 23 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to airing courts, a percentage which we are sure Dr. Rambaut will see the importance of largely reducing. Fifty-seven per cent of the men and 44 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.

Employment.

The drying closets in the laundry have been fitted with fans and thus rendered more efficient, and a steam disinfecter is being provided, but a calender or steam ironer is much needed.

Some points of suspension of dangerous character require removal in some of the w.c.'s.

Overcrowding.

Although the dormitories with beds and bedding were clean throughout and well ventilated as we went through them, yet several were obviously overcrowded. This was especially the case in the infirmaries, which we think might advantageously be extended so as to accommodate a few more beds and to provide alternative exits in case of fire. In this last event we fear that serious results might follow.

Fire
precautions.

The means of combating an outbreak of fire and of securing the escape of patients are by no means satisfactory. In addition to the absence of second exits above mentioned, the alternative exits from No. 3 dormitories which lead to leaden flats are not satisfactory. There is none from the upstairs dormitory of No. 7 ward on the male side. There are no outside handles to the single rooms, which would

secure rapid escape therefrom. There are no fire alarms from the wards and there is no fire engine or pump. Appendix C.

The external hydrants give a pressure of only 26 lbs. by day and 23 lbs. by night. They are supplied from a reservoir which only holds 24,000 gallons of water, which is pumped from a well. The internal hydrants and hose are inclosed in boxes which are opened by different keys and not as they should be by the ward keys in common use. It is, however, right to say that we gave an alarm of fire which was promptly responded to by the fire brigade, and that water was playing on the supposed seat of the fire within 3 minutes. The force of water was, however, entirely inadequate. Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

The fire brigade is drilled once a fortnight, as are also the nurses in the wards.

Among the urgent needs of the Asylum are a small Isolation Hospital for the segregation of suspicious cases, a recreative room for the male attendants, and a pathological room for the pursuit of pathological investigations and the storage of specimens. Need of isolation hospital.

The deaths were, with two exceptions, the result altogether of natural causes, which, however, were verified by post-mortem examination in the unusually small proportion of 47 per cent. The deaths were due to general paralysis in 2·4 per cent., to phthisis in 1·2 per cent., to influenza in 25 per cent., and to colitis in 6 per cent. Bed-sores were present in 2·4 per cent. of the deaths only, and there were none among the 27 patients whom we saw in bed in the wards, a fact which speaks well for the nursing of the sick. Deaths.

The two exceptional deaths were due to or accelerated by fractures of ribs, the circumstances of which were enquired into by our Board at the time of their occurrences, and were, in addition, the subject of coroner's inquests.

The serious casualties not having fatal results have been as follows :—a man accidentally fell and fractured a rib ; a man cut his throat in the tailor's shop with a razor which the tailor had carelessly left about, for this the tailor was reprimanded by the Committee ; a woman cut her throat with a pair of scissors which she had been able to secrete while in the work-room. Casualties.

Zymotic disease in the Asylum has been confined to cases of influenza and colitis. Five cases of the later, all fatal, and 259 of the former, many of them fatal, have occurred.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been used 19 times for 98 hours in the cases of 6 patients. Seclusion.

The staff of attendants comprises 35 of each sex for day duty, giving 1 for every 10 of the males and 1 for every 12½ of the females. There are also 5 attendants and 6 nurses for night duty. Attendants.

Of these 33 per cent. have served for less than a year and 30 per cent. for 5 years and upwards.

Six attendants and nurses have been discharged for misconduct, but in only one case for a matter affecting the patients. In this instance a night nurse was discharged for tying together the hands and feet of a patient during the night.

Since the visit of our Colleagues in June of last year Dr. Rambaut has succeeded the late Dr. Strange in the office of medical superintendent, and has already obtained a good grasp of the administration of the Asylum and a good knowledge of the patients. He is assisted in his duties by Dr. Rigden and Dr. Downey, by whom the case-books continue to be well and carefully kept. Medical staff.

Appendix C.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—1. COTFORD.

26 May 1903.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums
(Cotford.)
Extension.

At our visit to this Asylum to-day we have been glad to observe that the work of excavating for the foundations of the new extensions has been commenced on the female side. The additional accommodation afforded by the new blocks will amount to 150 beds on each side. We trust that the work will be pressed forward so as to relieve the present somewhat congested state of the Asylum. In this connection we may remark that a room on the female side, hitherto used as a visiting room, has been converted into a dormitory for 7 quiet patients.

Condition of
Asylum.

We can speak in very favourable terms of the general condition of the Asylum, which we have thoroughly inspected. The wards and dormitories are maintained in excellent order and cleanliness; some of the artificial flowers in the former are made by female patients as well as nurses. The walls of the male wards have been and are being painted and papered, and this work of internal decoration will be gradually extended to other parts of the building.

Improvements.

Amongst recent improvements has been the erection of 2 commodious and substantial shelters in the large male and female airing grounds; and these grounds themselves are gradually assuming a less bare appearance, by the growth of the shrubs and trees which have been abundantly planted in and around them. We may also mention that the laundry drying yard has been covered with asphalt; a new soft water tank with a pump has been fitted at the farm house, and a greenhouse has been erected.

Statistics.

Since the visit paid on 25 March of last year by 2 members of our Board, 99 patients have been admitted, 43 discharged (37 on recovery) and 52 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 217 male and 272 female patients, all with the exception of one of the males being classed as paupers. Four of the men and 3 of the women are at present out on trial, so that there are now resident in the Asylum 481 patients, or 31 in excess of the total accommodation estimated in the return made to our Board.

Condition of
patients.

We have seen every patient in residence and have conversed freely with all who desired to do so. A certain proportion of each sex appealed to be discharged, but from none did we have any complaint of ill-treatment other than what was obviously founded on delusions. The general health appeared to be excellent, there not being a single male patient confined to bed, and only 8 females, some of whom were merely suffering from the debility of old age, whilst but one could be considered as seriously ill. At present 3 patients are the subjects of general paralysis, and 47, or 9·7 per cent., are epileptic. Those regarded as actively suicidal number 12, and they, together with the epileptics, sleep under constant supervision. The proportion of wetted beds last night was 1·7 per cent.

We can speak favourably of the general appearance of the patients, and of the neatness of their dress, particularly that of the women. Strong dresses are at present being worn by 2 male and 3 female patients.

Divine service.

From the returns made to us we learn that 62·7 per cent. of the patients attend the chapel services on Sundays; and a priest attends from time to time to minister to those patients who are of the Roman Catholic faith, of whom there are at present 5 on the list. The associated entertainments are attended by 56·9 per cent. As many as 42·8 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum

Amusement.
Exercise.

estate, and 50 of the men go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the high proportion of 37 per cent., the great majority being females, are confined for various reasons. As regards employment, we are glad to observe that no fewer than 73·5 per cent. of the men, and 56·5 per cent. of the women pursue some useful avocation.

Appendix C.
—
Somerset and
Bath Asylums
(Cotford).
Employment.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 34·61, and the death rate on the average number resident 8·92.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 49 cases, *i.e.*, in 94·2 per cent. of the total deaths. In 9 instances, or rather more than 17 per cent., did bedsores exist at the time of death. There was one inquest held in the case of a female who died from pneumonia following upon a fracture of the thigh accidentally sustained. Amongst the causes of death, the highest proportion, 19·2 per cent., was pneumonia and bronchitis, general paralysis accounted for 13·4 per cent., senile decay for 17·3 per cent., and phthisis for 5·7 per cent. There was one death from erysipelas, one from influenza, and one from diarrhoea.

There have been two cases of fractured bones in addition to the above-mentioned case, and one of ruptured urethra, due to a kick from a fellow patient.

Casualties.

Of zymotic disease 4 male and one female patients have been attacked by erysipelas, and one male and seven females by dysentery. There have also been some cases of influenza.

Mechanical restraint has been applied for surgical reasons to 2 patients on 2 occasions for a total of 63½ hours, whilst 2 patients have been secluded on 2 occasions for a total period of 16½ hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff of attendants on day duty gives a proportion of one male attendant to 9½ patients, and one female attendant to 11 patients (or 1 to 10 if the laundrymaids be included). There are 3 attendants of each sex on night duty. Of the total number of attendants 16 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women have been in the service under one year, whilst 20 per cent. of the former and 15 per cent. of the latter count more than 5 years' service. Two attendants have been discharged for misconduct. One of these was dismissed on a charge of striking two patients. He denied the striking, but alleged that the men could not be kept away from the boiler, and he pushed them away with a broom. The matter was at once reported and inquired into by the medical superintendent, and afterwards by the Committee. It was not possible to ascertain the actual facts, but upon the man's admission he was discharged, and no further steps were taken. We concur in the propriety of this course.

Attendants.

Dr. Alwyne Hingston is now the assistant medical officer. We find the case-books and medical records very well kept.

Medical staff.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—2. WELLS.

27 May 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and can report in very favourable terms upon the general condition of the buildings, and of the measures taken to secure the comfort and welfare of the patients.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Wells.)

There are on the books the names of 868 patients, 352 being males, and 516 females. Of this number 36 are on the private list, and there are 10 out-county patients, of whom 8 are chargeable to Cardiff, one to Islington, and one to Chippenham. Six of the female patients are at

Statistics.

Appendix C.
 —
 Somerset and
 Bath Asylums.
 (Wells.)
 State of wards.

present out on trial, leaving a total of 862 in residence, a figure which gives 8 vacancies upon the estimated accommodation, the actual vacancies in beds being 11 on the male and 2 on the female side.

We found the wards and dormitories in excellent order, the former being particularly bright with plants and mural decorations, some of the wards containing birds, whilst there was a good supply of books and papers. The dormitories, which are now entirely supplied with iron bedsteads, were well ventilated and clean, the bedding in good order; and we were glad to observe that the staining and dry-rubbing of floors is now universal throughout the building.

Improvements.

Since the visit by members of our Board just fourteen months ago several alterations and improvements have been made. One of the most important is the construction of new sanitary spurs which has now been completed for male ward 3 and female ward 3. The similar improvement in wards 1 and 2 on each side will, we trust, be forthwith proceeded with. The replacement of the old form of water-closet by improved patterns is also being undertaken in female ward 10 and Hillside, and will be generally adopted. The fitting of single rooms with locks and the improvement in the ventilation of these rooms, as recommended by our Colleagues, have also been carried out. The laundry has been provided with a steam calender; and a Thresh's disinfecter has been erected in contiguity to the foul laundry. Both of these additions have proved of great utility, and are in constant service.

We visited the site of the new isolation hospital, of which the foundations and some of the wooden framework have been completed. It is intended to construct the outside walls of corrugated iron, steel lathing and cement, the floors being composed of granolithic cement; and provision is made to accommodate 3 patients of each sex. We consider this to be a much-needed addition to the Institution; and were interested to learn from Dr. Laing that he has in contemplation a proposal for the erection of suitable shelters for the treatment of cases of phthisis.

Water supply.

We are unable to report that any steps have yet been taken to secure an improved supply of water to the Asylum; but understand that the question has not been lost sight of and is receiving the serious consideration of the committee.

Fire
 precautions.

The means for extinction of fire have been improved by the addition of much new hose, which now amounts to two 50-foot lengths to each hydrant in the wards. The fire-brigade has been well organised and drilled, and the fitting of an electric indicator is in contemplation. In regard to this subject we were glad to learn that the Committee have already taken steps to remove the dangerous wooden staircases which give access to one extremity of the two large attic dormitories and to substitute for them some less inflammable structure. At our visit to-day we observed that none of the dormitories in the Hillside and new hospital buildings are provided with second exits; but having regard to the comparatively limited size of the rooms, the free communication there is between the two sides of the building and the class of patients lodged therein, we think that the means of escape in case of fire are reasonably satisfactory. At the same time we would suggest that one of the windows in the ground floor dormitory at the new hospital should be made to open, to afford ready egress if the doorway were blocked.

Condition of
 patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence and gave them opportunity to speak with us. Except for a certain number who

complained of their detention, there seemed to be general contentment. The general health was good, 23 males and 13 females being in bed, but few of these suffering from grave disease. There was mostly good behaviour and quietness of demeanour, the exceptions being confined to quite a few of the more troublesome patients. The dress and personal condition of the patients was satisfactory ; and we saw no one wearing a strong dress.

Appendix C,
Somer-
set and
Bath Asylums.
(Wells.)

The dinner to-day, which we saw served at Hillside, consisted of corned beef, vegetables and rhubarb tart.

At the present time the epileptics number 10·2 per cent., the general paralytics 1·0 per cent., and the actively suicidal 2·3 per cent. All the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. Only 1 per cent. of the beds were wetted last night.

The chapel services on Sunday are attended by 38·4 per cent. of the patients ; but there are no services provided for the Roman Catholic patients, who are 17 in number.

Divine service.

The associated entertainments are usually attended by about 40 per cent. of the patients, of whom 57·6 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum Estate ; 39·4 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 22·5 per cent. are confined, either for physical inability or excitement and other reasons.

Amusements.
Exercises.

The returns show that 65·6 per cent. of the men and 70 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Employment.

Since the last visit 289 patients have been admitted, 168 have been discharged (111 on recovery), and 109 have died. The deaths were due to general paralysis in 15·6 per cent., to senile decay in 12·8 per cent., dysentery 12·8 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis 12·8 per cent., and phthisis 9·1 per cent. In 108 cases (*i.e.* 99 per cent.) post-mortem examinations were made. Bedsores existed at death in only 2 of the subjects.

Statistics.

There have been 3 inquests—one being a male patient who committed suicide when on parole under circumstances reported to our Board ; in the other cases the death was due in one to shock, following fracture of thigh, and in one to cardiac failure. The serious but non-fatal casualties comprise two cases of fractured wrist from accidental falls, and the case of a man who cut his throat with a razor which he had taken from an attendant's room. The circumstances do not appear to us to involve any negligence on the attendants' part.

Deaths.
Suicide.

Casualties.

In the months April to June of last year measles attacked 3 patients, and one attendant of each sex ; this outbreak being followed by one of scarlet fever which attacked 6 patients and 4 attendants. All the cases were mild, and all recovered ; isolation being resorted to by utilizing two cottages for the scarlet fever and a portion of the south wing for the measles. There have been 29 cases of dysentery (9 males, 20 females) ; and we are informed by Dr. Laing that since he has adopted the routine practice of disinfecting every soiled mattress no such cases have arisen.

Measles and
scarlet fever.

There has been no mechanical restraint ; and seclusion has been resorted to for 2 patients on 2 occasions for a total of 1½ hours.

Seclusion.

The staff of attendants consists of 40 on the male and 46 on the female side on day duty, or a proportion of nearly 1 to 9 patients of the former and 1 to 11 of the latter sex. There are 5 male attendants and 6 nurses on night duty. As regards service we find that 31 per cent. of the men and 36·5 per cent. of the women have been here less than one year ; whilst 44·4 per cent. of the men and 19·2 per cent. of the women have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years.

Attendants.

Appendix C. One attendant and 2 nurses have been dismissed for misconduct, not connected with the treatment of the patients.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Wells.)

We are glad to learn that the Committee have adopted a pension scheme for nurses and attendants, and that during 1902 three pensions have been granted to attendants retired after long and valuable service.

There has been no change in the medical staff. The medical records continue to be well kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

10 July 1903.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
State of
Asylum.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and inspected the rooms and other parts of the Institution, which we found in most excellent condition, reflecting great credit upon the medical superintendent and his assistants.

The house has been redecorated in parts, and the rooms, both day and night, were clean and well ventilated. Many minor but useful improvements have been made, and especially in the sanitary blocks where the old urinals are being gradually replaced by pedestals. Arrangements are in contemplation with the South Staffordshire Water Works Company by which the water supply of the Asylum may be improved by the laying of a 6-inch main. There is at present a storage of 75,000 gallons in the tanks and in the tower, and the appliances for meeting a fire, and for the escape of the patients in such an event are, in our judgment, adequate. If, however, the additional supply can be assured to the Asylum it would be highly advantageous in the event of a fire.

Condition of
patients.

There are at present on the books of the Asylum 889 patients, viz.:—432 males, 457 females. We saw all these patients and had special interviews with some. They appeared generally in good health and contented. Their dress was varied and good. We saw the dinner which is served partly in the hall and partly in the wards. It was good and sufficient, and we had no complaints. The arrangements by which there is some musical accompaniment to the dinner seemed to keep the patients quiet and to be generally successful. We found them quiet in their wards, and had only one complaint of ill-usage against an attendant who had left, but which after inquiry we thought to be unfounded.

Statistics.

Since the last visit 311 patients have been admitted, 145 have been discharged or removed, of whom 86 were recovered, and 146 have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 is 29·53; that of deaths on the average number resident in 1902 is 14·97. The epileptics in the Asylum are 17 per cent.; the general paralytics are 3·4 per cent.; those whose beds were reported as wetted last night were only 1·6 per cent. Those usually attending chapel on Sunday are 460, or 52 per cent., and for 60 Roman Catholics, a priest, who is remunerated for his services, attends every Friday, and celebrates Mass once a month. Those usually attending the associated entertainments are 52 per cent.; those usually walking out beyond the Asylum grounds are 54 per cent., and those walking out daily beyond the airing-courts are 33 per cent. Those confined to the airing-courts are only 4·5 per cent. Seventy-five per cent. of the men and 72 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

The maintenance charges per head per week are as follows :—For home patients, 10s. 6d. ; for out-county patients, 15s. ; for private patients, from 15s. to 21s.

Of the 146 deaths which have occurred since the last visit, 18 per cent. were from general paralysis, and 20 per cent. from phthisis. The rest were due to natural causes, such as are usual in asylums. One death was from colitis, of which there were 5 cases. Only 2 per cent. of the deaths were complicated by bedsores, and there was only one patient so suffering of the 35 whom we saw in bed while visiting the wards. We regret, however, to find that the percentage of post-mortem examinations has again fallen, and has been only 55·5 per cent.

There has been no inquest. The serious, but non-fatal casualties, have been 4 only, all accidental fractures of bones.

Zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum in the form of the colitis already referred to, 12 cases of scarlet fever, which were promptly isolated and recovered, and 3 cases of erysipelas.

There has been neither restraint or seclusion.

The staff in immediate charge of the patients consists of 43 of each sex for day duty, giving an attendant to every 10 patients, and a nurse to every 10 $\frac{3}{5}$. There are also 4 male and 5 female attendants for night duty. Their duration of service is satisfactory, 19 per cent. only having served for less than one year, and 22 per cent. over 5 years. No one has been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct.

The case and post-mortem books continue to be carefully kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. CHEDDLETON.

14 July 1903.

WE have to-day visited and inspected this Asylum. We have carefully examined the rooms and find them in excellent condition. Some, however, are in course of redecoration and improvement, particularly Female wards 16 and 17, but the work is well forward. Some standpost hydrants have been added to the airing courts which have had their paths asphalted. Four cottages for the attendants have been completed. Electric automatic fire alarms have been fixed throughout the buildings, and a tram line from the station to the entrance to the Asylum is in course of construction.

There are at present in residence 627 patients, viz. : 318 female and 309 male patients, excluding one who was away ; he escaped and is still at large. We saw all these and found them well-dressed, looking clean, neat and well-cared for. We had remarkably few complaints of any kind, even as to their detention. None were worthy of mention.

Since the last visit in December, 1902, there have been admitted 119 patients, discharged or removed 52, of whom 41 had recovered. There have been 50 deaths, leaving on the books of the Asylum 628 patients. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 41·17 ; that of deaths on the average numbers resident in 1902 was 10·79. The epileptics are now 14 per cent., the general paralytics are 7·3 per cent., and the actively suicidal are of the large number of 58. Patients whose beds were reported wet last night were only 1·4 per cent. Those usually attending chapel on Sundays are 57 per cent. There are 55 of the Catholic faith, for whom the priest performs service weekly at a stipend of 40*l.* per annum. Those usually

Appendix C.
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
Deaths.

Casualties.

Attendants.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Cheddleton.)
State of
Asylum.

Statistics.

Divine service,

Appendix C.	attending the associated entertainments are 54 per cent. Those
Staffordshire Asylums. (Cheddleton.)	walking out beyond the Asylum estate are 47 per cent., beyond the
Amusements.	airing courts are 86 per cent., and confined to the airing courts are
Exercise.	6·6 per cent. 71 per cent. of the men and 75 per cent. of the women
Employment.	are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.
	The charge for maintenance per head per week is for home patients
	10s. 6d., for out-county patients 15s. and 14s. There are four private
	patients, one of whom (male) pays 20s., and one male 21s., also one
	woman 21s. and one woman 30s. Money allowance has been granted
	to one patient on trial.
Deaths.	With respect to the deaths which have occurred since the last visit,
	16 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and the large proportion of
	28 per cent. to phthisis, a percentage so large as to suggest the
	treatment of cases of that disease separately, and under improved
	conditions. In the very satisfactory proportion of 90 per cent., post-
	mortem examinations were made after notice to the relatives. Bedsores
	were present in the somewhat high proportion of 12 per cent. One
	patient out of the 26 in bed during our visit to the wards was also
	suffering from this complication. The deaths were from natural and
Suicide.	ordinary causes in all but one instance, that of a man who committed
	suicide by hanging himself from the handle of a door. The particulars
	of this were inquired into by our Board at the time, and it formed the
	subject of the only inquest. Beyond this there have been no serious
	casualties. Zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum in the forms
	of erysipelas, dysentery and enteric fever, of which there have been
	two, eight, and three cases respectively; one case of erysipelas,
	however, being the only one of these cases at present under treatment.
Seclusion.	The instances of seclusion have been limited to three, upon three
	occasions, and for a total of six hours. There has been no mechanical
	restraint.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty is one to every $8\frac{2}{5}$ men, and
	one to every 15 women; there being 37 male and 28 female attendants
	and wardmaids. The strength on the male side appears to be adequate,
	but we can scarcely say that in reference to the female division, and
	we thought during our visit to the wards that it must be difficult for
	four nurses to supervise the 36 patients in number 16, and exercise
	continuous supervision over the 17 actively suicidal patients who must
	never be lost sight of. Five attendants of each sex are on night duty,
	which they evidently discharge efficiently, as is shown by the very
	small percentage of wet beds. The duration of service is not un-
	satisfactory, 38 per cent. having served less than a year, but 50 per cent.
	upwards of two years. One of each sex has been discharged for
	misconduct; one for striking a patient, the circumstances of which
	were duly reported to our Board, and the other for dishonesty.
	There is no change in the medical staff. The case-books are still
	carefully kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. STAFFORD.

13 July 1903.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)	WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and visited the wards and
State of Asylum,	also the house at Weston now occupied by 45 female patients. We
	found everything in excellent order, the wards and the dormitories
	were clean, bright, and well ventilated. Some of the rooms still have

the floor scrubbed. We trust that they may soon be dealt with as the others, and be put in a condition to be dry-rubbed. The female basement is in course of rapid reconstruction to make it similar to that on the male side. Special cupboards have been provided for the storage of turps, &c., but we think that a less quantity than we found to-day would be more conducive to safety. The male attics and No. 7 ward have been plastered and are being decorated, and the male corridor is being plastered and relaid with tiles. In the kitchen a dado of white bricks to the height of about 10 feet is in course of substitution for the existing plastered wall, and the vegetable scullery and kitchen scullery have been fitted with white brick. The Isolation Hospital is approaching completion, and plans are now before our Board for external staircases from the male and female attics, and from the epileptic dormitories. Evidence of substantial improvements and progress is to be found throughout the Institution.

Appendix C.
Staffordshire
Asylums
(Stafford.)

We found 870 names on the books of the Asylum. Of these patients we saw 869, one being away on trial. Their general appearance was good, and with one exception there were no complaints except on the ground of their detention. We gave special interviews to several, and one complained of ill-usage by the attendants. We thoroughly investigated this matter. We are quite satisfied that his complaint was grossly exaggerated, but having taken the statements of all persons whom we could find, and who knew anything about it, we are unable to say whether the charge of ill-usage had any foundation in fact.

Condition of
patients.

Since the last visit in June 1902, 268 patients have been admitted, 160 have been discharged or removed, of whom 82 had recovered. During this period 133 patients died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 30·74. The percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident in 1902 was 15·07. The epileptics are 20 per cent., the general paralytics 1·5 per cent. Patients who wetted their beds last night were 9, being only 1 per cent. Those usually attending chapel on Sunday are 38 per cent. There are 27 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, whom a priest attends weekly at a remuneration of 40*l.* per annum. Patients usually walking out beyond the Asylum grounds are 36 per cent., beyond the airing-courts are 26 per cent., and those altogether confined to the airing-courts are 10 per cent. 67 per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum. The charge per week for home patients is 10*s.* 6*d.*, that for out-county patients is 14*s.*, and for private patients 14*s.*

Statistics.

Divine service.

Exercise.

Employment.

With one exception, the deaths since the last visit were the result of natural and ordinary causes, which in 80 per cent. were ascertained by post-mortem examinations, which, in that proportion, were not forbidden by the relatives, to whom intimation of the proposed intention to make a post-mortem examination accompanied the notice of death. In only one instance was there a bed sore, and there were none among the 33 patients whom we saw in bed in the wards. This speaks well for the nursing of the sick. General paralysis caused 11 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis the unusually large proportion of 24 per cent. This points to the desirability of its treatment in the separate wards and under more favourable conditions. The exceptional death, in which the only inquest was held, was that of a man who died from fracture of the spine due to a fall from a tree into which he had climbed in the airing-court. The only other serious casualties, which, however,

Deaths.

Casualties.

Appendix C. did not end fatally, consisted of accidental fractures of bones in 1 female and 2 male patients. The only cases of zymotic disease in the

 Staffordshire Asylum. Asylum have been 3 of dysentery. There has been no restraint, and
 (Stafford.) only 13 cases of seclusion, 29 times, and for 80 hours, in all are recorded.

Attendants. The staff of attendants consists of 50 men and 40 women for day duty, which gives one of each sex to every 9 patients of that sex. There are also 10 men and 9 women for night duty. The duration of service is unusually favourable, as many as 57 per cent. being able to record upwards of 5 years' service, and only 8 per cent. having served less than a year. One attendant only was discharged, and that for pushing a patient.

The case-books are carefully and intelligently kept. We made a separate entry in the visitors' book at Weston Hall.

Weston Hall, 13 July 1903.

(Weston Hall.) WE have to-day visited this house which has been again rented by the Visiting Committee of the Stafford Asylum, and wherein 45 female patients are being accommodated.

It is well suited for its purpose, and we have found it in excellent order and very comfortable.

Most of the patients were out in the garden and all seemed happy and contented.

The means of escape in case of fire are not quite satisfactory, for, although there are two staircases, they both open on to a common landing. Doors of communication should be provided where necessary, and close screens with doorways fixed on the landings, so as to secure at all times alternative means of escape from all the bedrooms if either of the staircases were to become impassable from hot air and smoke.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

4 June 1903.

Suffolk Asylum. SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum on the 9th April 1902, the new male and female blocks have been completed. We found them
 Additions and to-day occupied in part. They afford excellent accommodation, and
 improvements. the work seems to have been well carried out.

Among other improvements completed since the last visit may be mentioned the installation of the electric lighting; the new house for the Medical Superintendent, whose old quarters have been adapted in part for administrative purposes, and in part for quarters for the assistant medical officers.

The new mortuary too is ready for use, and the new stores have been recently occupied.

We may add to the above list of works of improvement the provision of a new mess and recreation room for the male attendants; of additional machinery to the laundry, where the suggestions made by our Colleagues last year with reference to the acquisition of a steam calender and of fans to the drying closets either have been or are about to be carried out.

Not the least important improvement has been the demolition of all the walls of airing courts, which to-day presented the appearance of gardens with uninterrupted views beyond, rather than of restrictive enclosures. We cannot conclude the above list of items without congratulating the Committee upon the excellent results and the high standard to which they have brought the Asylum accommodation.

Appendix C.
Suffolk
Asylum.

In both divisions we found the wards maintained in the best of order; suitably furnished and liberally supplied with appropriate literature and objects of interest and amusement. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in good order. From all the upstairs dormitories there are alternative exits in case of fire, but in some of the ground floor dormitories, notably M. and F. 20, we would suggest that some of the windows should be made to open by locks and keys. With a view to minimising the risk of fire, we would suggest some reduction in the quantity kept in the wards of the mixture of beeswax and turpentine for the polishing of the floors. The provision of a shelter to the Female Hospital on the site of the old F. 6 Ward is a desideratum which we would suggest to the favourable consideration of the Committee.

State of wards.

We found all the resident patients quiet and orderly and, in general, contented. We had no complaint calling for mention. The dress of the women was excellent and varied, and on both sides the patients were tidy in dress and person. We saw a dinner of hot beef with potatoes served in some of the wards. The potatoes, as might be expected at this time of year, were not very good, and we would suggest that they be supplemented by rice in some form, or by a second vegetable.

Condition of
patients.

The changes among the patients since the last visit have been the admissions of 305; the discharges of 279, of whom 82 were recovered; and the deaths of 88.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 596 patients, of whom one is out on trial with, we are glad to note, a monetary allowance. The male patients number 293, the female 303.

In addition to the above there are 75 patients boarded out in other Asylums, but who are about to be recalled.

The opening of the new blocks has largely increased the accommodation, and there is at present vacant room for 102 males and 174 females.

The recovery rate in 1902 was 31·42 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 13·57 per cent. on the average number resident.

Of the deaths since the last visit as many as 95 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examination. With the exception of a case due to epileptic suffocation, they were all due to natural and ordinary causes; general paralysis accounted for 11·3 per cent., and phthisis for 12·5 per cent. Four women died of enteric fever, which attacked altogether 11 patients and 2 nurses. Dr. Whitwell attributes the outbreak to infection from a female patient of dirty habits, who was the first to be attacked. All the cases were treated at the new Isolation Hospital, and all are now convalescent.

Deaths.

The general health of the inmates is at present good, the Asylum being free from infectious disorder.

There have been ten serious but non-fatal casualties, all resulting in fractures of bones, and all sustained either by accidental falls or in scuffles with other patients.

Casualties.

- Appendix C. Of the total patients, 12 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, and under
 ——— 1 per cent. are general paralytics. The actively suicidal patients
 Suffolk number only 5, and they share with the epileptics in special night
 Asylum. supervision, and in this connection we may mention that 2·2 per cent.
 only of patients were reported last night as having wetted their beds.
- Divine service. As regards the usual statistical matters, 46 per cent. of the patients
 usually attend the chapel services, but this percentage is only arrived
 at by allowing the patients to attend only one service. The chapel is
 admittedly too small, and we have no doubt the Committee realise the
 necessity of its enlargement.
- Amusements. Sixty-one per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments.
 Twenty-three per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the estate.
- Exercise. Nine per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which
 7 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, for excitement, violence,
 or bad habits.
- Employment. Employment is found by 66 per cent. of the men and the high pro-
 portion of 88 per cent. of the women.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 to every 9 male and
 1 to every 8½ female patients. The night staff comprises 4 of
 each sex.

The duration of service is satisfactory ; 17 per cent. of the men and 16 per cent. of the nurses having less than a year's service, while 37 per cent. of the former and 33 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years.

The attendants and nurses are all instructed in the use of the fire appliances, and there is in addition a fire brigade formed from the staff, and whose services were recently required on an outbreak of fire which broke out at night in the roof of one of the female blocks. Thanks to the efficiency of the staff, and to an ample water supply, the fire was quickly got under.

There is no change in the medical staff.

The case books and medical records continue to be well kept, but we have asked Dr. Whitwell to have all minor injuries, such as black eyes, entered in the medical journal, in the column provided for the purpose, in addition to the record he himself keeps.

SURREY ASYLUM.—BROOKWOOD.

21 October 1903.

- Surrey Since our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum nearly a year ago some
 Asylum. improvements have been effected.
 (Brookwood.)
- Additions and The extensions of the Asylum on both sides have been completed
 Improvements. and furnished and are now occupied, forming a useful addition to the
 Institution. The new and handsome chapel has been opened.

The airing-grounds for patients who are accommodated in the extension wards have been laid out, gravelled, rolled, drained, and partly fenced, and will be completed and ready for use almost immediately. The electric lighting station is finished and in use, lighting the new wards and parts of the older building, and driving the motors which work the laundry machinery.

The reservoir, with a capacity for 750,000 gallons of pure water, is in use, together with its pumping station, the pumps being capable of lifting 12,000 gallons per hour to a height of 120 feet into the fire-service tower.

A new chamber has been erected to accommodate a fire-pump in order to obtain increased pressure in the fire mains, the pump being supplied with a 14-inch suction pipe from the reservoir.

Appendix C.

All doors from the wards into the airing-courts, and the majority of those opening on to landings, have been re-hung to open outwards.

Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)

The drainage systems have been relaid at the gasworks, cottages, and at East Lodge.

The extension of the laundry is in progress, the male laundry, the foul linen washhouse, the officers' drying-rooms, and the airing rooms being completed and in use. Some of the new driving-bands require protecting, and will no doubt receive attention.

Eight new outside iron staircases, the plans of which have been approved by the Secretary of State, have been ordered, and their erection will commence next week. A new bridge to facilitate escape from the recreation hall in case of fire has also been ordered and its delivery is expected immediately.

Precautions
against fire.

During our inspection of the Asylum, yesterday and to-day, we have found the wards in excellent order, the condition of the dormitories and bedding being also very satisfactory. We would, however, point out the absence of mess and recreation-rooms on the male side of the Institution, and of recreation-rooms on the female side for the attendants; this lack is, in our opinion, a very serious drawback, which might properly receive the careful consideration of the Visiting Committee. We also noticed that in some of the wards for the more troublesome patients there were too few books; we think the number should be increased, the books being kept in open bookcases.

State of wards.

In the new wards, we would point out that the supply-pipe in the w.c.'s requires to be protected, and the spaces between the handrails and the walls filled in.

The number of glasses in the general bath-rooms might also be increased with advantage.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,268 patients, 535 being male and 733 female. All of these, with the exception of 7 who are absent on trial, we have seen and found neatly and suitably clad, and in a satisfactory condition as regards personal tidiness. A considerable number of appeals for discharge were made to us by the patients, whom we referred to the Visiting Committee. We also received a complaint from a patient alleging ill-treatment of another patient by four attendants. We investigated the complaint, but were unable to obtain proof of the allegation, the patient declining to disclose the name of the one attendant who still remains in the Asylum service.

Condition of
patients.

We also received complaints from many of the patients that no opportunities were afforded them for seeing members of the Committee—a right which we regard as of the utmost importance. This allegation we hope is unfounded.

The health of the Asylum is on the whole very good, 25 patients only being confined to bed.

The dinners which we saw served to the patients yesterday and to-day were good in quality and sufficient in quantity, and with some exceptions were appreciated by the patients. Of the total patients now in the Institution we learn from the statistics furnished to us that 11·9 per cent. are epileptics, 1·5 per cent. general paralytics, while 6 are believed to be actively suicidal. Only 1·3 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night; 48 per cent. usually attend service in

Dietary.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix C.

Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.
Statistics.

chapel on Sunday, 22 patients being of the Roman Catholic faith, and visited on Sunday and in case of serious illness.

Thirty-one per cent. usually are present at the associated entertainments. Only 7 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and only 1 per cent. beyond the airing grounds, to which the unusually large proportion of 50 per cent. are altogether confined. Sixty-eight per cent. of the men, but as few as 33 per cent. of the women, are usefully employed.

Since our Colleagues were here 461 patients have been admitted, 159 discharged, 93 having recovered; and 100 have died, 99 of them from natural causes, the principal of which were general paralysis in 17 per cent., phthisis in 11 per cent., and colitis in 3 per cent. There was also one death in a male imbecile from swallowing pieces of crockery. In this and in two other cases of sudden death from natural causes inquests were held. Post-mortem examinations were made in 88 per cent. of the deaths, bedsores being present in 4 per cent. Serious but not fatal casualties occurred in 5 instances, all of them fractures of bones, and three of them clearly accidental. In the remaining two, fracture of the humerus was sustained by patients in struggles with nurses, all of which do not seem to have been reported. We think this most unfortunate, and we advise that a new rule be added to the General Rules: "That all accidents and injuries, however slight, sudden illness, attempts to escape or commit suicide, and struggles between patients, or between patients and attendants, should be immediately reported to the head attendants, and by them to the medical superintendent."

Casualties.

Zymotic
disease.

As respects the incidence of zymotic disease, 1 patient was admitted with typhoid fever, and 4 others were attacked by colitis, which proved fatal to 3 of them.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of 2 female patients, upon 21 occasions and for 433 hours, principally for surgical reasons; and 36 persons have been secluded altogether for 343 hours.

Attendants.

The attendants and nurses in immediate charge of the patients to-day are 78 of the former and 75 of the latter, giving 1 to every $6\frac{2}{5}$ males and to every $9\frac{7}{10}$ female patients.

There were also 9 men and 12 women on duty at night. The duration of service is not very satisfactory, 45 per cent. having served less than a year, and 23 per cent. upwards of 5 years.

Only one nurse has been discharged, and that not for misconduct affecting the patients.

The medical staff remains the same, by whom the case books are properly kept.

EAST SUSSEX AND BRIGHTON ASYLUM.—HAYWARD'S HEATH.

19 May 1903.

East Sussex
and Brighton
Asylum.
(Hayward's
Heath.)
Statistics.

OUR inspection of this Asylum enables us to report favourably on its condition and management.

At our visit to-day we found the names of 1,012 patients on the books, 437 being males and 575 females. Of these 2 are private patients, 24 are chargeable to out-county unions, 4 are on trial, and 7 children are technically on trial with some of the attendants. In

addition to the numbers mentioned above, there are 135 patients who are at present boarded out in other Asylums. Appendix C.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and found them in good health, 24 patients being in bed. The dress was neat and tidy, but we should have been glad to see more variety and brighter colours in the clothing on the female side. General contentment prevailed in the wards, but one patient lodged a complaint to the effect that one of the attendants had kicked a patient the day before the death of the latter, which occurred on the 7th instant. We made a careful examination into the allegation, which had already been made the subject of investigation by Dr. Walker, and were unable to satisfy ourselves that the charge was substantiated. East Sussex and Brighton Asylum. (Hayward's Heath.) Condition of patients.

The dinner which we saw served to-day in hall consisted of boiled fish, potatoes, and bread, and was not unpopular with the patients.

Of the entire patients, 11·6 per cent. are epileptics, 2·3 per cent. general paralytics, and 16 are regarded as being actively suicidal.

Only 1·1 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Fifty-two per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, 52 per cent are usually present at the associated entertainments, 36 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, 71 per cent. walk out usually every day beyond the airing grounds, to which 11 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise. Divine service. Amusements. Exercise.

Fifty-six per cent. of the men and as many as 69 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Employment.

We found the wards bright and comfortable and the dormitories and bedding clean and in good order, but Male Wards Nos. 1 and 6, the latter especially, are greatly in need of general brightening and the provision of additional objects calculated to amuse and interest the patients. State of wards.

A calender in the laundry is also required, and should, we think, be provided.

With regard to means of escape in case of fire, we desire to make the following recommendations, which we hope will receive the anxious attention of the Committee of Visitors. Fire precautions.

1. We are strongly of opinion that the use of the temporary buildings should be discontinued at the earliest possible date, and that during such use the safety of the patients should be secured by the provision of two additional exits from each of the dormitories, the doors to open outwards and into the open air.

2. In order to make the second dormitory, the small dormitory, and the single room at the Sanatorium safe, doors of intercommunication should be made between these rooms and the nurses' rooms.

We are glad to learn that this building may, not improbably, be devoted to the accommodation of the idiot and imbecile children whose names are on the Asylum books, but should this be done, it will be necessary to provide a small isolation hospital for cases where infectious disease is suspected.

3. We think that the turpentine and oil should be removed from the painters' shop where they are at present kept, and stored in a small building detached from the Asylum.

Since our Colleagues were here about six months ago, 143 patients have been admitted, 75 discharged, 37 having recovered, and 57 have died. Statistics.

Appendix C.
 ———
 East Sussex
 and Brighton
 Asylum.
 (Hayward's
 Heath.)
 Deaths.

Fourteen per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, 5 per cent. to phthisis, and 8·8 per cent. to colitis, of which there have been 30 cases—that being the only zymotic disease which has prevailed.

All the other deaths were from natural causes, but we regret to report that these were ascertained by post-mortem examination in the very small proportion of 46 per cent. only, a smaller percentage even than that of last year, and much below the average of County Asylums generally.

Bedsore were present in 12 per cent. of the deaths, a large percentage, which seems to point to the desirability of some improvement in the nursing of the sick.

Casualties.

One inquest only was held, upon a woman whose death from brain disease was associated with the accidental fracture of the femur.

One other accidental fracture of a bone was the only serious casualty which did not end fatally.

Attendants.

There is no record of the employment of either restraint or seclusion. The staff is adequate, there being for day duty 1 attendant to every 10 male and 1 nurse to every 13 female patients. There are also 8 men and 11 women for night duty.

Of the total staff 30 per cent. have remained less than a year, but 32 per cent. upwards of 5 years.

No attendant has been dismissed for an offence connected with the patients.

The case books continue to be carefully kept.

EAST SUSSEX ASYLUM—HELLINGLY.

16 October 1903.

East Sussex
 Asylum.
 (Hellingly.)
 Description of
 Asylum.

WE have to-day visited for the first time this Asylum, including the several detached villa blocks which form a marked feature of the Institution, and we can congratulate the Committee upon the possession of a building excellently constructed and admirably adapted for its purpose.

We would also express our gratification at the energetic and efficient manner in which Dr. Taylor is carrying out the work of organisation.

The Asylum is built on 400 acres of land, and was opened on the 20 July last. It consists of a detached acute hospital which is now ready for occupation, a main building which is for the most part occupied, a children's block, four villas, and an isolation hospital, all of which are practically completed.

It is lighted throughout by electric light, and the water supply is derived from Hailsham, but as it is scarcely adequate the Committee are about to sink a well.

During our inspection we found that portion of the Asylum occupied by patients in excellent order, the day-rooms and dormitories being bright and cheerful and well and tastefully furnished.

There are to-day on the books the names of 663 patients, in the proportion of 272 males to 391 females.

Condition of
 patients.

To all of these we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, but apart from the subject of detention we received no complaints.

The dress of the patients was neat and on the female side pleasantly varied, and their personal condition generally satisfactory.

The general health was good.

Appendix C.

The dinner which we saw served in the wards consisted of steamed fish, potatoes, and bread, and on the whole it appeared to be popular with the patients.

East Sussex
Asylum.
(Hellingly.)

There are at present 82 epileptics, 13 general paralytics, and 3 patients who are regarded as actively suicidal. Eleven patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Two hundred and twelve patients usually attend service on Sunday, which next Sunday will be held for the first time in the chapel; 163 are attracted by the associated entertainments.

Divine service.

Amusements.

All the patients are at present confined for exercise to the airing-court, owing to the necessarily rough condition of the Asylum estate. 101 men and 102 women are usefully employed.

Exercise.

Employment.

Since the Asylum was opened 666 patients have been admitted, of whom 3 have died. These deaths were all due to natural causes, ascertained in every instance by post-mortem examination.

Statistics.

A bed sore was present in 1 case, but no patient was so suffering of the 7 men and 33 women whom we saw in bed, most of them being there not because of illness but for observation as newly-admitted cases.

There has been only one severe casualty, viz., a fracture of the wrist of a woman who accidentally fell. There have been one or two cases of imported dysenteric-diarrhoea, but no other form of zymotic disease.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed.

The staff of attendants and nurses, who appear to be of a respectable and suitable class, consists of 33 men and 49 women for day duty, one of the male wards containing 30 patients being entirely nursed by females. There are also 5 men and 9 women for night duty.

Attendants.

Two males and 1 female have been discharged for misconduct not affecting the patients.

The medical staff consists of Dr. Taylor and 3 assistant medical officers, whose diligence and attention are shown by the entries in the case-books relating to the numerous recent admissions.

Medical staff.

WEST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

20 May 1903.

THE Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, continues to be maintained in excellent order, the day-rooms being very bright and pleasant, and the dormitories and bedding in good condition throughout the building.

West Sussex
Asylum.
Condition of
asylum.

The airing-gardens presented a very cheerful appearance, and we were glad to learn that a considerable amount of planting has been done, and that a road round the gardens has been completed.

Since our Colleagues' visit in April 1902 an important improvement has been effected in connecting the Asylum with the city water mains, and thus ensuring the command of a supplemental supply of water in case of necessity.

Water supply.

Some other minor improvements have also been carried out, but two are still needed, namely, the ventilation of the drying-room at the laundry, which at our visit to-day was exceedingly hot and unhealthy,

Improvements.

Appendix C.
 West Sussex
 Asylum.
 Condition of
 patients.

and the provision in the older wards of closed cupboards to hold the food which is at present kept on open shelves.

We have seen all the patients whose names are on the books of the Institution, 322 being males and 413 females. Eight of these are private patients, and as many as 212 are chargeable to out-county unions.

The general health of the patients was on the whole very good, although 8 men and 49 women were in bed, the great majority of whom were not seriously ill.

The condition of the patients in the matters of dress and personal tidiness was thoroughly satisfactory, and good order prevailed throughout.

A considerable number of appeals for discharge were made to us, but no complaint calling for special mention.

At our visit 13 men were lodged at the farm, which affords excellent accommodation, and 5 women were at the sanatorium.

We think that some inquiry should be made concerning the property of a female patient whose name will be found in the patients' book.

The dinner, consisting of roast pork, potatoes and bread, which we saw served to the patients in the wards, was good and substantial and appeared to give general satisfaction.

The number of epileptics form 8 per cent. of the entire patients, 1.6 per cent. being general paralytics and 12 patients being regarded as actively suicidal. The number of wetted beds last night was only 1.9 per cent.

Divine service. Fifty-seven per cent. of the patients usually attend service in chapel on Sunday, there being also 22 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith and for whom a weekly service is provided by a priest who receives remuneration.

Amusements. Fifty-one per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments.

Exercise. Thirty-four per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener, beyond the Asylum estate, and as many as 22 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing-gardens.

This large percentage will, we have no doubt, be presently capable of reduction.

Employment. The men and women are usefully employed in the very satisfactory proportions respectively of 73 and 77 per cent.

Statistics. The changes which have occurred since this Asylum was visited by two members of our Board comprise the admission of 290 patients, the discharge of 134 patients of whom 57 had recovered, and the death of 73 patients.

Deaths. In the very creditable proportions of 93 per cent. of the total deaths post-mortem examinations were made, bedsores being present in only two instances, or 2.7 per cent. of the whole.

The causes of death were, with one exception, natural and ordinary, among them being general paralysis, which caused 9.6 per cent., and phthisis 18 per cent.

The exceptional death was that of an epileptic woman who died from accidental choking with food during a fit. In that case and in the case of a man who died from natural causes, but had sustained fractures of three ribs some time before admission, inquests were held.

Casualties. Six patients only suffered injuries of a serious but non-fatal character, five of these being fractures of bones accidentally caused, and the sixth a wound in the throat self-inflicted by means of a broken drinking-glass.

With the exception of influenza, of which 201 cases occurred, there has been no outbreak of zymotic disease among the patients, but one attendant contracted diphtheria, and there have been and still are some cases of scabies among the patients.

Appendix C.
—
West Sussex
Asylum.

There has been no mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to the cases of 2 patients for short periods.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 36 men and 47 women for day duty, giving 1 to 9 patients of each sex, while 4 men and 7 women are in charge of the patients at night.

Attendants.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the attendants and nurses have been here less than a year, and 5 charge attendants have left since the last visit, a not unusual proportion of changes in the early history of an Asylum.

One nurse only has been discharged for misconduct and that not affecting the patients.

We are glad to learn that the head attendants are present continuously at the general bathing.

Dr. Kidd, who has made excellent progress in the organisation of the Asylum, has the assistance of two medical colleagues, by whom the case-books are carefully kept.

Medical staff.

We are also glad to learn that pathological work is diligently prosecuted and instruction in first aid and nursing given to the attendants and nurses.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

9 March 1903.

WE to-day visited this Asylum.

Warwick
Asylum.
Statistics.

There are at present nine hundred and sixty-five (965) patients, including 30 private patients, of these 412 are male, including 14 imbecile boys, and 553 females.

Since June 1902, when our Colleagues paid their last visit, 159 patients have been admitted viz., 76 males and 83 females. 136 patients have been discharged during this period of whom 81, or 44·5 per cent., were recovered.

There were 65 deaths, viz., 34 males and 31 females.

Deaths.

The present number of epileptics is 147, or 15 per cent., and of general paralytics 9, or 1 per cent.

The suicidal patients under constant supervision are 32, viz., 14 males and 18 females.

The percentage of deaths on average number resident in 1902 was 8·5; 1 patient wears strong dress by day. Beds wetted last night were 12, or only 1·2 per cent.

Patients attending chapel on Sundays are 262, or 27 per cent.; 57 patients of the Roman Catholic faith have mass provided for them every Sunday morning.

Divine service.

Those usually attending associated entertainments are 307, or 32 per cent.

Amusements.

Patients usually walking out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum Estate are 206, or 22 per cent., those walking out daily beyond the airing courts are 60 per cent., patients confined for exercise to the airing courts are 14 per cent., a proportion which we hope may in time be reduced, 227 males (or 55 per cent.) and 309 women (or 56 per cent.) are usefully employed in and about the Asylum premises,

Exercise.

Employment.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Warwick
 Asylum.
 Condition of
 patients.

We visited all the wards and dormitories and saw all the 965 patients now resident and have to report satisfactorily of their appearance and condition. The patients seemed contented and made no complaint of their treatment or the Asylum. The wards were bright and well ventilated and some have been recently renovated.

The patients seemed well cared for, and Dr. Miller was well acquainted with the medical history of each patient and takes a personal interest in each case.

Some cases came under our notice where young epileptic girls had not been visited by their mother or any relative since their reception into the Asylum. This was the cause of much real unhappiness to the patient, and we requested the Medical Superintendent to write to the parents and point out the desirability of their paying at least an occasional visit to the child.

We are sorry that there is no separate ward for the very old people and the young children, where the latter may be taken from the society of the young men and women in the various wards.

We hope that the Hospital Committee of the county may see their way when re-arranging the Asylum to provide such a ward, which we believe will be of inestimable advantage to the young people.

Isolation
 Hospital.

The new Isolation Hospital has been completed and occupied. Although of a corrugated iron exterior it is plastered throughout, and the corridors are floored with red tiles laid on concrete and divided by doors. We suggest that an additional exit into the open air should be made from each end of the dormitories, in other respects it is satisfactory.

Private block.

The private patients' block is being rapidly proceeded with.

Improvements.

Male No. 2 Ward in the main building is in the hands of the workmen who are plastering, reflooring and redecorating throughout ; this with the exception of one ward will complete the plastering of the male building.

The verandahs to the phthisical wards recommended by our Colleagues are being provided.

Fire precau-
 tions.

We have suggested the removal of door handles and window fasteners in the w.c.'s, and that a key in a glazed box should be kept in male dormitory No. 7, to be used if necessary in case of fire. We made enquiry as to arrangements for preventing and extinguishing fire which we found in good order, except that the steam fire engine was in course of repair. A manual engine worked by the men on the estate was ready for use and was brought into action within 4 minutes after we gave a fire alarm. We think it might be worthy of the consideration of the committee whether a steam fire engine with great length of hose which must necessarily diminish the pressure, is the more satisfactory method of dealing with a fire on such an extended scale as might possibly occur in their Asylum.

Deaths.

With 2 exceptions the deaths were due to causes which are natural and are usually found in Asylums. General paralysis accounted for 13 per cent. and phthisis for 15 per cent. Post-mortem examinations were made in the low proportion of 52 per cent. of the cases, which is 10 per cent. below the percentage of last year. Bedsores were present in 3 per cent. only, and no person was suffering among the 10 men and 31 women whom we saw in bed during our visit. The two deaths which were exceptional, were the result of suicide, in a man and a woman after their escapes ; inquests were held and full enquiries were made by our Board at the time of the occurrences.

Suicides.

The only serious casualty not ending fatally was the accidental fracture of the forearm in a male epileptic. Appendix C.

Zymotic disease has shown itself in the Asylum in the form of influenza, of which there has been a considerable outbreak; of facial erysipelas of which 2 cases have occurred, and of colitis and scarlet fever, which respectively attacked 2 and 1 of the nurses. Warwick Asylum.

Mechanical restraint has been applied to 3 patients for medical and surgical reasons, 14 times and for 37 hours, and seclusion has been resorted to in 23 instances for 15 patients and a total period of 35 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

The staff of attendants and nurses comprises 41 of the former and 74 of the latter, or 1 to 10 and 1 to 8 patients respectively for day duty; 5 men and 7 women are on duty in the wards at night. The duration of service is good, for while 22 per cent. only have served less than one year, 35 per cent. have a record of upwards of 5 years. One attendant and 4 nurses have been discharged for misconduct, 2 of the latter for roughness to a patient, but no notice of this fact appears to have been forwarded to our office. We have reminded Dr. Miller that such notice should be sent in all cases of dismissal, summary or otherwise, for misconduct. Attendants.

The medical staff remains the same, their duties as regards the case-books are efficiently discharged and they continue to give lectures on first aid and nursing to the attendants and nurses.

ISLE OF WIGHT ASYLUM.

19 October 1903.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and can report very favourably on its general condition and management. Isle of Wight Asylum.

We found the wards very pleasant and home-like in appearance, and the dormitories in good order, but considerable re-decoration is needed. The condition of the bedding also was satisfactory—save in one or two instances—but some of the mattresses were rather too thin. Condition of wards.

We thought also that the padded room cushions needed renovation, as has been pointed out previously. We have to-day seen all the patients in residence, 91 being males and 170 females. Their dress and personal tidiness were satisfactory, and their behaviour very quiet and orderly; the general health of the Institution is good, 2 men and 11 women being confined to bed. Condition of patients.

Of the female patients 26 are lodged as private patients in the separate block appropriated to their use, and we learn that the male side of this building will shortly be appropriated for the reception of gentlemen; the acute dayroom, however, is inadequate; there was much noise and confusion in it to-day. Private block.

Two patients are chargeable to out-county unions and the same number are absent on trial.

Of the patients 7 per cent. are epileptics, one is a general paralytic, and 14 are considered to be actively suicidal; only 1.5 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Seventy per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Sixty per cent. usually attend Divine Service in chapel on Sunday, 63 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments, 44 per cent. Employment. Divine service. Amusements.

Appendix C.	usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and
Isle of Wight Asylum.	40 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 16 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise. These grounds are being enlarged and the paths asphalted, and we hope when this work is completed that they will be kept more tidily than at present.
Exercise.	
Statistics.	Since the last visit 106 patients have been admitted; 120 discharged, 48 having recovered; and 46 have died, all from natural causes, as ascertained in 74 per cent. by post-mortem examination. General paralysis accounted for 4·3 per cent. and phthisis for 10·8 per cent. Bedsores were present in 6·5 per cent. of the deaths. One inquest was held on a patient who died suddenly from heart disease. There has been no case of zymotic disease, no mechanical restraint has been employed, but seclusion has been used in the cases of 9 patients 138 times and for 719 hours in all. One casualty has occurred in the case of a female who accidentally sustained a fracture of the humerus.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants comprises 11 men and 20 women for day duty, which figures give 1 man to every 8 male and 1 woman to every $8\frac{3}{5}$ female patients. There are also 2 male attendants and 4 nurses employed for night duty. Of the total staff 32 per cent. have served under one year and 14 per cent. over five years, 3 attendants have left for misconduct not connected with the patients. The changes in the medical staff that have taken place since the last visit have been somewhat numerous.
Medical staff.	Dr. Shaw is assisted by a medical colleague, by whom the case-books are properly kept.

WILTS ASYLUM.

13 March 1903.

Wilts Asylum.	WE have to-day visited this Asylum and inspected the wards, offices and new buildings. We found those in occupation to be in good order throughout. They look bright, cheerful, and clean, and the dormitories were well ventilated. There have been many additions and improvements since our last visit in March 1902. The new laundry building then in course of erection is now completed but not yet occupied. It is well arranged, has the newest improvements and will probably be equal to the wants of the Asylum for many years and reflects credit on the architect and the engineer. It is hoped to occupy it shortly and to move the laundrywomen and patients who assist in the laundry work, along with certain machinery, to the new building. Before, however, this is done, attention should be paid to the machinery. This, in our opinion, is insufficiently protected, and is dangerously open for the use of persons who are not always and altogether responsible for their actions. The ordinary guards which might be sufficient in the case of a factory are insufficient and dangerous in the case of an Asylum.
Additions and improvements.	We think also that the Committee should consider the propriety of providing the drying closet with an escape for foul air. At present the only escape for such impurity appears to be into the washhouse, where many patients and nurses will be at work.

At the same place a new engine-house and pump and an engine for the dynamos have been erected. Appendix C.

We also visited the Isolation Hospital which has recently been completed. It provides for 6 beds with rooms for 2 attendants and for 2 nurses, a kitchen and a cook. There is also a mortuary. The building, of one story, is of corrugated iron, lined with wood and plastered. There are sufficient exits in case of fire, and there is no subway. The building is heated from within by fires, and it is altogether detached from the main building. Wilts Asylum.
Isolation Hospital.

We also visited the detached villa of 2 floors containing 56 patients. It was originally intended for an Isolation Hospital, is built entirely of brick and has fire exits both from the ground and the first floors. There is no check locking to any of the doors, but the lock is protected by a glass covering of which the medical superintendent alone has a small key which opens the case without requiring damage to the glass, and enables him to test the locks from time to time. This plan, which we believe is the invention of Dr. Bowes, has been adopted in all similar doors. The villa is lighted by electricity, the gas being entirely cut off, a course which, for the safety of the patients and staff, we should be glad to see adopted throughout the Asylum.

In the main building a new female visiting-room has been added outside ward No. 1 and a similar room on the male side. Over these new visiting-rooms provision has been made for an assistant male and an assistant female head attendant adjoining respectively wards F. 6 and M. 6. An exit window has been converted into an exit door with a consequential improvement in the external staircase in female wards 9 and 10, and similarly on the male side. This we regard as a substantial improvement. Doors to impede the advance of smoke and heat have been erected in female wards 5 and 7, and in the corresponding wards on the male side.

An improvement has been made in the bakehouse, where an addition has been made to the accommodation for storage and 2 Priton ovens have been fitted.

We saw the foundations of the new wards for 54 female patients now in course of erection. It is suggested when the new laundry is occupied to utilise the old laundry, which will then be useless for its old purpose, as additional storage rooms and rooms for the male and female attendants, a want which is much felt. The laundry staff and patients there employed will be shifted into the detached villa, which is close to the new laundry building.

We have desired Dr. Bowes to communicate to our Board the proposed scheme by which a mode of collecting and distributing the linen may be safely and properly effected without the necessary use of the old laundry as a receiving house.

We found 968 patients in residence, all of whom we saw and with several of whom we had long conversations. There were 432 males and 536 females. They seemed in good health and physically in fair condition. There were no complaints with any substance, and of the 968, only 13 women and 21 men were in bed in the infirmaries. Statistics.

Since 13th March 1902, 192 have been admitted, 59 have been discharged or removed, of whom 48 had recovered, 78 patients have died, and there are 10 patients on the books now away on trial.

The causes of death include 9 cases of general paralysis or 12·8 per cent. of the total deaths, phthisis 23 per cent., and senile decay 10·2 per cent. There was one fatal case of dysentery and 1 of erysipelas. Post-mortem examinations were made in 56 cases, or

Appendix C. 71·8 per cent. of all fatal cases. Bedsores existed in the rather unusual proportion of 19·2 per cent. No inquest has been held.
 Wilts Asylum.
 Casualties.

There have been 3 serious casualties, all in women, viz.: 2 involving fractures of bones and one a rupture of the eyeball, which was self-inflicted. There has been a marked freedom from zymotic disease except influenza, which prevailed in the Spring of the present year, and attacked 86 patients and 12 of the staff of nurses and attendants. The type of the outbreak was mild. There have been only 2 cases of dysentery, both in males.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 29·2. The epileptics are now 12·1 per cent.; general paralytics 4·1; actively suicidal 4·3. Those usually attending chapel are 25·5 per cent.; the associated entertainments 27·2 per cent.; usually walking out weekly or oftener beyond the estate 21·6 per cent.; daily beyond the airing courts 31 per cent. Those usually employed in and about the Asylum are males 49 per cent. and females 67·3 per cent.

Divine service.
 Amusements.
 Exercise.
 Employment.
 Restraint and seclusion.

Mechanical restraint was used on one occasion to 1 male patient for a period of 141½ hours, and 4 female patients were secluded on 5 occasions for a period in all of 11 hours 25 minutes.

Attendants.

The male attendants are in the proportion of 1 to every 9 patients male and 1 to every 10 patients female. There are 11 night attendants of each sex. The attendants under 1 year's service are 21 per cent. of the males and 31·8 per cent. of the females. Those over 5 years' service are 45·6 per cent. of the males and 12·1 per cent. of the females. One nurse has been discharged for misconduct.

We agree with our Colleagues that the chapel is not either in size or in character suitable to an Asylum of this size and admirable management.

The medical records and case-books are particularly well kept.

WORCESTER COUNTY AND CITY ASYLUM.

20 July 1903.

Worcester
 County and
 City Asylum.
 Statistics.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and inspected the wards and dormitories.

The patients at present on the books are 1,181, viz., 538 males and 643 females, of these we saw 1,159; of the rest 5 males were away on trial and 2 boys in the Isolation Hospital; 5 females were in the Isolation Hospital and 10 away on trial. We found all the rooms and dormitories clean and in good order as also the beds and bedding. The patients' dress was neat and varied, and there were no complaints as to their treatment.

State of wards.

Different dinners were supplied in the central building and the annexe. In the former a dinner of pressed-mutton with bread and rice pudding was good and substantial; that in the latter of rice hash with bread was also of a substantial character. Some of the floors are polished; others are in a slow but gradual progress in that direction. Several urinals are still in use. We strongly urge their abolition, and the reconstruction of several of the sanitary annexes, which are in a very insanitary condition and far below the standard of similar Asylums throughout the country. We also recommend that the unplastered walls should be plastered and the scoured floors be forthwith taken in hand and rendered impermeable to moisture. The day-rooms

and dormitories on both the male and female sides were in many cases distinctly overcrowded, leading to noise and excitement. Improvements have, however, been carried out since the last visit of the Commissioners. The external iron staircases for the dormitories F. D. 6 and M. D. 6 have now been delivered and will shortly be completed.

Appendix C.
Worcester
County and
City Asylum.

Four new cottages for the male attendants were occupied in November last. Thirteen external doors have been made to open outwardly; all exit doors are now tested fortnightly, and patients are exercised in descending the exit stairs.

A fire alarm bell has been fixed connecting the central building with the annexe, but there are no fire alarms in the wards. Alternative exit doors have been provided in A and sick-room dormitories. Some wards are still without bookcases, and some without a sufficient supply of books and papers. Several patients appealed to us for their discharge. These we referred to the Committee who go through the wards on their statutory visits every two months. We submit for the consideration of the Committee whether it would not be desirable for the patients to have a more frequent opportunity of laying their statements before them in person.

Fire precau-
tions.

Since the last visit in June 1902, 277 patients have been admitted, 170 have been discharged or removed, of whom 102 were recovered and 109 have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 39·5; that of deaths on the average number resident in 1902 was 9·7. The epileptics at present are 18 per cent.; the general paralytics 0·5. The actively suicidal are 22. Patients whose beds were reported wet last night were only 2·4 per cent. Those usually attending Chapel are 50 per cent. There are 51 Roman Catholics, for whom a priest conducts services at a stipend of 52*l.* per annum, and is a frequent visitor to the wards. Those usually attending the associated entertainments are 52 per cent. Those usually walking out beyond the Asylum are 47 per cent., and those beyond the airing courts are 32 per cent. Those confined to the airing courts are the somewhat excessive proportion of 21 per cent. Those usefully employed in and about the Asylum are in the proportion of 63 per cent. of the men and 67 per cent. of the women.

Statistics.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

The deaths which have occurred since the last visit have been due to natural causes in all but one instance, that of a man who swallowed a piece of bone, which caused hæmorrhage, from which he died. In this case the only inquest was held. General paralysis accounted for 8·2 per cent. of the deaths. Phthisis for the large proportion of 21 per cent., and dysentery for the excessive and unusual proportion of 16 per cent., while erysipelas, measles, and scarlet-fever each caused 1 death.

Deaths.

Post-mortem examinations were made, after intimation to the relatives accompanying the notice of death, in 78 per cent. of the total deaths. In 4·6 per cent. bedsores were present, as also in 2 patients in bed in the wards.

In these we found only 42 patients in bed, but 6 were suffering from dysentery, and 2 male children, 5 female patients and 2 nurses were undergoing treatment for scarlet-fever in the Isolation Cottage.

The general health of the patients appeared to be good, but we cannot describe the sanitary condition of the Asylum as at all satisfactory, for there have been 17 cases of scarlet fever, 1 of erysipelas, 7 of measles, and no less than 109 of dysentery. The cases of scarlet-fever and dysentery have been spread over a considerable period and

Condition of
patients.
Insanitary
conditions.

Appendix C
 ———
 Worcester
 County and
 City Asylum.

point to continuing sources of infection, to which the rough unplastered walls, scoured floors, and insanitary annexes cannot fail to be seriously contributory.

As the cases of scarlet-fever occurred in both sexes, the farm cottage, which is for one sex only, was inadequate, and the females had to be accommodated in a dormitory in the main building. This indicates the necessity for a small isolation hospital for both sexes in which suspicious cases could be at once segregated, just as the occurrence of 21 deaths from phthisis suggests the need of its treatment out of the ordinary wards and under improved conditions generally.

Casualties.

There has been a somewhat long list of serious casualties for which the overcrowding may be held to be in some measure responsible. Nine patients of each sex have sustained fractures of bones, and 1 woman a severe cut from broken glass. In one case a man had his skull fractured by another patient by a broom and had to be trephined, and in two instances the causes of fractures of ribs could not be ascertained.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has been used in one case for a short time for surgical reasons, and seclusion has been imposed on 48 patients on 86 occasions and for 324 hours.

Attendants.

The attendants in charge of patients are 45 men and 53 women by day, and 7 men and 9 women by night; the day attendants and nurses being in the proportion of 1 to every $11\frac{2}{5}$ patients. Their record of service is very good. As many as 43 per cent. have served upwards of 5 years, and only 19 per cent. less than a year. Only one has been discharged, and he for no misconduct affecting the patients.

The medical staff remains numerically the same. The case-books continue to be carefully and intelligently kept.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

12 November 1903.

Yorkshire
 (East Riding)
 Asylum.

Additions and
 Improvements.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and can report that very satisfactory progress is being made with the extensions, additions, and alterations which are being carried out. The new pavilion for 120 men is roofed in and the plastering nearly completed; the large new recreation hall is in daily use; the new quarters for the medical officers are ready for occupation; the new sanitary spurs in connection with the older wards will be brought into use to-day; the new house for the clerk and steward is finished and occupied, and the alterations of the laundry and other administrative departments are well advanced. We can also report that the Committee have decided to erect the additional external staircases recommended by our Colleagues at their last visit, and also other similar staircases for escape in case of fire, and to fix fire hydrants throughout the buildings. The plans of the staircases will shortly be laid before our Board.

Apart from some confusion, the necessary consequence of the building operations now being effected, we found the Asylum in good order and the wards and dormitories in a satisfactory condition. Some of the bedding, however, required greater attention.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 461 patients, 189 being men and 272 women. Of these 10·6 per cent. are epileptics, 2 per cent. general paralytics, and 1·1 per cent. are believed to be

actively suicidal. One per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Twenty-eight per cent. usually attend services in chapel on Sunday, 29 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments, 24 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, 23 per cent. usually walk out daily or oftener beyond the airing courts, to which as many as 55 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise. Only 53 per cent. of the men, and 40 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

The patients in residence to-day were properly and suitably clothed and free from complaint, save on the score of the food. The health of the institution is generally satisfactory, 20 patients being confined to bed.

Condition of
patients.

Sixty patients are chargeable to out-county unions, 14 are on the private list, 3 are absent on trial, and 1, a criminal patient, has escaped. Since our colleagues' visit in February 1902, 164 patients have been admitted, 72 discharged, 41 having recovered, and 79 have died. Of the deaths, which were in the satisfactory proportion of 96 per cent. followed by post-mortem examinations, 14 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 3 cases were the result of dysentery. Bed-sores appear to have been somewhat unduly frequent, and one patient was, at the time of our visit, suffering from the complication. There has been no inquest, and only two serious casualties have occurred, both being fractures of legs accidentally sustained. There have been a few cases of dysentery, and 3 women have been attacked with typhoid fever, which Dr. Macleod thinks may be attributed to work in connection with the sanitary alterations. Three patients, one of them being the female who fractured her leg, have been mechanically restrained on 139 occasions for a total of 1,820 hours, and 39 patients have been secluded on 72 occasions for 924 hours in all.

Post-mortem
examination.

Casualties.

Dysentery and
typhoid fever.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The dinner which we saw served in hall to the patients to-day consisted of hash, potatoes, and bread, and did not appear to be very popular. In connection with this subject of the dietary, we would point out that, in our opinion, the allowance of 6 ounces of bread at breakfast and supper is insufficient for those patients who are healthy, and especially for those who do not earn lunch. The allowance at these meals now usual in Asylums is 8 ounces for the men and 7 ounces for the women.

Dietary.

The staff of attendants is somewhat weak, there being for day duty 15 men and 24 women, or 1 male attendant to every 12½ males and 1 nurse to every 11 female patients. Three of each sex are also employed for night duty. Of the total staff, 22 per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the women have served less than one year, while as many as 50 per cent. of the male attendants and 22 per cent. of the nurses can count more than 5 years' service. It is satisfactory to report that no member of the staff of attendants has left the service of the Asylum for misconduct.

Attendants.

The case-books are well and carefully written up.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

9 November 1903.

Yorkshire
(North
Riding)
Asylum.
Statistics.

THERE are on the books of this Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, the names of 734 patients, 367 being males, and the same number females. Of these 68 are on the private list, 2 are absent on

Appendix C.	trial, and 38 are chargeable to the city of York. The removal of the patients last mentioned to the York City Asylum, were it now ready for the reception of patients, would not give adequate relief to overcrowding, inasmuch as the day space here is deficient, notwithstanding the fact that at the present time there are considered to be actual vacancies in beds for 27 patients; we think, therefore, that it behoves the Committee to consider very seriously the question of providing additional Asylum accommodation for the insane poor of this Riding.
Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.	
Question of additional ac- commodation.	We have to-day seen all the patients in residence, and can report very favourably on their orderly behaviour and satisfactory condition as regards dress and appearance. They were also free from complaint, and evidently on good terms with Dr. Hingston, under whose management we feel sure that they are kindly and judiciously treated.
Condition of patients.	We are glad to notice that the phthisical cases are treated separately from the other patients, and evidently with success. In this connection we may mention that the health of the Institution is good, 16 women, and only 4 men being confined to bed.
Dietary.	The dinner which we saw served to the patients in the hall to-day consisted of pea-soup, suet pudding, and bread, and for those men who cared for it, beer was provided. The plates, however, were quite cold. We have examined the dietary table, and we think that the allowance of 6 ounces of bread for the men for supper, and for the women for breakfast and supper, is inadequate; in nearly all Asylums 8 ounces of bread for the males, and 7 ounces for the females being the allowance at these meals. We think an inquiry should be made into the property of a female patient, whose name is mentioned in the patients' book.
Suicidal caution cards.	Of the patients at present in the Asylum, 9.5 per cent. are epileptics, 1.9 per cent. general paralytics, and 1.2 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. With regard to the class last mentioned we noticed that the parchments issued to the attendants contain no acknowledgment by them of their responsibility in respect to the patients specially committed to their care, and in this and other particulars the parchments might be improved.
Divine service.	2.1 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Fifty per cent. usually attend the Church of England service in chapel on Sunday, but no service is provided at the Asylum for the 66 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith.
Amusements.	Fifty-five per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments.
Exercise.	Only 13 per cent. usually walk out, weekly or oftener, beyond the Asylum estate, and 24 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 14 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.
Employment.	As many as 70 per cent. of the men and 74 per cent. of the women are, we observe, usefully employed.
State of wards.	We found the wards and dormitories at our visit in a generally satisfactory condition, but in some of the dayrooms we should like to see a more careful selection of books, including more bound illustrated periodicals. In some of the dormitories greater care should be bestowed upon the bedding, which required attention. The washing of some of the articles was not satisfactory, and we would point out that the sorting room at the laundry is so dark that defect in the washing would be difficult to discover there. We have suggested to Dr. Hingston how the room may be improved in this respect.

In 12 Female dayroom the pipes in the w.c. need protection, and in the dormitory of the same ward, the door leading to the w.c. should be kept locked at night. Appendix C.

On the male side we think that an external iron staircase should be erected in connection with the east end of attic dormitory No. 11. Yorkshire
(North
Riding)
Asylum.

We learn that there is some doubt as to the sufficiency of the water supply in case of fire, and we hope that the Committee will lose no time in connecting the Asylum with the York Waterworks. Fire precau-
tions.

Among the improvements which have been effected, including the recommendations of our Colleagues, made at their last visit, we may mention the erection of a new accumulator house, and the provision of new accumulators, the improvement of the w.c. accommodation, the further chipping and plastering of the walls of dayrooms and dormitories, the erection of six cottages for married attendants, and the installation of a telephone system throughout the Asylum. Improvements.

During the period which has elapsed since this Institution was last visited by two members of our Board, on the 15th February 1902, 282 patients have been admitted ; 170 discharged, 138 having recovered ; and 94 have died. Statistics.

With one exception all the deaths were due to natural causes, 6·3 being due to general paralysis, and 16 per cent. to phthisis. Post-mortem examinations were held in 73 per cent. of the cases. The exceptional death was that of a male patient, who was found shot in the Asylum grounds, in circumstances already fully reported and dealt with by our Board. In this case and in that of another male patient who died from syncope, a coroner's inquest was held. Deaths.

Serious but non-fatal casualties have been limited to 5 patients, who each sustained fracture of some bone, 4 of them having fallen accidentally, and the fifth having been pushed down by a fellow patient. Casualties.

Two cases of erysipelas and 3 of dysentery have been the only instances of zymotic disease which have occurred.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on two occasions for 16 hours, and 22 patients have been secluded on 91 occasions for 349 hours in all. Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff of attendants is not too strong, there being only 1 male attendant to every 10½ male, and 1 nurse to every 11 female patients, for day duty. There are also 3 men and 4 women for night duty. Attendants.

The record of service is good, 52 per cent. of the male attendants, and 35 per cent. of the nurses, having served over 5 years, while 17 per cent. of the former, and 30 per cent. of the latter, have been in the service of the Asylum less than one year.

Seven attendants have left the Asylum for misconduct, but none of these for ill-treatment of a patient.

The case-books and other medical records are very well kept.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

12 March 1903.

WE have to-day completed our inspection begun yesterday of this Asylum, and can report in very favourable terms on its general condition and management. Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Menston.)

The wards presented a very pleasant and comfortable appearance, and the dormitories were clean and well ventilated ; with a few exceptions, the bedding was also in a satisfactory condition. Condition of
wards, &c.

Appendix C.
 —
 Yorkshire
 (West Riding)
 Asylums.
 (Menston.)

We would point out that in the medicine cupboards the lotions and other external applications should be kept separate from the rest of the medicines. We would also call attention to some of the machinery in the officers' laundry, which requires protection. Since our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum, a considerable amount of re-decoration has been carried out, and some minor improvements have been effected.

Fire precautions.

With regard to the precautions against fire in this Institution, we desire to make the following observations :—

We think that the present arrangements for escape in case of fire at the Isolation Hospital are not entirely satisfactory, and we recommend that an exit be made from the end of each of the large dormitories, and that the charge nurse be entrusted with a master key.

In the Homestead Farm we notice that nothing has been done to provide an outside iron staircase from the associated dormitory upstairs, and we would point out that alternative exits should be provided, as recommended by our Colleagues, from each of the large dormitories on the ground floor.

We desire to draw attention to the fact that there are a considerable number of single rooms, of which the doors can only be opened by keys, but we understand that new locks with outside handles are actually on the premises, and will shortly be fitted to the doors of all the single rooms except those connected with associated dormitories.

We are strongly of opinion that the quantity of turpentine in the ward stores should be reduced, and Dr. McDowall has promised that in future these stores shall be supplied with small quantities twice a week instead of once a fortnight.

We would also point out that the large stock of turpentine now kept in the general stores should be transferred to a detached building.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,617 patients, 764 being males and 853 females. Of these, 13 are absent on trial, 3 are chargeable to out-county unions, 71 are private patients, and 40 are lodged at the Homestead Farm.

Condition of patients.

To every patient in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and although no complaints were made to us calling for special mention, a considerable number of appeals for discharge were preferred. The patients making these appeals we have been compelled to refer to the Committee of Visitors, in whom is vested the power of discharge, and who, we hope, give to each patient the opportunity of speaking with them at each of their statutory visits.

The behaviour of the patients was very orderly, even those in the refractory wards being generally quiet, and free from noisy excitement.

In the matters of dress and personal tidiness the condition of the patients was satisfactory.

The health of the Institution is very good, 15 men and 26 women being confined to bed ; one of the latter was suffering from a wound in the throat, which, through some want of care on the part of a nurse, she had inflicted with a piece of glass.

There are to-day in the Asylum 9 men and 1 woman in excess of the proper numbers.

Dietary.

The dinner which we saw served yesterday to the patients in the wards consisted of meat and potato pie and bread ; and we desire to call attention to the paucity of meat in some of the pies, in consequence, probably, of some want of care in distributing the meat.

We are glad to report, however, that the dinner served to the men in the hall to-day was very good, and appeared to be popular with the patients ; it consisted of roast pork, two vegetables, and bread.

Of the entire number of patients, the very large proportion of 17 per cent. are suffering from epilepsy, 3·9 per cent. are general paralytics, and 1·8 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. With regard to the class last mentioned, we would point out that red parchments issued in respect of the actively suicidal patients should contain acknowledgment by the attendants of their responsibility.

3·3 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night ; 33 per cent. usually attend Church of England service in chapel on Sunday, and 33 per cent. are usually present at Nonconformist services, conducted by a minister gratuitously.

For the 134 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith no regular service is provided, but mass is celebrated twice a year by a priest, who also visits the patients very occasionally, but receives no remuneration.

The associated entertainments usually attract 42 per cent. of the patients.

Thirty-five per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 23 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, which, we may mention, continue to be very well kept, and to which the unduly large proportion of 57 per cent. are altogether confined for one cause or another ; this number we should be glad to see reduced.

The proportion of those usefully employed is not as high on either side as we should like it to be, only 57 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women being engaged in some useful occupation.

Since this Institution was last visited by Members of our Board, 189 patients have been admitted, 115 discharged, 94 having recovered, and 66 have died.

With two exceptions, the deaths, which were verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 85 per cent., were all due to natural causes.

22·7 per cent. were the result of general paralysis, 4·5 per cent. of phthisis, and 1 woman died of erysipelas.

Of the exceptional deaths, 1 was due to exhaustion following burns sustained prior to admission, and the other was the suicide by drowning of a female patient whilst out on trial.

The coroner has not thought it necessary to hold an inquest.

The only serious non-fatal casualties which have occurred in addition to the case above-mentioned were 3 fractures of bones, all accidentally sustained.

Two men have been attacked with dysentery, the only cases of disease of a zymotic character which have occurred.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to the cases of 2 women on 2 occasions for 3 hours in all.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength, there being for day duty 1 male attendant to every 9½ male patients, and 1 nurse to every 10 female patients ; there are also 12 men and 13 women for night duty.

Of the total staff, 7 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women have served under 1 year, while 41 per cent. of the former and 15 per cent. of the latter can reckon more than 5 years' service.

The case-books continue to be very well kept.

Appendix C.

—
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Menston.)

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Statistics.

Deaths.

Suicide.

Casualties.

Seclusion.

Attendants.

Appendix C. YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. SCALEBOR PARK.

12 March 1903.

Yorkshire
(West Riding) Asylums.
(Scalebor Park.)

Progress of
buildings.

WE have to-day visited and thoroughly inspected this Institution, and can report that very satisfactory progress has been made in its organisation since the date of its opening.

Two wards on the female side, or one entire block, and one ward on the male side are now occupied, and another ward on the male side will shortly be opened.

With the exception of some of the single rooms, the Asylum is now entirely furnished, although some details of its equipment have still to be carried out.

The condition of the sitting rooms and dormitories is very satisfactory, but we desire to make a few recommendations.

Recommendations.

The radiators appear to be dangerous, and should, we think, be cased in.

The hot and cold water taps in the bath rooms and lavatories should be more clearly indicated by labels. The bands of the machinery in the bakehouse, before they are used, should be protected.

Condition of
patients.

We have seen the 19 male and 25 female patients whose names are on the books. Their personal condition and dress were satisfactory, and they appeared to be contented. The health is good, 5 male and 2 female patients being in bed.

Several patients manifested mental improvement, but we cannot record their names, there being no Patients' Book. Dr. Gilmour has promised to supply the deficiency.

Divine service.

No arrangement has yet been made for holding Divine service in the Institution, but a few entertainments of a quite simple character have been provided.

Amusements.

Employment
and exercise.

Seventeen of the patients are usefully employed on an average, and 7 walk out attended.

Attendants.

Exclusive of the head attendant and matron, the staff for day duty consists of 5 men and 6 women, and 1 man and 2 women are employed for night duty.

Payments.

Eighty-four per cent. of the patients pay 25s. and less than 31s. 6d.; 9 per cent. pay 31s. 6d. and less than 2l. 2s.; and 7 per cent. pay 2l. 2s. and over per week for maintenance.

Statistics.

Since the 9th October of last year, when the Institution was formally opened, 50 patients have been admitted, 11 discharged, 4 having recovered, and 2 have died from natural causes.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The case-books, we are glad to find, are very fully written up.

In conclusion, we desire to express our satisfaction at the excellent progress which has been made with the organisation and equipment of this Asylum, which we think reflects credit on Dr. Gilmour.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. WADSLEY.

5 November 1903.

Yorkshire
(West Riding) Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

WE have during yesterday and to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and can report generally in very favourable terms on its condition and management.

We found the wards bright and cheerful and the dormitories and bedding clean and in good order. The Institution is, however, still considerably overcrowded, more especially in ward 14 on the female side, there being in the Asylum at the present time 71 patients in excess of the proper number, of whom as many as 56 sleep on the floor. This fact emphasises the importance of making as rapid progress with the erection of the Storthes Hall Asylum as possible.

Appendix C.
—
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Overcrowding.

The work of replacing the urinals by pedestal water-closets and of providing the single-room doors with outside handles is, we are glad to notice, being gradually carried out.

We are surprised to learn that nothing has been done to carry out our Colleagues' recommendation with regard to the introduction of a fan in the laundry to propel hot air through the drying closets, which, admittedly, do not work satisfactorily, and we hope that the Committee will see their way to provide this very useful addition.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board, the following works, among others, have been completed :—

Alterations and
improvements.

Extra over-mantles have been provided in the wards ; the water-course near the reservoirs has been reconstructed ; the boundary wall to the drying green has been rebuilt ; two new large steam boilers have been provided, and a new shelter has been erected in No. 2 airing court.

With regard to the precautions adopted against fire, three extra outside fire hydrants have been fixed, and steps are being taken to lay down an additional water main with hydrant for fire brigade purposes, and to provide an extra fire-alarm station at the farm cottage. In addition to these precautions we are of opinion that the following works should be carried out to further facilitate the escape of patients in case of fire. We think that two external iron staircases should be erected in connection with the dormitory on the female side known as sleeping ward No. 21 ; one of these staircases should connect with the gallery containing 40 beds, and the other with that containing 32 beds which is over ward 15. We also think that an external iron staircase should be provided from the end of the dining hall dormitory No. 14 and also from the dormitory of ward No. 24 on the same side. On the male side a similar staircase is needed from the top floor dormitory of No. 9 ward in which are 37 beds.

Precautions
against fire.

There are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 1,711 patients in the proportion of 772 males and 939 females. Of these, 41 are private patients and 30 are absent on leave. To all those in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, but only one patient, a man, made a complaint calling for mention. This patient, who professes the Roman Catholic faith, and who is a well-conducted and orderly man, complained in very bitter terms that no service was provided on Sunday which he and the other 102 patients who profess the same faith could attend. Our Colleagues have frequently expressed their regret that no regular service is held in this Institution on Sunday for the Roman Catholic inmates, and we would again commend this matter to the very anxious consideration of the Committee.

Statistics.

Religious
ministration
for Roman
Catholic
patients.

We found the patients generally well conducted and quiet in their behaviour, and in the matters of dress and personal tidiness their condition was satisfactory. Only one patient was wearing a strong dress.

Condition of
patients.

In the wards we noticed a certain number of young girls, and we should be glad to think that it may be found to be possible to provide

Appendix C.	separate accommodation on the Storthes Hall Estate for these children in a manner similar to that in which the boys have been accommodated at Stanley Hall.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)	The health is generally good, but at the Isolation Hospital there are 7 men suffering from dysentery and one probably from enteric fever.
Dysentery.	The dinner which we saw yesterday served to the patients in the hall was good and on the whole well served. It consisted of roast pork, steamed potatoes, and bread, followed by rice pudding. We are glad to learn that a pudding of some kind or another is provided every day for the female patients' dinner, and in this connection we may mention that the general dietary is liberal.
Dietary.	
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	There are to-day the large proportion of 20·4 per cent. of the patients who are epileptics, 2·3 per cent. being general paralytics. Four per cent. are actively suicidal, but 4·5 per cent. are considered sufficiently suicidal to require special supervision. With regard to the former we think that the cards issued to the attendants should contain acknowledgment of their responsibility, and with regard to the latter we think that the wording of the instructions might be improved so as to more clearly define what is expected of the attendants in respect to their supervision of the patients.
Suicidal caution cards.	5·5 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Thirty-four per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sunday, there being, as has been already stated, 103 patients who are Roman Catholics for whom no regular service is provided. Twenty-seven per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 35 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 43 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-grounds, to which 20 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise; 65 per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Divine service.	
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employment.	
Statistics.	Since our Colleagues' visit in October 1902 to this Institution, 551 patients have been admitted; 308 discharged and removed, of whom 213 had recovered; and 207 have died.
	24·1 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and 11·1 per cent. to phthisis; 3 deaths were the result of erysipelas and 7 of colitis; one man died of fracture of the skull sustained before admission. In this and three other instances a coroner's inquest was held.
Casualties.	A male patient admitted on August 11th last died on September 1st, according to the case-books, from continued mania and disease of the heart and kidneys. In this case we think that an inquest by the coroner might also have been properly held in view of the fact that it was reported to him that the patient on the day preceding his death was discovered to have sustained fracture of 3 ribs. In addition to the above, there have been 13 casualties not terminating fatally and all resulting in fracture of bones.
Epidemic and zymotic disease.	With regard to epidemic and zymotic disease, we are informed that since the last visit 7 women have been attacked with erysipelas, 2 men, including the case mentioned above, with enteric fever, and as many as 55 men and 4 women with dysentery; we can report that all patients suffering from this last disease are isolated and their clothing and bedding carefully disinfected. Two patients have been mechanically restrained on 3 occasions for a total of 21½ hours, and 14 patients have been secluded on 20 occasions for nearly 33 hours in all. In this connection we desire to call attention to the fact that patients in this Asylum are from time to time forcibly confined to
Restraint and seclusion.	

single rooms by attendants, who, being outside, keep the doors closed. We have pointed out to Dr. Kay that this is seclusion and must be recorded as such.

The staff of attendants comprises 84 men and 86 women for day duty. These figures give 1 male attendant to every $9\frac{1}{3}$ male and 1 nurse to every 11 female patients. There are also 12 men and 10 women employed for night duty. Of the total staff only 11 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the women have served under 1 year, while 42 per cent. of the former and 22 per cent. of the latter have served over 5 years.

The case-books and other medical records are properly kept.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Attendants.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—4. WAKEFIELD.

7 November 1903.

OUR inspection yesterday and to-day of this Asylum enables us to report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order, the day rooms being cheerful and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. We regret, however, to have to express our very strong opinion that the means of escape, in case of fire, from some parts of the Institution, are wholly inadequate, and we may mention that not one of the recommendations made by our Colleagues at their last visit in this behalf has been carried out.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
State of
asylum.
Fire exits.

Those recommendations included the erection of external iron staircases in connection with dormitories 7, 13, and 35 on the male side, and 26 top floor on the female side, and the provision of means of escape from the Laundry Dormitory. The adoption of all these recommendations we again strongly urge, and we think that the object last mentioned will be best effected by the erection of a smoke screen and door at the head of the first flight of stairs in Female Ward 34, and by providing an exit from the day room of that ward.

We desire also to point out very strongly that in our opinion external staircases are essential to the safety of those patients who occupy the dormitories attached to Wards 22 and 29 on the female side.

In the former 53 epileptic patients are accommodated at night, and although escape by means of the existing ladder steps has been practised weekly for years, the patients cannot be removed from the dormitory under three-quarters of an hour. In the latter 16 patients sleep, and these cannot be removed under half an hour.

We also make the following suggestions, which we regard as important:—At Stanley Hall, where 70 boys are very comfortably lodged and evidently well and judiciously cared for, we think that a door of inter-communication should be made between the rooms of the charge attendant and the attendants, and that two smoke screens with doors should be erected, one at the entrance of the opening leading to the nursery, and the other at the archway in the long corridor.

We think the top floor of Ivy Cottage is at present unfitted for the accommodation of patients unless and until an alternative exit is provided therefrom; and we would also call attention to the smoke screens on the first floor at West and East Cottages. These are at present quite useless for the purpose for which they were erected,

- Appendix C. inasmuch as the upper portions of the lobbies above the screens have been left open. The screens, therefore, should be raised to the height of the ceiling and glazed.
- Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.) In this connection it is satisfactory to be able to report that electrical fire-alarm signals have been connected with the house of the Superintendent of Works from the Acute Hospital, Stanley Hall, Field Head, and Ivy House, and a high-pressure water main for fire purposes has been laid from the Acute Hospital, and two fire hydrants have been fixed.
- Improvements. Among other valuable improvements we may mention that the ventilation of Male Ward No. 35 has been improved ; one new shelter has been erected in the male airing court, and the supplemental washhouse and drying closet have been completed, and machinery of the latest pattern has been fixed, of which, however, some of the driving bands require to be further and better protected.
- Statistics. We find on the books to-day the names of 1,828 patients, 980 being males and 848 females ; of these 3 are criminal patients, 4 are chargeable to out-county unions, and 13 are absent on trial.
- Condition of patients. We have seen all in residence, and have given to every patient the opportunity of speech with us, of which a considerable number availed themselves to complain that they rarely saw the members of the Committee when visiting the Asylum. On inquiry we learn that there is some foundation for this complaint in respect to the working patients, and we would draw the attention of the Committee to their statutory obligation to see every patient once at least in every two months, so as to give every one, as far as possible, full opportunity of complaint. Apart from this subject and their detention, no complaints were preferred by the patients, who were quiet and orderly in their behaviour ; their dress and personal tidiness were satisfactory, and they gave every indication of being well cared for.
- Dietary. Eight patients are isolated in the Hospital for dysentery, but otherwise the health of the Institution is good, 28 men and 44 women being confined to bed for old age, paralysis, or chronic disease.
- The dinner served to the patients in the wards yesterday was good and substantial ; it consisted of roast mutton, cabbage, and onion sauce and bread. In this connection we may express our hope that the dietary may be improved as regards the allowance of butter given to the patients at breakfast and supper, and also in respect to the amount of bread given to the female patients at these meals. The butter allowance might, we think, be raised from $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and the bread allowance from $6\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. to 7 ozs.
- Divine service. From the returns furnished to us we find that 14·7 per cent. of the entire patients are at present epileptics, 3·1 per cent. general paralytics, and 1 per cent. actively suicidal ; 1·3 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night ; 35 per cent. usually attend Church of England services in chapel on Sunday ; and for the 155 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith a weekly service is held in Ward 34, but we regret to report Mass is never celebrated, and the priest receives no remuneration for his services ; 37 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 26 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 43 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 17 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise ; 63 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
- Amusements.
- Exercise.
- Employment.
- Statistics. Since our Colleagues were here in October 1902, 568 patients had been admitted, 326 discharged, 268 having recovered, and 231 have

died from natural causes which were verified in 89 per cent. by post-mortem examination; 17·3 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and 19·4 per cent. to phthisis; 4 patients died from colitis, and 3 from typhoid fever. The coroner held 14 inquests, in every instance the jury returning a verdict equivalent to death from natural causes. There have been 13 more or less serious casualties, but they do not call for further mention.

In the winter there was an outbreak of scarlet fever, 10 boys at Stanley Hall and 2 women in the main building being attacked. Three patients of each sex have suffered from typhoid fever, the origin of which has not been discovered, and there have been 7 cases of whooping cough, 1 of chicken pox, and 74 of dysentery.

One patient has been mechanically restrained on 7 occasions for 78½ hours, and 5 patients have been secluded on 9 occasions for 15¾ hours in all.

The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength, there being 104 men and 95 women employed for day duty, or 1 male attendant to every 9 males, and 1 nurse to every 9½ female patients. Fifteen attendants of each sex are also employed for night duty. Of the total staff 9 per cent. of the men and 31 per cent. of the women have served under 1 year, and 43 per cent. of the former and 19 per cent. of the latter have been in the Asylum service more than 5 years. One male attendant has been dismissed for striking a patient, but his dismissal has not been reported to our Board, as required by the Commissioners' rule.

Particulars of some of the casualties have not been recorded; otherwise we find the case-books and statutory registers well kept.

BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL.

13 March 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, which contains 769 patients, of whom 392 are females and 377 males. We have seen all these patients, who appear to us to be properly detained. We have also visited the wards and the dormitories, which we find clean, well-ventilated, and in good order. Indeed the entire Asylum bears that character and reflects credit on the careful attention and good management of the Medical Superintendent. Among the female patients we found 1 imbecile girl, and among the males several imbecile boys. The latter are segregated in one ward, where they are fully supplied with toys and amusements. This is a course of which we approve, and we suggest to the Committee whether it might not be practicable so to deal with all the imbecile youths of both sexes of the county or borough that they should be brought together under one roof, as in the case of the Hospital for Imbecile Children at Knowle, or, in the alternative, that they should be boarded out in some idiot asylum. This, we think, might give to these children an opportunity of ameliorating their condition, not so much for their present advantage as for their possible good in their after life. We have had no complaints from the patients except on the ground of their detention. Since December 1902 10 patients have been admitted and 1 discharged. Thirteen patients have died.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in 1902 was 6·68 per cent. The present number of epileptics is 192, or 25 per

Appendix C.

Birmingham
City Asylums.
(Rubery Hill.)

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

cent. ; of general paralytics there is only 1. None are actively suicidal. Patients whose beds were wetted last night were 35, or 4·5 per cent., not a large number in view of the fact that 25 per cent. are epileptics. Those usually attending chapel on Sunday are 34 per cent., and the associated entertainments 46 per cent. Twenty two per cent. of the patients are at present confined for exercise to airing courts, but during the summer months all patients are exercised beyond these courts. Sixty per cent. of the males and 70 per cent. of the females are usefully employed in and about the premises of the Asylum.

The first-floor dormitory of F. 1 is being redecorated, that of the second floor having just been completed. We regret that the opportunity was not taken to plaster the rough walls. This is especially necessary in the infirmaries.

The unsafe projections in w.c.'s, referred to by our Colleagues at previous visits, still remain a menace to the safety of the patients.

Fire
appliances.

We have inquired as to the provisions in case of fire, and have seen the appliances, which include a powerful steam-pump which delivers water into the hydrant mains at a pressure of 100 lbs., an engineman being present day and night to start it if needed. There are constant fire drills, in which the nurses take part, and the fire brigade is exercised at frequent intervals. An additional exit is needed out of the epileptic dormitories on the ground floor, and No. 6 male dormitory should be provided with a door into it from the adjoining attendants' room. Safe alternative exits are provided from all other dormitories, and keys of the night locks, which differ on the two sides of the Asylum, are kept in glass cases in the rooms of all the attendants and nurses who sleep adjacent to the dormitories.

Deaths.

Post-mortem examinations verified the causes of death in 70 per cent. of the deaths, all of which were due to natural causes and such as are usual in Asylums ; 15 per cent. were due to phthisis, and 7 per cent. to general paralysis. No death needed the holding of an inquest. There were no bedsores. No serious casualties have occurred, nor has there been any outbreak of zymotic disease. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We saw the dinner which was provided for the patients. The diet was satisfactory and well served.

Attendants.

The staff of 27 attendants and 30 nurses for day duty gives 1 of the former to $13\frac{3}{4}$ male and 1 of the latter to 13 female patients. There are also 5 men and 4 women for duty by night. Of the total attendants and nurses 25 per cent. have served for less than 1 year and 31 per cent. for 5 years and upwards. There has been no dismissal for misconduct.

Dr. Suffern continues to be assisted by Dr. Prendergast and Mr. Syrd Ali, by whom the case-books are intelligently and carefully kept.

BIRMINGHAM CITY ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

11 March 1903.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)
Condition of
patients.

WE have visited this Asylum which contains 557 patients, viz. :— 279 males, and 278 females. We have seen all these patients, including one who was admitted yesterday, and who is properly detained. Their general appearance is good both as to their dress and general condition. Their health is good. There were but 36 patients in bed, comprising

14 males and 22 females. Since 12 December 1902 there have been 109 patients admitted, viz., 63 males and 46 females. Sixty patients, viz., 22 males and 38 females, have been removed or discharged. Of these 43 had recovered. There have been 32 deaths, viz., 19 males and 13 females. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 has been 39·37. The percentage of deaths on average numbers in 1902 has been 14·78. The present percentage of epileptics is 8, there being 35 males and 30 females. General paralytics are 19, or 2·3 per cent.

Appendix C.
—
Birmingham
City Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)
Statistics.

Patients whose beds were wetted last night were 10 or 1·1 per cent.

Those usually attending chapel on Sunday are 54 per cent., or 438. Those attending other religious services were 89. Those attending the associated entertainments were 26 per cent. Those walking out daily beyond airing courts are 23 per cent. 65 per cent., or 518 patients, being 288 males and 230 females, are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

We visited all the wards and the dormitories and found them satisfactory. The new blocks for 21 nurses are nearly completed and partly occupied. No. 2 female dormitory requires redecoration. The laundry machinery has been fenced in as recommended by our Colleagues. The locks are in course of renewal throughout the Asylum. Keys in glazed cupboards, as also recommended by them for use in case of fire, have been provided. No. 9 female ward has been improved and redecorated but is not at present occupied.

State of wards.

As to the means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire and securing the safety of the patients, we find that there is an ample supply of water at high pressure from the City mains; that hose and delivery pipes are kept attached to the hydrants and that the attendants and nurses are exercised in their use; that the fire brigade is being reorganised under the instruction of the Municipal Fire Brigade and drilled by them once a month; that the patients in the dormitories of Nos. 1 and 3 wards, which are provided with iron staircases, are got down them once a week. We have mentioned to Mr. Whitcombe, who continues as zealous as ever in the discharge of his duty, that in some Asylums the practice prevails of giving the patients occasional drills in aiding their escape from their dormitories by night without panic. We think that Nos. 1 and 3 male and female top dormitories should have a doorway made into the adjoining nurses' rooms so as to give them safe access to the dormitory in case of fire; also that doorways from one or two ground floor dormitories should be provided with the same object. We endorse the previous recommendation of our Colleagues with reference to the provision of electric light.

Fire
appliances.

Of the 32 deaths above mentioned, 31 were due to natural causes. Cases of general paralysis were 28 per cent., and phthisis 6 per cent., there were three deaths from dysentery. The causes of death were verified in 75 per cent. of the cases by post-mortem examinations. No bedsores existed in any instance. The exceptional death was that of a man who accidentally fractured his skull by a fall from a roof before admission from the Queen's Hospital. He died this morning, and his death will form the subject of a coroner's inquest.

Deaths.

The serious casualties not ending fatally have been limited to the accidental fracture of bones in 2 female patients. Except some cases of dysentery no case of zymotic disease has occurred. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Casualties.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Birmingham
 City Asylums.
 (Winson
 Green.)

Attendants.

Medical staff.

The staff of attendants and nurses gives 1 of the former to 10, and 1 of the latter to $9\frac{1}{3}$ patients. In the matter of service 42 per cent. have served less than a year, and only 21 for 5 years and upwards, a duration of service which is hardly satisfactory. None, however, have been discharged or allowed to resign for misconduct.

Mr. Whitcombe is assisted in his medical duties by two assistant medical officers, both recently appointed. There is also a lady M.B. who acts as clinical clerk.

The case-books are generally properly kept, but a few of the older cases are in arrear and should be brought up to date.

We are now about to visit Sandwell and Leveretts and Glenthorne Houses, which contain respectively 155, 47, and 48 patients.

SANDWELL HALL.

11 March 1903.

Sandwell Hall.

WE have to-day visited this branch house of the Winson Green Asylum, which continues to afford very suitable accommodation for the class of patients who are sent to it, and to be maintained in good order.

There are 155 male patients here, among whom general contentment appears to prevail.

The staff in attendance upon them consists of 10 for day and 1 for night duty.

Dr. Bush continues to be the resident Medical Officer.

The general arrangements for escape in case of fire are satisfactory, but we have pointed out to Mr. Whitcombe points on the landing at which 4 doors, to keep back hot air and smoke, should be placed. Hand-pumps and buckets of water are kept in readiness, a fire engine of more modern construction is to replace that which is now in reserve, and there is telephonic connection with the West Bromwich fire station.

THE LEVERETTS.

11 March 1903.

The Leveretts.

WE have to-day visited this house and found 47 patients in residence. They appeared in good condition and comfortable. The house and arrangements for the patients are satisfactory.

There are 4 day and 1 night nurses.

The means of escape from the dormitories in case of fire appear to be adequate.

GLENTHORNE.

11 March 1903.

Glenthorn.

WE have visited this house which has 48 female patients, all apparently in good health and comfort except 2 whom we saw in bed. We visited the wards and dormitories and saw all the patients. The

house seems admirably conducted and the rooms are well furnished. There were no complaints from any of the patients. We also enquired into the arrangements made for prevention of fire, and for the escape of patients. Much attention has been given to this subject. There are two external staircases, and doors have been put on some of the landings for the stoppage of hot air and smoke. We recommend, however, that instructions to close these doors every night should be painted upon them.

Appendix C.
—
Glenthorne.

The staff is composed of 3 day nurses and a cook. An additional nurse for night duty has recently been added.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

11 May 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and inspected the dayrooms, dormitories, kitchen, laundry and other parts of the establishment, we found them in good order, bright and comfortable for the inmates, the dormitories being well ventilated and clean. Ward 15 on the female side was in the hands of decorators. A hot plate heated by steam has been put up in No. 17 ward (female side) for the dinners of those patients who for various reasons are unable to dine in the hall. We saw the dinner served in the two halls to the male and female patients. It was ample in quantity and good in substance, and was quickly served, but the serving of a hot dinner simultaneously to so many patients still presents considerable difficulty. The suggestions of our Colleagues as to the special cards and the removal of male patients from the laundry have been carried out. We saw the proposed site for extension of the Asylum by the erection of a building of one floor only to contain accommodation for (say) 45 patients, and we see no objection to the site. The house was in some disorder in places owing to the general bathing being taken on a Monday and the examination of the nurses by the examiners of the Medico-Psychological Society taking place this morning.

Bristol
Asylum.
State of
wards, &c.

We were, however, quite satisfied with the general attention given to the wards, and we heard no complaints from the patients, who appeared well dressed and in good health.

There are at present 875 patients on the books of the Asylum, all of whom are resident. We saw all these patients, viz., 386 males and 489 females.

Statistics.

Since the last visit, in March 1902, 272 patients have been admitted, 183 were discharged or removed, of whom 103 had recovered, and 120 patients have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 41·34, and that of deaths on the average number resident in 1902 was 10·91. The present number of epileptics is 12·3 per cent., of general paralytics 1·9 per cent., and of actively suicidal cases 3·3 per cent.

Patients wetting their beds last night were 3·0 per cent.; those usually attending chapel on Sunday were 36·5 per cent.; associated entertainments were 45·7 per cent. The percentage of patients walking out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate were 23·4 per cent.; all who are able to do so walk out daily beyond the airing courts: 234 men or 60·6 per cent., and 330 women or 67·4 per cent., are usefully employed in and about the Asylum.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

Appendix C.

Bristol
Asylum.

Deaths.

The causes of death were verified by post-mortem examinations in 85·8 per cent. of the cases. In 10 per cent. bedsores existed at the time of death.

Of the causes general paralysis accounted for 15 per cent., phthisis for 17·5 per cent., and senile decay for 8·3 per cent. Inquests have been held in two cases, in one of which the patient died from pneumonia following upon a cut throat inflicted before admission; the other from erysipelas; in each case the verdict was in accordance with the medical evidence.

Casualty.

There has been only one serious casualty since the last visit, a female patient sustaining a fracture of the forearm from accidentally falling in the ward.

Zymotic
diseases.

As regards zymotic disease, a slight outbreak of scarlet fever occurred last year at Whitsuntide by which 7 patients (2 males and 5 females) and 2 of the nursing staff were attacked; later in the summer a male attendant was attacked by diphtheria, and two other attendants suffered at the same time from a suspicious form of sore throat. One of the male patients subsequently had diphtheria, but the cases are not traceably connected.

From the special register we learn that since the beginning of this year there have been two cases of dysentery and 4 of diarrhoea (3 of severe type), all on the female side, one of the diarrhoea cases (non-ulcerative colitis) being fatal. There are to-day 23 patients in bed—20 being females and 3 males.

Attendants.

The staff consists of 37 male attendants, being 1 for every 10 male patients, and 43 nurses, being 1 for every 11 female patients, on day duty, and 10 for night duty, viz., 4 for males and 6 for the females; of these attendants and nurses 34·1 per cent. for the males and 32·6 per cent. for the females have under 1 year in service, and 20·9 per cent. of the males and 12·2 per cent. of the females over five years' service.

Five nurses left to be married and one resigned. Two attendants were dismissed, but not for reasons connected with the patients.

The head or deputy head attendants are present at all bathing of the patients.

The medical staff remains as before.

The books are well kept by them.

CANTERBURY ASYLUM.

12 October 1903.

Canterbury
Asylum.Description of
Asylum.

WE have to-day paid our first official visit to this Asylum, which was opened for the reception of patients in February last, and can report that Dr. Lavers has done and is doing all in his power to carry out the work of organisation in a satisfactory manner.

This work, however, is rendered extremely difficult by the very incomplete condition of the Institution, the following buildings, the plans of which were approved by the Secretary of State, having been omitted in the erection of the Asylum, namely:—

1. The Committee rooms.
2. Medical and clerical offices.
3. Officers' billiard room.
4. Chaplain's room and library.

5. Hall porter's rooms.
6. Officers' laundry.
7. Laundrymaids' mess room.
8. Workroom.
9. Male and female visiting rooms.
10. Attendants' and nurses' mess and recreation rooms with servants' bedrooms above.
11. Blocks on each side for chronic and epileptic patients.
12. Matron's and head attendant's offices.
13. Quarters for assistant medical officer.
14. Corridors connecting the blocks.
15. Isolation Hospital.
16. Chapel.

Results of these omissions to which we would draw special attention are, the absence of alternative exits in case of fire, which were included in the plans, and the non-residence of either of the medical officers in the main building.

In addition to the omissions above-mentioned there have been further divergences from the approved plans in the use of rooms for purposes for which they were not originally intended.

Those parts of the building which have been completed, save in the particulars above referred to, appear to answer their purposes satisfactorily and were in excellent order. The furniture which has been provided is generally good and suitable, but there are no pictures, and the benches without backs in the day-rooms are not adequately comfortable. We would also draw attention to the dangerous looped pipes in the w.c.'s and cisterns, which should be at once protected.

The Asylum is lighted by electric light obtained from the town at the somewhat high price of 6*d.* a unit. The water supply is also derived from the town, but the pressure is very inadequate and there is no water tower, so that the external and internal hydrants which have been provided would probably prove inefficient in case of emergency.

There are on the books to-day the names of 88 patients, 50 being males and 38 females.

Of these, 8 are private patients, and 1 is chargeable to an out-county union.

We have seen all the patients, who were in a generally satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness, and for the most part patients contented, many speaking favourably of their treatment.

One man and 7 women were in bed.

Of the total patients 11 per cent. are epileptics, 1·1 per cent. general paralytics, and 8 patients were believed to be actively suicidal.

2·2 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

62 per cent. usually attend the service held on Sunday in the recreation hall by Dr. Lavers, no chaplain having yet been appointed.

Divine service.

66 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments which are also held in the hall. 30 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 2·2 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which the large proportion of 47 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise from one cause or another.

Amusements.

Exercise.

60 per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Employment.

Since the Asylum was opened 102 patients have been admitted; 7 discharged, 2 having recovered, and 7 have died, the deaths, in 43 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made, being all from

Statistics.
Deaths.

Appendix C.	natural causes, excepting that of a woman who committed suicide by swallowing various articles.
Canterbury Asylum.	There were no bedsores present at death, nor on the patients whom we saw in bed.
Suicide.	An inquest was held in the case above referred to and in 2 other instances in which death suddenly resulted from heart failure.
Seclusion.	There have been no serious casualties, no cases of zymotic disease, and no employment of mechanical restraint, but 4 males and 12 females have been secluded 116 times, and for 695 hours in all.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants is adequate, there being 1 male attendant to every 5½ male, and 1 nurse to every 5 female patients.
Medical staff.	Dr. Lavers is assisted by a medical colleague and the case-books give assurance that the medical treatment of the patients receives careful attention.

CROYDON ASYLUM.

27 October 1903.

Croydon Asylum.	WE have to-day paid our first official visit to this Asylum, which was opened on the 26 June of this year for the reception of patients, and we can congratulate Dr. Pasmore on the excellent progress he has made with the organisation of the Institution. The Asylum stands in 80 acres of land and consists of the main building, detached chapel, isolation hospital, farm buildings and villa, which is at present unoccupied, but which will shortly be devoted to the accommodation of private patients. Before it is occupied, however, it should be rendered safe against fire by the erection of an outside iron staircase and a smoke screen on the landing as pointed out to Dr. Pasmore. The chapel will be formally dedicated on the 17th of next month.
Description of Asylum.	
	We have during our inspection visited all parts of the asylum, which is excellently constructed and equipped, and admirably adapted for its purpose.
	The wards are well and comfortably furnished and at our visit to-day were in excellent order, and we were glad to notice that there was a piano to each ward. We think, however, that the ventilation at night of the single rooms might be improved by boring holes in the shutters, and we would also point out that in some of the w.c.'s on the female side several of the pipes require to be further protected.
	We notice with satisfaction, also, that a very fair number of books have been already supplied and are distributed in the wards, together with plants and other objects calculated to interest and amuse the patients.
Fire pre-cautions.	The arrangements for escape in case of fire appear to be adequate, and we are informed that the Asylum is provided with two water supplies, one from Croydon and another from Kenley. In this connection, however, we may mention that in our opinion it would be advisable to store the turpentine and oils in a small building apart from the Asylum instead of in the cellar of the general stores where these articles are at present kept. We understand that a fire brigade has been formed and that weekly drills are held under the instruction of a resident fireman.
	The building is lighted throughout by electricity and some further improvements are now being effected including the equipment of a

clinical laboratory, the laying out of a cricket field, the erection of greenhouses and the additional planting of the grounds. Appendix C.

There are to-day the names of 327 patients on the books, 119 being men and 208 women. Of these, 3 are private patients, 5 are chargeable to out-county unions and one male is absent on trial. With the exception of the man last mentioned we have seen all the patients, and can report very favourably of their dress and personal tidiness, more especially on the female side, where the clothing was pleasantly varied. Croydon Asylum. Statistics. Condition of patients.

No complaints were made to us apart from the subject of detention.

The general health of the Institution is satisfactory, 12 patients being in bed, of whom some were thus confined for observation on admission. We saw a good dinner well served to the patients in the wards ; it consisted of roast mutton, bread and two vegetables.

8·8 per cent. of the patients at present in the Asylum are epileptics, 4·2 per cent. are general paralytics, and 8·2 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics have the benefit of constant supervision at night.

Only two patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

41·4 per cent. usually attend chapel on Sunday, there being 12 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith and who are visited by a priest periodically. Divine service.

Fifty-five per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments, 20·2 per cent. usually go for country walks, 21·1 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds to which as many as 24·2 per cent. are at present altogether confined. Amusements. Exercise.

65·2 per cent. of the men and 47·6 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Employment.

Since the opening of the Asylum 346 patients have been admitted, 13 discharged, 9 having recovered, and 6 have died from causes verified in 4 instances by post-mortem examination. Of the deaths 3 were due to general paralysis. Statistics.

The only serious casualty has occurred in the case of a female patient who sustained a fracture of the humerus caused by another patient pulling her down.

The Asylum has been free from zymotic disease, and no patient has been mechanically restrained, but one woman has been secluded on one occasion for half an hour. Seclusion.

The staff of attendants comprises 17 men and 26 women for day duty, which figures give one attendant to every seven male and one nurse to every eight female patients. Five nurses have been allowed to resign for misconduct not affecting the patients. Attendants.

The head attendant of each division supervises the bathing of the patients.

Dr. Pasmore has the help of two assistant medical officers, by whom the case-books are well kept. Medical staff

DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

7 March 1903.

WE have to-day made a complete inspection of the Asylum, and can report very favourably on its condition and management. The wards were very bright and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition throughout the Asylum. Derby Borough Asylum. State of Asylum.

Appendix C.

Derby
Borough
Asylum.

Improvements.

We were glad to notice that considerable progress has been made with the Villa Block for private female patients, which is now in course of completion, and that the verandahs for the infirmary wards are being erected.

Since the last visit the dayrooms of three wards have been plastered, and two dayrooms and two corridors have been painted, and some more of the wood floors in the w.c.s have been replaced with concrete and iron girders covered with papyrolith.

Fire precautions

We are pleased to learn that additional precautions against fire are now under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors. These include the fixing of automatic fire alarms in the ward storerooms, sculleries, laundry, and workshops, the provision of additional exits from Wards 3 on each side, and the substitution for the present screw hose couplings of instantaneous couplings.

With regard to these proposals we would make the following observations. We think that the joiners' and painters' shops should be removed so as to be altogether detached, and that the exits from the wards mentioned should take the form of internal *stone* staircases in the position suggested to us by Dr. Macphail. We also think that the present exits from the dormitories in M. 2 and F. 2 Wards should be replaced by doors.

Some additional precautions have already been adopted, consisting of the increase of the night attendants by one on each side, and the removal of the beeswax and turpentine rags from the ward stores at night.

In one of the ward stores to-day we saw a bucket of turpentine, which we thought was a source of considerable danger.

There are to-day on the books the names of 326 patients, 149 being males and 177 females; 17 of these are on the private list and 23 are out-county patients.

Condition of patients.

In addition to these, 4 patients are now boarded out at the Middlesex Asylum. We have seen and spoken with all the patients in residence, eleven of whom are lodged in the isolation hospital, and can report favourably on their personal condition and dress. Their behaviour was quiet and orderly, and they were entirely free from complaint, though several appeals for discharge were made to us.

Apart from influenza, from which several patients were suffering, the health was good, 20 patients being confined to bed.

We saw a good dinner served in the hall to-day, consisting of meat and potato pie and bread, and we noticed that it was appreciated by the patients.

There are to-day 9 per cent. of the entire patients who are epileptics, 6 per cent. being general paralytics, and 2.5 per cent. actively suicidal. 3.4 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service,
Amusements,
Exercise.

Sixty-four per cent. usually attend Divine service on Sunday in chapel; 65 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 23 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 53 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 9 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise from one cause or another.

Employment.

The patients are usefully employed in the satisfactory proportion of 76 per cent. of the men and 65 per cent. of the women.

Statistics.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board, 98 patients have been admitted, 59 discharged, 45 having recovered, and 34 have died.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, which, we are pleased to report, were verified in every instance by post-mortem examination.

In 17·6 per cent. the cause was general paralysis, and in 14·7 per cent. phthisis. One inquest was held. The only serious casualty was the fracture of the thigh in the case of a man who was pushed down by a fellow patient.

The only disease of an epidemic or zymotic character which has occurred has been influenza, which has attacked 54 patients and 17 members of the staff.

No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength, there being for day duty 1 attendant for every 9 male patients, and 1 nurse for every 10 female patients.

For night duty there will be in future 3 attendants of each sex.

Of the total staff, 11 per cent. of the men and 40 per cent. of the women have served under one year, and 22 per cent. of the former and 20 per cent. of the latter reckon more than five years' service.

On both sides of the Asylum the general bathing of the patients is supervised by the head attendants or their deputies.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be very fully and carefully written up.

Appendix C.
Derby
Borough
Asylum.
Deaths.

Attendants.

EXETER CITY ASYLUM.

20 May 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, which contains 351 resident patients, viz., 164 males and 187 females. We saw all these patients, who seemed in good health, but none of whom appeared to us to warrant their discharge. There are also one patient boarded out and one on trial. Of the resident patients 75 are private. Since the last visit of Commissioners 56 patients have been admitted, 27 have been discharged, of whom 14 were recovered, and 22 have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 10·8, viz., 11·65 men and 8·76 women. The present epileptics are 10 per cent., and general paralytics 2 per cent. Those usually attending chapel on Sundays are 32·5 per cent. Those attending the associated entertainments are 34·8 per cent. Those usually walking out beyond the grounds are 27·7 per cent. Those walking out daily beyond the airing court are 20 per cent., and those confined to the airing court are 31·1 per cent. 104 men and 95 women, being 63 per cent. of the former and 50·5 of the latter, are usefully employed in and about the Asylum. The percentage of deaths on average number resident in 1902 was 10·08. The 22 deaths since the last visit were from natural causes. Post-mortem examinations took place in 54·5 of the cases. Deaths from general paralysis were 13·6 per cent., and from senile decay 27·2 per cent. There was no inquest. There were no serious casualties. There was no mechanical restraint, but one patient was secluded on 2 occasions for a total duration of 20 hours. The staff of attendants for day duty is 15 males and 20 females, and for night duty 3 of each sex. This gives for day duty 1 for every 11 males and 1 for every 9½ females. 16·6 per cent. males and 34·7 per cent. females are under one year's service, and 77·7 per cent. males and 17·4 per cent. females are over 5 years. No attendant has been discharged for misconduct or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

Exeter City
Asylum.
Statistics.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.
Deaths.

Attendants.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Exeter City
 Asylums.
 State of wards.

The wards are all in good order. One is in the hands of the workmen and is temporarily unoccupied, the others on both sides are bright and cheerful. New machinery has been erected in the laundry, and is now in course of being properly protected so that patients' services may be used. Electric alarms are being arranged for each ward in case of fire, and they will enable each ward on both sides to know at once in which ward and where a fire may have occurred. The patients were generally contented and free from complaints except on the subject of their detention, but several stated to us that they had no opportunity of seeing any of the Committee. This may be an unfounded complaint, or it may arise from the patients being employed on the farm or otherwise away from their wards. We suggest that any of them who wish to see the Committee should be brought into their ward for the purpose.

The medical records and other books were well kept.

Dr. Rutherford was unfortunately confined to his house at the time of our visit, but Dr. Harris Liston took us through the Asylum and afforded us all necessary assistance and information.

HULL CITY ASYLUM.

13 November 1903.

Hull City
 Asylum.
 State of wards.

Asylum ac-
 commodation.

Statistics.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, which continues to be maintained in excellent order, the day-rooms being bright and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding scrupulously clean. We noticed, however, in the lavatories a good many points of suspension which should be removed or protected. The Asylum is at present practically full, there being only 7 vacant beds on the male side and none on the female side. This fact, in our opinion, demands the very serious consideration of the Committee, who we think should lose no time in deciding to enlarge the Institution, the average yearly increase in the numbers being 19 for the last 5 years. Great care will be necessary in our judgment in determining the form which this enlargement should take, and probably the decision of the Committee would be materially assisted by obtaining the opinion of an expert in Asylum construction, so as to secure the enlargement, not only of the accommodation for patients, but also of the laundry and other administrative departments. Since our Colleagues' visit there have been no structural alterations or additions, but a very large amount of redecoration and renovation has been carried out. The patients whose names are on the books to-day number 558, in the proportion 275 men to 283 women. Of these 20 are private patients, 2 are absent on trial, and 18 are out-county patients, of whom 5 were received here from Kesteven under a contract which expired more than 3 years ago. The general appearance and dress of the patients were satisfactory, more especially on the female side, the women's dresses being very neat and pleasantly varied. Some noisy excitement prevailed among some of the more excitable patients, but generally the behaviour was very quiet and orderly, and no complaints were made to us calling for mention. The health of the Institution is very good, 31 patients being confined to bed, of whom many were not seriously ill. From the statistical information returned to us we learn that 15 per cent. of the patients are suffering from epilepsy, 5·4 per cent. from general paralysis, and 2·1 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal.

4 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night ; 45 per cent. usually attend service in chapel on Sunday, but for the 48 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith no regular service is held by the priest, who visits them occasionally ; 41 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 46 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 24 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 15 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise ; 64 per cent. of the men and 68 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. At our visit to-day we saw a good dinner served to the patients in hall which appeared to be popular, despite the fact that the plates were quite cold ; it consisted of savoury Irish stew and bread. Since this Asylum was last inspected by 2 members of our Board in February 1902, 364 patients have been received, 199 discharged or removed, 117 having recovered, and 125 have died—all, with one exception, from natural causes, which were verified by autopsy in the satisfactory proportion of 96 per cent. As many as 40 of the deaths, or 32 per cent., were due to general paralysis, 7·2 per cent. were the result of phthisis, and one patient died from enteric fever, and three from colitis. The exceptional case was that of a man whose death from softening of the brain was accelerated by erysipelas of the face following upon a slight wound, the result of an accidental fall. In this case an inquest was held. The only other serious casualty was that of a man who sustained fracture of two ribs, also by an accidental fall. Zymotic diseases have been limited to 11 cases of dysentery and one of enteric fever. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 5 patients have been secluded on 14 occasions for 79½ hours in all. The staff of attendants is maintained at adequate strength, there being 26 men and 28 women employed for day duty. These figures give one attendant to every 10 patients. The record of service on the male side is very good, 10 per cent. only having served under one year, while 62 per cent. have served over 5 years. Of the nurses 39 per cent. have served less than a year, and 13 per cent. more than 5 years. No member of the staff has been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit of our Colleagues. The case-books and other medical records are very well kept, but we should be glad to see the number of case-books reduced, by carrying forward the older cases to special books.

Appendix C.

Hull City Asylum.

Dietary.

Number of patients.

Casualties.

Zymotic disease.

Seclusion.

Attendants.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

5 June 1903.

At the conclusion of the inspection we have to-day made of this Institution, we can give a generally favourable report of its condition. The day-rooms are comfortable, but the supply in them of books and means of amusement is still scanty. The dormitories were clean. As regards the bedding, there has been some further introduction of wire woven mattresses ; but greater care should be bestowed upon the bedding, more especially in Male 1, where its condition left much to be desired.

As regards the means of escape in case of fire, we find in the main building alternative exits by stone staircases at either end of each division ; in the upper dormitories 71 males and 67 females are placed to sleep, and in most Institutions alternative staircases such as we have

Ipswich Asylum.

State of Asylum.

Fire precautions.

Appendix C. described are deemed to be sufficient, but the Committee propose to erect an additional exit by an iron staircase from the centre of each of these dormitories.

Ipswich
Asylum.

In the laundry block 6 patients sleep in a room which is dependent upon one exit only ; this exit in case of fire should be further secured by making one of the windows either in this room or in the adjoining room (which forms the laundry maids' day room) to be opened by a key. These windows are at present all blocked. One of the windows in the Male 1 ground floor dormitory should also be similarly treated.

The alternative exit from the kitchen maids' dormitories is over the roof and thence through a window in Female 8 dormitory ; this is hardly a satisfactory means of escape.

The means of dealing with an outbreak of fire are far from satisfactory. There is no fire brigade and no fire drills for attendants or nurses, and there is no organised means of dealing with an outbreak of fire. There are a few fixed internal hydrants, though not in every ward ; the couplings do not appear to act, and the nurses are not instructed respecting their use. The Institution is, in the event of fire, dependent upon the town brigade. We think a fire brigade should be formed out of the staff, and regularly instructed and drilled, and that external hydrants should be fixed at convenient points all round the building.

Fire at
laundry.

In August last a fire broke out in the day time in the laundry, and though the town brigade arrived within half an hour, the central room and roof were completely destroyed.

Matters
requiring
attention.

There are a few other matters to which we would draw attention. We think the mixture of beeswax and turpentine should be supplied to the wards in smaller quantities than is at present the case ; and that all poisons in the ward medicine cupboards should be kept in distinctive bottles and labelled "poison."

We were surprised to find the supply of knives for the patients' dinner left in open cases on the table, in the dining hall, so early as 10 o'clock, though the dinner was not to take place for 2 hours. During this time several patients had access to the hall. We would urge the adoption of the general practice of keeping the table knives locked up, with a distribution of the knives only at meal times.

Of the matters mentioned by our Colleagues last year, we can report a further extension of the staining and dry rubbing of floors, and the provision of a bootstore on the male side.

The chief structural addition since their last visit has been the erection of a new boiler house and 2 boilers.

Statistics.

The changes since the last visit have been the admission of 90 patients, the discharge of 44, of whom 30 were on recovery, and the deaths of 50. There are to-day on the books the names of 315 patients, in the proportion of 145 males to 170 women. There are 113 out-borough patients, of whom 71 are chargeable to Great Yarmouth and 36 to Bury St. Edmunds. The patients of the private class number 26. Of the patients, one of each sex is away on trial ; but without any monetary allowances.

Dietary.

The resident patients were on the whole contented. We had some complaints respecting the adequacy of the diet. We have seen the dietary tables and we think if the allowance of bread is rigidly adhered to, it is hardly sufficient for the robust patients.

There was some noisy excitement in F. 1 Ward, but with this exception quiet and orderly conduct prevailed during our visit.

We saw the two dinners in the dining hall ; the meal in each case comprised a well cooked meat pie with potatoes. Appendix C.

In 1902 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions for the year was 41·56, and that of the deaths 14·01 per cent. on the average numbers resident. Ipswich Asylum.

The causes of the deaths since the last visit were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 86 per cent. Deaths.

General paralysis accounted for 14 per cent. of these deaths and phthisis for 28 per cent. One death was due to erysipelas and another to influenza ; these being the only cases of zymotic disease since our Colleagues' visit. It is satisfactory to observe that bed sore was existent at death in only one instance.

Inquests were held in 4 cases, all the deaths being due to natural causes, but in one case a patient dying of congestion of the lungs had been previously pushed down by another patient and sustained a fracture of the left femur.

There has been no serious non-fatal casualty, and no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Of the total number of patients 12·7 per cent. suffer from epilepsy and 3·1 per cent. from general paralysis ; 1·2 per cent. are actively suicidal.

All the epileptics and suicidal patients sleep under constant observation ; 4 patients, or 1·2 per cent. of the total, were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Our inquiries into the usual statistical matters elicited the following information : that the satisfactory proportion of 77 per cent. usually attended the chapel services on Sundays ; that 60 per cent. usually attended the associated entertainments ; that 57 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; and that 18 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing courts for exercise. Employment is found for 65 per cent. of the males and 61 per cent. of the females. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

The staff of attendants for day duty comprises 14 attendants and 16 nurses, giving a proportion of 1 to every 10 male and 1 to every 10½ female patients. There are 2 on night duty on each side. Attendants.

Of the total staff 12 per cent. of the men and 9 per cent. of the nurses have been less than a year in the Asylum service, while 19 per cent. of the former and 16 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years' service.

On the male side, the head attendant or the senior charge attendant, and on the female side, the head nurse or her deputy, is continuously present at the bathing of patients.

The late head attendant and head nurse have both left since the last visit ; the former for ill-health and the latter after long service with a pension.

The case-books are generally well kept, but the notes respecting some of the older patients are in arrears.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

9 July 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum with the adjoining buildings. We found the dayrooms and the dormitories in excellent condition. The electric lighting has been completed on the male side and in some Leicester Borough Asylum.

Appendix C.	of the rooms on the female side. The rest is in course of completion, when we trust that the brackets and other points of suspension in connection with the gas lighting will be removed. The Isolation Hospital, which is now filled with patients from the main building, has no second or alternative exit from the ground floor dormitory. The door on the staircase in this building should be shut at night, and a notice to this effect should be inscribed on the door. The external staircase from the first floor of this building should be protected by wire netting to about 3 feet above the top rail from the ground. As it is at present it is fraught with danger to insane patients in case of fire. The views of our Colleagues at the last visit have been given effect to by the addition of an external staircase for the protection of the occupants of the single rooms in the laundry (No. 10) ward on the female side. In some of the wards the practice of scouring the floors is still pursued. We trust that this will be soon discontinued in favour of the dry rubbing throughout the building. We are informed that a new calender is about to be introduced. We hope that this will be properly fenced, and that there may also be a cessation of the employment of male and female patients working together in the laundry. There is no second exit from the male infirmary dormitory, and no general bathroom on the female side. We hope that both these deficiencies will be remedied. Subject to the above observations we considered that the arrangements for the escape of patients and their attendants in case of fire were generally satisfactory. A new shelter has been erected in the female airing ground, and a second is in course of completion. A room formerly used by the guardians at their visits is now utilised for lectures given by the assistant medical officers to attendants and nurses. We much regretted to learn that, although small-pox has recently been prevalent in this district, no steps have been taken to vaccinate the patients.
Leicester Borough Asylum.	
State of the Asylum.	
External staircases.	
Statistics.	There are at present on the books of the Asylum 794 patients. Of these we saw 791, 1 man being away from the house on employment for the day, and 2 women being absent on trial. We saw all the patients, whose condition seemed good, and who appeared well cared for. We noticed no marked improvement in their mental condition.
Divine service.	Since the last visit in December 1902, 154 patients have been admitted, 49 have been discharged or removed, of whom 37 were recovered, 35 patients died. The percentage of recoveries on admission in 1902 was 46. The percentage of deaths was 9.4. The epileptics are now 12.5 per cent., the general paralytics 2.1 per cent. There are 8 actively suicidal, and 40 whose beds were wetted last night, being 5 per cent. Those attending chapel on Sundays are 42 per cent. There are 21 Roman Catholics whom a priest attends weekly, but he receives no stipend. Those who attend the associated entertainments are 45 per cent. There are hardly any who walk out beyond the limits of the Asylum, but 74 per cent. walk out daily in the grounds beyond the airing courts, and 3.5 per cent. only are confined to the airing courts. 45 per cent. of the men and 44 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in and about the Asylum. The maintenance charges are for home patients 11s. 8d. per week, for county patients from 14s. to 16s. per week, and for private patients 14s. per week.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employment.	
Deaths.	With reference to the above-mentioned deaths, we report with satisfaction that, although notice was given to the patients' friends at the time of the death that post-mortem examination would be held unless forbidden, in no less than 92 per cent. of all the deaths these important and desirable examinations were made. No bed sore was

present in any instance, nor was any one of the 49 patients whom we saw in bed so suffering. This affords good evidence of the satisfactory nursing of the sick. General paralysis caused 31 per cent. and phthisis 11 per cent. of the total deaths, the rest being due to other natural and ordinary causes. There has been no inquest, and only one serious casualty, that of a patient whose clavicle was fractured by a fall in a fit. There have been a few cases of influenza, but none of any other form of zymotic disease. Seclusion has been used in 2 instances for very short periods, and no mechanical restraint. The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 33 of the former and 50 of the latter for day duty, the number in charge of each being one to 10 males and one to $9\frac{1}{4}$ in the female division. There are also 4 men and 5 women for night duty. 30 per cent. of those thus employed have been in the service of the Asylum less than a year, and the same proportion upwards of 5 years. No one has been dismissed or allowed to resign for misconduct since the last visit. The medical staff remains the same, Dr. Finch having the services of 3 medical assistants. The case-books are carefully kept, and the attendants and nurses are regularly instructed by lectures and otherwise in first aid in nursing.

Appendix C.
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Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

Seclusion.
Attendants.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

8 May 1903.

THERE are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 556 patients in the proportion of 248 males and 308 females. Of these many as 230 are private patients, 23 are chargeable to Out-County Unions, and one is a criminal lunatic.

City of London
Asylum.

We have given the opportunity to every patient in residence of speaking with us, but apart from the subject of detention we received no complaints from the patients, who were quiet and orderly in their behaviour. The dress and personal tidiness were also satisfactory and the general health was good, 19 patients only being confined to bed.

Condition of
patients.

The dinner which we saw served to the patients to-day consisted of boiled fish, potatoes and bread, and was neatly served.

There are at present 6 per cent. of the entire number of patients who are suffering from epilepsy, 4.5 per cent. are general paralytics, and 15 patients are regarded as being actively suicidal.

Only 2 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Forty-one per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, in addition to which there are patients for whom Jewish and Roman Catholic services are provided, the priests being paid.

Divine service.

Forty per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments.

Amusements.

Thirty-two per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the estate, and 20 per cent. daily beyond the airing grounds, to which the somewhat large proportion of 30 per cent. are altogether confined, a percentage which we are sure Dr. White will keep within as narrow limits as possible. Seventy-one per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Exercise.

Employment.

Since our Colleagues were here in April 1902 some useful improvements have been effected. The Cottage Hospital has been thoroughly renovated, and is now complete as an Infectious Hospital.

Improvements.

Possession of Hill House was obtained in August last. It has been improved, is now being furnished, and will be occupied shortly.

Appendix C. City of London Asylum.	On both sides of the Asylum dormitories have been renovated, the ceilings and walls having been redecorated, the floors made good, and additional plastering of walls effected.
	Some other minor improvements have been carried out, and we are able to give a very favourable report on the general condition of the Institution.
	The wards were bright and comfortable, and the dormitories, beds, and bedding were in a generally satisfactory condition.
Fire pre- cautions.	As respects means of escape in case of fire, we think that there should be an additional exit from the single room end of F. 4 ward, and from both hospital dormitories, and we are glad to learn that the matter has already received the attention of the Committee since the last visit by two members of our Board.
Statistics. Deaths.	One hundred and ninety-nine patients have been received, 112 discharged and removed, of whom 46 had recovered, and 50 have died, the deaths being all the result of natural causes, most of them such as are usual in Asylums, and in the satisfactory proportion of 84 per cent. these were verified by post-mortem examination; twenty per cent. of the deaths being from general paralysis, and 14 per cent. from phthisis. One death was from enteric fever, of which there have been 3 cases, all in females, the cause not ascertained, and 6 from dysentery, of which 11 cases occurred, these being the only instances of zymotic disease since the last visit.
	No bedsores were present. The serious but non-fatal casualties have been 5, 4 of them being accidental fractures of bones, and the fifth an attempt at suicide by burning by a recently-admitted patient who threw herself on the fire.
	One inquest was held on a patient who died suddenly from natural causes.
	There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or restriction.
Attendants.	The staff comprises 26 attendants on the male side, 1 being a woman, and 24 on the female side for day duty.
	These figures give the proportion of one attendant to $9\frac{1}{2}$ male patients, and 1 nurse to every 13 female patients.
	There are also 3 attendants of each sex for night duty.
	The duration of service is scarcely as satisfactory as could be desired, 40 per cent. having served less than a year, and 18 per cent. upwards of 5 years.
Medical staff.	The only change in the medical staff which has occurred has been the resignation of Mr. Edwards and the appointment of Mr. Navarra as Junior Assistant Medical Officer.
	We are glad to learn that a room for the prosecution of the finer pathological research is about to be fitted up and the work undertaken.
	The case-books are well kept and their illustration by good photographs continues.

MIDDLESBROUGH ASYLUM.

18 March 1903.

Middlesbrough Asylum.	We have to-day inspected this Asylum, and can report in the most favourable terms on its management and condition.
State of wards, &c.	We found the wards and dormitories in admirable order throughout, and we noticed that a commencement had been made in the painting and papering of the walls. The radiators in the wards should, we

think, be protected. We found the bedding also in a thoroughly satisfactory state.' Appendix C.

The attendants' recreation room, which at our Colleagues' visit was in course of construction, has been opened, and affords suitable accommodation. We are glad to report that the extensions are rapidly approaching completion, and will, in all probability, be occupied before the winter. As an additional safeguard against fire, we suggest that the turpentine and oil, which are at present kept in the general stores, should be removed to a building detached from the Asylum. Middlesbrough Asylum. Additions.

There are to-day on the books the names of 256 patients, 136 being men and 120 women. Ten of these are private patients, and 37 are chargeable to out-county unions. We have seen all the patients, and have found them in a thoroughly satisfactory condition in respect to their dress and tidiness. Condition of patients.

No complaints, and only a few appeals for discharge were made to us by the patients, who were entirely free from excitement. The general health of the Institution is very good, 12 patients being confined to bed, of whom only a few were seriously ill.

The dinner which we saw served to the patients in the wards to-day consisted of meat and potato pie, cabbage and bread, the beverage being lemonade. The meal was good, and was evidently relished by the patients. It would have been better, however, if the plates had been warmed. There are at present 9·2 per cent. of the entire patients who are epileptics, 3·6 per cent. being general paralytics, and 1·2 per cent. patients who are believed to be suicidal. One male patient was reported as having wetted his bed last night. Only 35 per cent. usually attend Divine services on Sunday, this number we should be glad to see increased, but it is fair to add that there are 40 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith, for whom a service is provided every Sunday. 44 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, 32 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate. No patient walks out daily beyond the airing grounds on the estate, the boundary walk not being yet completed, and 9 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing grounds for exercise, because physically unable, or unwilling to go beyond them, or by reason of excitement, violence or dirty habits. There are only 47 per cent. of the men who are usefully employed, but 66 per cent. of the women engage in some useful occupation. Since the visit of our Colleagues to the Asylum about 5 months ago, 30 patients have been admitted, 15 discharged recovered, and 9 have died, 3 from general paralysis, and 1 from phthisis. Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 89 per cent. of the deaths. There has been no inquest, and no serious casualty has occurred. The Asylum has been free from zymotic disease. There is no record of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. Dietary. Divine service. Amusements. Exercise. Employment. Statistics.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength, there being for day duty 14 men and 15 women. These figures give the proportion of 1 man to every 9 male patients, and 1 nurse to the same number of female patients. There are also 2 attendants of each sex employed for night duty. Of the total staff, 40 per cent. have served under 1 year, but 45 per cent. have been in the Asylum service over 2 years. Two attendants have been discharged for offences not connected with the patients. Attendants.

The case-books and other medical records continued to be thoroughly well kept.

Appendix C.

NEWCASTLE CITY ASYLUM.

25 March 1903.

Newcastle
City Asylum.
State of wards,
&c.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and can report that it is maintained in good order. The wards were very bright and cheerful, and the dormitories clean and well ventilated. In the former, however, we noticed a deficiency of illustrated books and papers which we think should be supplied, and we desire also to call attention to the turpentine stored in the ward stores in 1-gallon tins which are not kept locked. We think that this quantity should be reduced, and that the tins should be kept locked.

We would also point out that a hot plate is needed for the female kitchen, and indeed we think that the time has come when the kitchen should be improved by partial reconstruction.

We can only give a generally favourable report on the state of the bedding, having regard to the fact that many of the beds required attention.

Improvements.

Some minor improvements have been effected recently, including the introduction of new hot and cold water systems on the female side, and we were glad to notice that satisfactory progress is being made with the laying-out of the male airing grounds and grounds elsewhere.

Statistics.

There are on the books to-day the names of 803 patients in the proportion of 425 males to 378 females. Eighty of these are chargeable to out-county unions, 23 are on the private list, 3 are absent on leave, and 42 women are comfortably lodged at the Farm. In this connection we would point out that the smoke-door at the head of the staircase leading to the large dormitory should be kept shut at night, but not locked.

Condition of
patients.

We have spoken with all the patients in residence, who gave every indication of being well cared for and kindly treated, and we were favourably impressed with the nursing of the 36 men and 6 women who were in bed, of whom a very large proportion were general paralytics.

Apart from these the patients were in good health and well nourished. We would take this opportunity of repeating our Colleagues' recommendation that the phthisical cases should be segregated from the other patients. We found the patients neatly and suitably clad, and their personal condition generally satisfactory. Their behaviour was very orderly, no complaints being made to us which call for mention. We saw a really excellent dinner served to the patients to-day; it consisted of Scotch broth, boiled beef, beans, and bread, the beverage being lemonade.

We think that an inquiry should be made into the property of a patient whose name is given in the Patients' Book.

From the returns furnished to us we learn that 9·6 per cent. of the entire patients are epileptics, as many as 4·4 per cent. general paralytics, and 2 patients are regarded as actively suicidal.

2·6 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service.

Thirty-six per cent. usually attend Church of England services in chapel on Sundays, while for the 162 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith a chapel morning service is also provided, although, we regret to notice, only once a month.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Thirty-four per cent. usually are present at the associated entertainments. No patient walks out beyond the Asylum estate, but 60 per

cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing grounds, to which 18 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise. Appendix C.

We observe with satisfaction that as many as 70 per cent. of the men and 73 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Newcastle
City Asylum

Since the last visit of two members of our Board the following changes have occurred among the patients :—272 have been admitted ; Employment.
Statistics.

128 have been discharged, 70 having recovered, and 97 have died ; with the exception of a male patient who died about 3 weeks after Deaths.

accidentally sustaining a fracture of the leg, all the deaths, which in 80 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examination, were due to natural causes ; 35 per cent. were the result of general paralysis, and Casualties.

20·6 per cent. to phthisis ; there were 2 cases—terminating fatally—of dysentery, which are the only instances of zymotic disease which have occurred. There have been 2 casualties in addition to that above Casualties.

mentioned, both resulting in fracture of bones. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to Seclusion.

the cases of 2 patients, who on 9 occasions were isolated for 30 hours in all.

With regard to the staff there are 42 men and 34 women employed for day duty. These figures give one male attendant to every 10 male patients and one nurse to every 11 female patients. There are also 7 men and 6 women employed for night duty. Attendants.

The duration of service is not as good as it might be, 28 per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women having served under one year, while only 27 per cent. of the former and 17 per cent. of the latter have served more than 5 years.

Of the 7 attendants who have left the Asylum for misconduct one nurse was dismissed for absenting herself from an observation dormitory.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be kept in a very satisfactory manner.

NORWICH ASYLUM.

10 June 1903.

SINCE the visit paid last year by two of our Colleagues the new epileptic dormitory for the male division and the extension of male Block No. 2 have been completed and occupied. They have been suitably furnished and equipped, and afford very good accommodation. The new mess and recreation rooms for the attendants and nurses have been also completed and occupied, as also sleeping rooms above for 7 attendants and 7 nurses. Norwich
Asylum.
Extensions.

Other improvements comprise additional electric lights, so that all single rooms are now electrically lighted, and the substitution of modern w.c.'s for urinals in Male No. 2, an improvement which we hope will be extended in the other male quarters. Other
improvements.

We found the Asylum throughout in the best of order, the day-rooms bright and comfortable and the dormitories well aired, and the bedding, with one or two exceptions, clean and sufficient. As regards means of escape in case of fire, all the dormitories are provided with alternative exits, and the patients regularly drilled in using such means of escape, while all the dormitory locks are opened with the ordinary pass key on each side, no check lock being ever used. State of
Asylum.
Fire pre-
cautions.

Appendix C.
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 Norwich
 Asylum.
 Statistics.

The attendants and nurses are drilled monthly in the use of fire appliances, and the Asylum fire brigade have also frequent drills.

Since our Colleagues' visit 199 patients have been admitted, but this large number is due to the double admission of the 40 Essex patients who are here, and who were received prior to the Home Secretary's approval to the reception contract. 101 patients have been discharged, of whom 44 were on recovery, and 48 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 183 male and 182 female patients, all of whom are in residence. The out-county cases consist of 28 from King's Lynn and 40 from Essex. With the exception of a male criminal and a female private case, all the remaining patients are chargeable to the borough, and for whom the maintenance charge is 10s. 6d. per week.

Proposed fur-
 ther additions.

With the recent additions on the male side there are vacancies for 22 men, but on the women's side the Asylum is overcrowded, so much so that we found 2 of the smaller day-rooms used as dormitories. The Committee propose to remedy this condition of affairs by providing additions for 45 female patients, and plans for these works which are in course of preparation will shortly be submitted to our Board. We had the advantage of discussing this matter with the chairman of the Committee, from whom we also learnt that it is proposed to enlarge the dining-hall.

The percentage of recoveries in 1902 was 35·3 per cent. on the admissions, and that of the deaths 12·54 on the average number resident.

Deaths.

The deaths since the last visit were, with one exception, due to natural causes, 12·5 per cent. of them were due to general paralysis, and 6·2 per cent. to phthisis. 2 males died from erysipelas, supposed to have been due to an escape of sewer gas during the drainage alterations.

The post-mortems were in the proportion of 64 per cent. of the deaths, and it is satisfactory to find that in no instance has a bed sore existed at death.

Suicide.

The exceptional death was the suicide by hanging of a male. The circumstances were communicated to our Board at the time, and also formed the subject of the only inquest since our Colleagues' visit.

The only serious casualty not ending fatally has been the fracture of a wrist in a woman who slipped down some steps.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion, and the Asylum has, since our Colleagues were here, remained free from zymotic disease, except the cases of erysipelas above mentioned.

Condition of
 patients.

We can give a very favourable report of the condition in which we found the patients. There was a complete absence of noisy excitement, and there were but few appeals for discharge. In both divisions the general contentment was noticeable, and the condition of the dress was good. We saw a dinner of soup with rhubarb pudding served in the general hall, where all but 9 women and 3 men dined.

Of the total patients 9·4 per cent. are epileptics, 2·7 per cent. general paralytics. All of these classes share with the actively suicidal cases, who form 4·1 per cent., in special night supervision, the efficiency of which is apparent when we mention that not a single patient was reported as having wetted a bed last night.

Divine service.

The satisfactory proportion of 92 per cent. of the patients attend the Church of England services, which are given in the dining and recreation hall, and the same high proportion usually attend the

Amusements.

associated entertainments; 30 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener

beyond the Asylum grounds, and with the exception of the actively suicidal cases all the patients go out daily beyond the airing courts : 70 per cent. of the men and 54 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

The staff of attendants comprises 19 men and 22 nurses ; 16 of the former and 18 of the latter are on day duty, being in the proportion of 1 to every 11 male and 1 to every 10 female patients.

There has been some increase in the staff on both sides, but with the exception of those who have been engaged to augment the staff only 4 (all male attendants) can count less than a year's service, while over 52 per cent. of the men and 59 per cent. of the nurses can count over 5 years. These proportions are highly satisfactory.

The entries in the statutory books which are required to be entered by the Asylum clerk continue to be made by the medical superintendent or his assistant. The clerk only attends as a rule one evening a week, and then only to pay the staff and check the consumption of stores.

The case-books continue to be very well kept.

Appendix C.
Norwich
Asylum.
Exercise.
Employment.
Attendants.

NOTTINGHAM CITY ASYLUM.

18 June 1903.

At the conclusion of our visit of inspection to this Asylum we can express a very favourable opinion of its condition and management. The day rooms were, notwithstanding the cold weather, warm and comfortable, and brightened with suitable decorations and flowers. The dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in proper condition. To further secure the escape of patients in case of fire, additional exit doors have been provided to the 2 new ground floor dormitories ; and we have suggested to Dr. Powell the desirability of providing doors to cut off the access of hot air and smoke at the head of the stairs of the women's dormitories on the north and south sides. As regards the temporary dormitory in which 40 females continue to sleep under continuous supervision, we find that there are 4 doorways of escape in case of fire. Nevertheless, after the recent experience of similar buildings at the Colney Hatch Asylum, we have no hesitation in advocating the early discontinuance of the use of this building, and the substitution of a simple and cheap structure of brickwork in its stead. In the meantime we think the exit doors of the present building should not be double locked at night.

Nottingham
City Asylum.
Condition of
Asylum.
Fire pre-
cautions.

As regards the means of coping with an outbreak of fire, we learn that there is a fire brigade on the premises who are drilled monthly, and that there is sufficient pressure to carry water over the building. The Committee are, however, arranging for an additional water supply from the city, by laying on a 9-inch main direct to a cistern which is in course of construction, and from which it will be possible for 2 engines from the city brigade to throw 8 jets of water over the building. All parts of the Asylum are in electric communication with the engine house. In the course of our inspection we found some w.c. seats in need of renewal, more especially in F. No. 2. Since the Asylum was visited last year by two of our Colleagues 203 patients have been admitted ; 88, of whom 69 were recovered, have been discharged ; and 88 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 362 males and 391 females, a total of 753. One patient of

Statistics,

Appendix C. Nottingham City Asylum.	<p>each sex is away on trial. Thirty-five of the patients belong to the private class, and 58 are out-county cases, of these latter 19 of each sex were from East Sussex, and will leave in August for the new Asylum for that county.</p> <p>The weekly maintenance charges are for the home patients 10s., for the out-county 14s. and 15s., and for the private cases from 15s. to 17s. 6d.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>There is estimated vacant accommodation for 8 males and 12 females.</p> <p>We gave all the resident patients opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves.</p>
Dietary.	<p>We had a good many appeals for discharge, but otherwise we found the patients contented, and free from complaints against the attendants.</p> <p>In both divisions the condition of the dress was good. We saw a good and well-served dinner of meat-pie served in the male dining-hall, and also in some of the wards, and were glad to observe that the dinner for the private patients, who, as already remarked, pay only from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per week, was served in separate rooms. Twelve per cent. of the patients suffer from epilepsy, 2·6 per cent. from general paralysis, and 2·4 per cent. from suicidal tendency.</p>
Divine service.	<p>Special night supervision continues to be provided for all who are epileptic or suicidal, and 22, or 3 per cent. of the patients, were reported as having wetted their bedding last night. Thirty-three per cent. usually attend the Church of England service on Sundays; and for the Roman Catholics, who number only 22, a fortnightly service is provided.</p>
Amusements.	<p>The associated entertainments are generally attended by 33 per cent.; 8 per cent. go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds;</p>
Exercise.	<p>34 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which</p>
Employment.	<p>9 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise. Sixty per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.</p>
Deaths.	<p>For the year 1902 the percentage of recoveries was 39·47 on the admissions, and that of the deaths was 9·60 on the average number resident. Apart from some feeble cases among the 30 patients whom we found in bed to-day, the general health of the Asylum is good; and, with the exception of 3 cases of influenza and 2 of dysentery, there has been an absence of zymotic disease since the last visit. There is no record of mechanical restraint being employed, and only one patient has been secluded for $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours in all. The deaths since our Colleagues' visit were all natural and ordinary, and were followed by post mortem examination in the excellent proportion of 97 per cent.; no inquest was deemed necessary. Twenty-three per cent. of the deaths were attributed to general paralysis and 10 per cent. to phthisis. The serious casualties not ending fatally consist of fracture of bones in 8 patients, sustained in 6 instances in accidental falls; in another by the shaft of a cart striking a male who was working on the farm, and in the remaining case in a fall during a struggle with an attendant. The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 for every $9\frac{1}{2}$ male and 1 for every 11 female patients. There are 3 men and 5 nurses on night duty.</p>
Casualties.	<p>We think the smallest number of day attendants ever left in the Asylum between 8 and 10 p.m., viz., 3 men and 1 nurse, is not sufficient to deal with possible emergencies.</p>
Attendants.	<p>Twenty-four per cent. of the men and 22 per cent. of the nurses have less than a year's service: but 40 per cent. of the former and 17 per cent. of the latter have over 5 years.</p> <p>The case-books and medical records are particularly well kept.</p>

PLYMOUTH ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

25 May 1903.

WE have to-day thoroughly inspected this Asylum, and are pleased to report that it is maintained in excellent order. The wards are bright and cheerful, and the ventilation of them and of the dormitories satisfactory. The bedding is in good condition.

Plymouth
Asylum.
State of
Asylum.

We are glad to observe that the work of the extension of the building which is to serve for the accommodation of 200 additional patients is now in progress on the male side, the new coal store and general bathrooms being nearly roofed in, and the rest of the building fairly advanced. It is proposed shortly to commence work on the female side. In addition to the new building a floor is to be added to the existing block on each side.

Extensions.

A new reservoir with a capacity of 150,000 gallons is being constructed, and the Committee have acquired an additional 10 acres of land on the southern boundary.

As some time must elapse before the new blocks are ready for occupation, we fear that the Asylum will continue to be crowded. We observed to-day, especially on the female side, that the beds in some of the dormitories were more numerous than they should be, and according to the returns there are at present one male and four female patients in excess of the calculated total accommodation.

There are to-day on the books the names of 267 patients, 120 men and 147 women. Five are on the private list. We have seen them all with the exception of two (one of each sex) who are absent on trial. We gave them opportunity to speak with us, and beyond some complaints of detention had no allegations made that were not obviously based upon delusions. The general appearance of the patients on both sides of the house was satisfactory. No one was wearing a strong dress. The behaviour was quiet and orderly, there being a marked absence of any noisy excitement. Three patients of each sex was in bed, the general health being very good.

Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

We saw the dinner served in the hall. It consisted of pea-soup with parsnips and bread.

The epileptics at present number 10 per cent. of the total inmates, and the general paralytics 4·5 per cent. Only two patients are regarded as actively suicidal, and they, together with the epileptics, sleep under constant supervision. The wetted beds last night occurred in the proportion of 2·2 per cent.

We learn from the figures furnished to us that 32 per cent. of the patients usually attend chapel on Sunday, and that fortnightly Mass is celebrated for the Roman Catholic patients, who number 15 at present. About 35 per cent. attend the associated entertainments, 21 per cent. walk out weekly or more often beyond the Asylum estate; 16 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 10 per cent. are confined on account of their habits, demeanour, or physical infirmity.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

About 57 per cent. of the men are usefully employed, 15 patients being engaged in farm work, and of the women about 65 per cent. do some work, as many as 35 being employed in the laundry and kitchen.

Employment.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues fourteen months ago there have been admitted 65 patients; thirty-nine have been discharged, 25 on recovery, and 30 have died.

Statistics.

During the year (1902) the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 29·09, being particularly high amongst the females (46·15) and the death rate on the average numbers resident was 6·83.

Appendix C.

Plymouth
Asylum.

Deaths.

Of the deaths above-mentioned 8, or 26·6 per cent., were due to general paralysis ; 4, or 13·3 per cent., to phthisis, and 4 to senile decay. In no case did a bed sore exist at death. Post-mortem examinations are made whenever no objection is raised by the nearest relatives whose permission is asked at the time of sending the death notice. Such inspections were made in 19 instances, or 63·3 per cent. of the deaths.

Casualties.

No inquests have been held. In three cases, all males, casualties involving fractures or dislocations have occurred from accidental causes.

The only zymotic affection has been the occurrence during the midwinter months of a very mild attack of influenza.

Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been employed, whilst 13 patients have been secluded on 72 occasions for a total of 44½ hours.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is of adequate strength, the returns showing that there is about 1 attendant or nurse to 9 patients of either sex during the day time, and at night there are two attendants and two nurses on duty. The record of service is good, only one male attendant (or 6·6 per cent.) having been in the service of the Asylum for less than one year, whilst 5, or 33·3 per cent., have been more than 5 years. Amongst the nurses those under one year's service amount to 22·2 per cent., and over 5 years 27·7 per cent. There have been no changes amongst the charge attendants, and no dismissals for misconduct.

The medical staff remains the same, and the case-books and other records are satisfactorily kept.

As regards maintenance charges we learn that the present rate for home patients is 10s. 4d., for out-county patients, 14s., whilst the weekly rates of payment on behalf of private patients range from 18s. to 25s.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

21 May 1903.

Portsmouth
Asylum.

Improvements.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum in April of last year some useful improvements have been carried out.

New washing machinery has been fitted in the laundries, and two new drying-rooms have been constructed ; No. 8 ward on the male side has been plastered ; and some additional precautions in case of fire have been adopted, including the provision of emergency doors in the hospital wards on both sides of the Asylum, and the laying down of a special fire main to connect the water company's large main with the fire service at the Asylum. In addition to these measures we learn that the Committee propose to provide second exits from gallery 3 on each side, and also from the day-room of 3 ward on each side ; the last-mentioned exits, however, should, we think, be made from the dormitories, not the day-rooms. Additional exits are, we are informed, also contemplated as alternative means of escape from 5 male and female dormitories, from 8 male dormitory, from 6A female dormitory, and on the ground floor from 6 male and female dormitories.

These improvements will add greatly to the safety of the patients, and have our heartiest approval.

At our visit to-day we found the Institution in good order, the day-rooms being very bright and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding in a satisfactory condition, but some of the dormitories were

overcrowded, notwithstanding the fact that according to the return made to our Board there are at present vacancies for 12 men and 4 women. We would call attention to the looped pipes, which are still unprotected in some of the w.c.'s on both sides and which offer facilities for self destruction to suicidally disposed patients ; we hope that these points of suspension will be effectually cased in. Appendix C.
——
Portsmouth
Asylum.

There are on the books to-day the names of 703 patients, in the proportion of 324 males and 379 females. Of these, 161 are chargeable to out-county unions, and 56 are on the private list. Statistics.

With the exception of 11, who are at present on trial, we have seen all the patients, to whom we have given opportunity of speech with us.

Except in the cases of a few of the more excited and noisy patients, the behaviour was quiet and orderly, and we noticed that only one patient was wearing a strong dress. Condition of
patients.

The dress and personal tidiness of the patients were generally satisfactory, and the health was good, only 12 men and 4 women being confined to bed.

We saw a good dinner served in the wards ; it consisted of meat-pie, two vegetables and bread, and was relished by the patients. We desire, however, to recommend that good earthenware plates and glasses be substituted for the unsightly and unsuitable enamel plates and mugs now used by the patients at meals. Dietary.

From the returns made to us we learn that 11 per cent. of the entire patients are epileptics, 1·7 per cent. are general paralytics, and 4 patients are believed to be actively suicidal.

3·7 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night ; 43 per cent. usually attend service in chapel on Sunday ; the same proportion are usually present at the associated entertainments ; while for the 40 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith, a weekly service is provided. Twenty-seven per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and 51 per cent. beyond the airing grounds daily, only 5·7 per cent. being altogether confined thereto for exercise. Not more than 48 per cent. of the men and 36 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

Since the Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board 251 patients have been admitted, 137 discharged, 113 having recovered, and 76 have died.

Twenty-four per cent. of the deaths were from general paralysis, 14 per cent. from phthisis, and 6·7 per cent. from dysentery, of which there have been altogether 23 cases, the only zymotic disease that has prevailed with the exception of one fatal case of erysipelas. All the other deaths were from natural causes, such as are usual in Asylums. Deaths.

An inquest was held in one instance, that of a woman who died from other and natural causes, but who had previously sustained fractures of two ribs, which the inquest and a separate inquiry by the Committee decided to be the result of an accidental fall.

Post-mortem examinations followed 70 per cent. of the deaths, and in 9·4 per cent. bedsores were present, a proportion which we think should be reducible by careful nursing.

There have been but two serious accidents which did not terminate fatally, namely, a dislocation of the humerus and a fracture of the ankle bone, the latter sustained in a struggle with nurses and apparently accidental.

There has been no restraint or seclusion.

Appendix C.

Portsmouth
Asylum.

Attendants.

The staff comprises 41 men and 40 women for day duty, which figures give a proportion of one attendant to every 8 male and one nurse to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ female patients.

Six attendants of both sexes are employed for night duty.

Of the total staff 23 per cent. have served under one year, while 33 per cent. have served over five years, and we were glad to notice that there were many whose duration of service was much longer.

In this connection we would express the hope that the Committee, who are, we understand, now considering the questions of pensions, will deal with the matter in a comprehensive and liberal spirit.

Allegations of
cruelty.

Our attention having been drawn to a printed pamphlet headed "Gross Cruelty to Patients in Public Asylum," we expressed our readiness to meet the author here and make an enquiry upon oath into his allegations. This we have now done. All the accusations, with the exception of two, were made on hearsay evidence and related to events which occurred many years ago. Of the two assaults alleged to have been witnessed by the author himself, one occurred not less than 14 years ago, and was denied by the only one of the three attendants implicated, who is still in the service of the Asylum. The second assault which the author said he witnessed referred to an occasion not less than two years old and concerned an attendant who has left the Asylum. In the result we were not satisfied that the charges were capable of being substantiated. These accusations, however, unsustained as they have been, emphasize the great importance of more frequent visitation of the whole Asylum by the Visiting Committee, so as to give the patients the opportunity to which they are entitled of making appeals and of preferring complaints as to their treatment.

The case-books are generally well kept, but the older cases should be brought forward and the entries respecting them kept up to date.

SUNDERLAND ASYLUM.

23 March 1903.

Sunderland
Asylum.
Unsatisfactory
condition of
grounds.

HAVING concluded our inspection of this Asylum to-day, we desire, before touching upon other matters, to express our surprise and regret at the very unsatisfactory condition of the airing grounds and yards around the Asylum, which were rough and disordered. This condition, we are informed, is due to the protracted delay in carrying out the work of re-draining the Asylum which has been in progress for 6 years, during which time the exercise of the feeble and excited patients must have been often injuriously curtailed.

We noticed to-day that only three men were engaged in this work, and we hope that the Committee will forthwith employ an adequate staff to rectify the present discreditable state of the airing grounds.

Progress of
buildings.

Since our Colleagues' visit progress has been made with satisfactory result with the Nurses' Home and the Male Villa; the latter is approaching completion, and the former is also very nearly finished and will probably be occupied in June. Before this is done, however, we think that means of escape in case of fire should be provided from the east end of this building on the first and top floors.

State of wards,
&c.

We noticed also that the clerk's house is in course of construction. At our visit to-day we found the day rooms and dormitories in a generally satisfactory condition; the former being bright and cheerful

and the latter sweet and clean; the bedding also was in good order. We wish to point out, however, that a considerable number of the pipes and other points of suspension in some of the w.c.'s are insufficiently protected, and that some of the water taps require new labels. Appendix C.
Sunderland Asylum.

We would also call attention to some of the ventilation flues, which need cleaning, and to the turpentine in the ward stores, which should be reduced in quantity and kept in close tins.

There are on the books the names of 319 patients, 168 being men and 151 women; of these three are on the private list. To every patient—no one being absent on leave—we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which a considerable number of patients availed themselves to appeal for discharge, but not to make any complaint calling for mention. Statistics.

The dress and personal condition of the patients were generally satisfactory, and their behaviour was particularly quiet and orderly. Condition of patients.

No patient was wearing a strong dress. The health of the Institution is satisfactory, but there are a considerable proportion of feeble cases on the female side, and eleven patients are in bed.

We saw a very good dinner served to the patients in the hall. It consisted of shepherd's pie and bread, and was evidently popular with the patients. The number of epileptics here to-day form 11·5 per cent. of the entire patients, 3·17 per cent. being general paralytics. Those considered to be actively suicidal are less than 1 per cent. No patient was reported as having wetted the bed last night.

72 per cent. of the patients attend Church of England or other services in chapel on Sundays. Divine service.

In addition to these patients there are 37 who profess the Roman Catholic faith, for whom Mass is celebrated twice a month.

Sixty-nine per cent. usually are present at the associated entertainments. Exercise in the airing grounds is at present impossible for the reasons stated at the commencement of our Report. Amusements.
Exercise.

We are assured that as many as 84 per cent. of the men and 83 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. These proportions are very creditable. Employment.

Since our Colleagues inspected this Institution on the 11th of February of last year, 100 patients have been admitted, 77 discharged, 54 having recovered, and 51 have died. The only death calling for special mention was that of a man who immediately after his escape committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train. In this and one other instance a coroner's inquest was held. Statistics.

We are glad to be able to report that 98 per cent. of the deaths were followed by post-mortem examinations. General paralysis accounted for 21·15 per cent. and phthisis for 17·6 per cent. of the deaths. Suicide.

We understand that the Committee are contemplating the appropriation of the present Isolation Hospital for phthisical cases and the provision of a smaller hospital for infectious cases. The scheme will, we feel sure, meet with the approval of our Board. Treatment of phthisical cases.

Zymotic disease has been limited to one case of typhoid and one case of dysentery. One serious but non-fatal casualty has occurred—a male patient fractured one of the bones of his forearm. No patient has been mechanically restrained, but one man has been secluded for half an hour on one occasion. Seclusion.

The staff comprises 23 men and 21 women for day duty, which figures give the proportion of 1 male attendant to every 7½ male patients and one nurse to about every 7 female patients. There are Attendants.

Appendix C.
Sunderland
Asylum.

also 4 men and 5 women employed for night duty. Of the total staff 47 per cent. of the men and 42 per cent. of the women have served under one year, only one attendant of each sex having served more than five years. We think that the number of day attendants, 3 men and 2 women, in the Asylum, between the hours of 8 p.m. and 10 p.m., is insufficient in the event of emergency and we would be glad to know that the number will be increased.

The case-books and other medical records are very satisfactorily kept.

WEST HAM ASYLUM.

23 April 1903.

West Ham
Asylum.
State of wards,
&c.

WE have this day visited this Asylum, and have gone through the Asylum buildings, including the workshops, the day-rooms, and dormitories.

We have found them all in good order and well ventilated, clean and well cared for. We required one of the nurses to give an alarm of fire, and were glad to find that in response to the call the fire brigade were playing on the building in the space of three minutes. We recommend in this connection that a key to the alternative exit should be kept in the nurses' room in the female ward No. 8.

We think that it would be desirable that the oils and turpentine should be kept in some small shed or outhouse detached from the general building.

We recommend also that in the w.c.'s attention should be given to the possible elbow of suspension over the water tank.

In other respects the former advice of our Colleagues has been carried out.

Much advance has been made in laying out the gardens, and the farm buildings have been completed.

Proposed
extension.

We understand that the Committee purpose to extend the Asylum on the northern side. This we trust may be proceeded with forthwith, as at the present time on the male side the patients are in excess already of the number permitted. The Committee, however, would hardly be able to complete this building, so as to obtain the assent of the Commissioners to their so doing, without their having purchased the additional fifty acres, which, we are informed, they are statutorily empowered to acquire for this purpose under the West Ham private Act recently passed.

Statistics.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 792 patients, viz., 369 males and 423 females. Of these 9 are out on trial, leaving 783 in residence. These are 363 males, including 4 boys, and 420 women. We saw all these residents, and had no complaint as to treatment, food, or otherwise, except in some instances as to their detention. Their dietary was satisfactory and good, and their clothing, especially that of the women, was warm and looked comfortable. Since November 1902 134 patients have been admitted, 64 have been discharged, of whom 51 had recovered, and 64 patients have died. There has been no case of restraint or seclusion. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1902 was 23·95 of males and 36·36 of females. The percentage of deaths on average numbers resident in 1902 was 18·5. The present number of epileptics being 114, gives a percentage of 14·4, and of general paralytics 4 per cent. There are only 4 patients in the

Asylum actively suicidal. The percentage of patients whose beds were reported as wetted last night is 1·7 per cent. The patients usually attending the Church of England chapel on Sundays were 37 per cent. Those usually attending the associated entertainments were 39 per cent. Those usually walking out beyond the airing courts were 55 per cent.; others confined to the airing courts not included in the above number were 20 per cent. 548 patients are usually employed in and about the Asylum; of these 86 per cent. are men and 57 per cent. are women. The deaths, which in a satisfactory proportion of 95 per cent. were followed by post-mortem examinations, were with one exception the result of natural causes. Thirty per cent. were due to general paralysis, 14 per cent. to phthisis, and there were 6 deaths from dysentery; which disease has attacked 13 patients since the last visit.

The exceptional death was that of a man who died of general paralysis, complicated by fracture of the sternum. The Committee of Visitors held a special enquiry into the circumstances of this case, and the facts were fully reported to our Board at the time.

There have been 2 serious but not fatal casualties, both resulting in fracture of a bone, and both accidentally sustained. The only other instances of zymotic disease have been 2 cases of facial erysipelas.

The health of the establishment to-day is good, apart from 6 patients suffering from dysentery, the majority of whom are in the Isolation Hospital. We much hope that when the proposed extension is taken in hand arrangements will be made for the segregation of those patients who may be suffering from phthisis.

The staff still remains adequately represented, giving 1 male attendant to every 9 male patients, and 1 nurse to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ females. Dr. Hunter assures us that there are never less than 12 day attendants of each sex on the premises of an evening, and available in case of emergency. Eight attendants have been discharged or permitted to resign, to escape dismissal, but none for rough or unkind treatment of patients. The case-books and other medical records are well kept.

Appendix C.
West Ham
Asylum.
Divine service.
Amusements,
Exercise.
Employment.
Deaths.

Casualties.

Attendants.

Appendix D.

Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS approved by the SECRETARY OF STATE during 1903, the Cost of which was Estimated not to exceed 1,000*l*.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.		
		£	s.	d.
Brookwood - -	Sanitary additions - - - -	314	12	3
Denbigh - -	Fire escape staircase - - -	400	0	0
" - -	New sanitary annexe for male ward -	168	0	0
Derby County - -	Mortuaries for infirmary wards - -	150	0	0
Devon County - -	Alterations in the water supply - -	380	0	0
" - -	New drying room in laundry - -	650	0	0
" - -	Improving storekeeper's accommodation -	120	0	0
" - -	Additional means of escape in case of fire	230	0	0
" - -	Fire escape staircase - - - -	70	0	0
" - -	Enlargement of airing-court shelters -	50	0	0
" - -	Walled yard for medical superintendent's residence.	70	0	0
Dorset - -	New room for accumulators - - -	150	0	0
Durham - -	Two additional fire escape staircases -	240	0	0
Gloucester - -	Boundary wall - - - -	230	0	0
Herts - -	Erection of stables - - - -	792	0	0
Prestwich - -	Fire escape stairs and bridges - -	900	0	0
Banstead - -	Fire escape staircase to villa - -	-	-	-
Bexley - -	Fire escape staircase to villa - -	37	0	0
" - -	Verandahs for phthisical patients - -	200	0	0
Claybury - -	Mess room for labourers - - -	87	0	0
Colney Hatch - -	Additional workshop and mess room accommodation.	300	0	0
" - -	Improvements of stage in recreation hall -	180	0	0
" - -	Alterations to Female Ward No. 30 - -	970	0	0
Hanwell - -	Fire escape staircase to nurses' residence -	170	0	0
" - -	Fire escape staircase to laundry dormitories	180	0	0
" - -	Alteration of fire escape staircases - -	95	0	0
" - -	Timber store - - - -	38	10	0
Horton - -	Sanitary accommodation for airing-courts	780	0	0
" - -	Engineer's residence - - - -	900	0	0
Norfolk - -	Alterations at laundry - - - -	527	0	0
Northampton - -	Fire escape staircases - - - -	250	0	0
Salop and Montgomery	Disinfecting chamber and apparatus -	350	0	0
" "	Additional emergency exits - - -	256	10	0
" "	Tank for storage of water - - -	449	8	6
Wells - -	Hay shed - - - -	124	0	0
" - -	Alterations to staircases of attics - -	193	19	4
" - -	Sanitary alterations - - - -	27	0	0
Stafford - -	Four fire escape staircases - - -	890	0	0
Brookwood - -	New coal store - - - -	240	0	0
Wilts - -	New electric battery room - - -	450	0	0
Holly Moor - -	New piggeries - - - -	790	0	0
Ipswich - -	Fire escape stairs - - - -	250	0	0
Sunderland - -	Improvement of water supply - - -	590	0	0
" - -	House for asylum clerk - - -	600	0	0
" - -	Extension of fire main - - - -	140	0	0

Appendix E.

Appendix E.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT HOSPITALS, &c.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

7 July 1903.

WE have to-day and yesterday visited this Hospital, and inspected the various rooms both in the main building and in the villas. We found them generally in good condition. There was some crowding and excitement in some of the rooms arising chiefly from the fact that the house is undergoing thorough cleaning and reparation. It is proposed to make substantial improvements in the female division, and the plans are to be submitted to our Board. Our recommendations on the subject of fire provision are being carried into effect. We think the supply of books and objects of interest might with advantage be increased in the rooms used by the less promising patients. There are at present on the books of the Hospital 397 patients, viz., 189 gentlemen and 208 ladies. Of the former 1 was absent on trial, and 28 were on leave at Moulton Park. Of the latter, 4 ladies were absent on trial, and 30 were on leave at Bryn-y-Neuadd in Wales. We saw all the gentlemen, including those at Moulton Park, except 1, who was away on trial, and all the ladies except those absent on leave in Wales, and on trial. They seemed in good bodily health, and some, whose names are given in the Patients' Book, were mentally improved. Since the last visit (on 7th March, 1903), 32 patients, viz., 16 of each sex, have been admitted, 34, viz., 17 of each sex, have been discharged or removed, and 8, viz., 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies, have died. Of those discharged, 13, viz., 4 gentlemen and 9 ladies, were recovered. There are no voluntary boarders. Three ladies and 1 gentleman were in bed, the latter and one of the former were suffering from facial erysipelas.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.
Condition of the Hospital.

Statistics.

One lady has been mechanically restrained since our last visit on 42 occasions for a total duration of 167 hours. Nine gentlemen and 22 ladies have been secluded on 349 occasions for a total duration of 1,731 hours. Ninety-five patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and 117 usually attend the associated entertainments. One hundred and forty-nine patients are usefully employed on an average in and about the Hospital. Four patients walk out alone, 34 walk out attended, and 59 have carriage exercise.

Restraint and seclusion.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.

The medical staff remains of the same strength as before. The attendants for day duty are 52 of each sex. Thirty-nine, viz., 15 male and 24 female, are under 1 year's service, and 33, viz., 19 male and 14 female, are over 5 years' service. Twenty-one attendants, viz., 8 male and 13 female, have left since our last visit. None have been dismissed or allowed to resign to avoid dismissal.

Medical staff.
Attendants.

Of the 8 deaths 7 were from natural causes. In one case an inquest was held, and a post-mortem examination was made. The death was that of an imbecile patient who died from eating yew leaves. In view of this death here and of deaths elsewhere from the same cause, we strongly urge the removal of all yew trees from the inclosed airing grounds. The case books are well kept, and contain full particulars of the patients.

Deaths.

Appendix E.

BRYN-Y-NEUADD.

11 July 1903.

Bryn-y-
Neuadd.

I find to-day at my visit to this house 31 ladies in residence. I spoke with them, and without exception they were contented, and expressed pleasure at their stay here. They were all in good health.

The house and grounds are maintained in the best of order, and the rooms very comfortable.

The surroundings give the place the idea of beauty combined with comfort.

Since writing the above I have visited the coachman's house, which has recently been converted into accommodation for three patients. It is suitable for the purpose, provided however that an alternative exit is made from the upstairs rooms.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

27 November 1903.

Barnwood
House,
Hospital.

WE find in this hospital 135 patients and 1 voluntary boarder in residence. There are 142 patients and 2 boarders on the books, of whom 7 patients and 1 boarder are at the Wilderness.

Statistics.

We have seen all those in residence, and are of opinion that their detention is proper, and that the voluntary boarder may remain as such. The rooms were all in satisfactory order and the patients appeared contented and well cared for. There were no complaints, except in regard to the retention in the Hospital. We gave private interviews on this subject to 4 patients. An improvement has been made in No. 4 Corridor on the male side, by the removal of 2 bedrooms and by the addition of a bay window. Since the last visit on 7th May, 20 patients have been admitted and 22 discharged or removed, of whom 10 were recovered and 3 have died of natural causes. There has been no mechanical restraint, but one patient (male) has been secluded upon one occasion for $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There was 1 serious but not fatal injury, viz., a fractured hip. In one case of death a bed sore existed.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.
Attendants.

Patients other than those at the Wilderness usually attending Divine service on Sundays are 4·15 per cent.; those attending associated entertainments are 50·3 per cent.; and those usually employed are 86·6 per cent.; those having carriage exercise are 43·6 per cent. The staff of attendants, excluding the Wilderness, are 1 for every 3 males, and 1 for every 3 females, and there are 3 males and 4 females for night duty. The attendants under one years' service are, males 36·3 per cent., and females 31 per cent.; those over 5 years service are 41 per cent. of males, and 48·2 per cent. of females. Seventeen have left since the last visit, and 1 was allowed to resign to avoid dismissal.

3·25 of the patients are received gratuitously, 5·62 are paying under 2ls. per week, 11·96 pay from 1 to 2 guineas per week, and 78·87 pay 2 guineas and upwards.

The case books are well kept. The medical staff remains of the same strength.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

Appendix E.

4 December 1903.

SINCE our visit here on the 9th of June last, 18 patients have been admitted, 11 have been discharged, of whom 7 were recovered and 3 have died. One of the deaths was that of a gentleman who had sustained a fracture of the femur and humerus in an accidental fall, and who died from pneumonia supervening. We saw this gentleman at our visit in June, and found him confined to bed. In this case an inquest was held. The other deaths were due to ordinary causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 34 gentlemen and 57 ladies as certified patients, and of 3 gentlemen and a lady as voluntary boarders. We have seen them all with the exception of 1 of the gentlemen boarders and of 2 certified patients who are away on trial. One gentleman complained of having been roughly handled by an attendant. We inquired into the matter and satisfied ourselves, from the evidence of other patients who witnessed the occurrence, that no undue force had been used. The complainant had, it appears, thrown water over one patient and had threatened another, and it was in the attempt to prevent the latter being attacked that the incident took place. With this exception the patients were free from complaints, and many spoke favourably of their care and treatment.

Bethel
Hospital,
Norwich.
Deaths.

Statistics.

Complaint
of rough
treatment.

Condition of
patients.

In both divisions we found the condition of the dress quite satisfactory.

We gave private interviews to 4 patients.

The general health is good, and has remained so since our last visit.

On the ladies' side 3 patients manifest some mental improvement.

It appears by the records that since our visit a gentleman has been secluded for 2 hours, but that no patient has required to be mechanically restrained.

Seclusion.

According to the returns furnished to us, 78 patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and rather more go to the associated entertainments.

Divine service.
Amusements.

As many as are capable of it go out attended for extended walks, and 3 gentlemen have their parole and go out unattended. Carriage exercise is provided for 4 gentlemen and 12 ladies.

Exercise.

We can give a very favourable report of the condition in which we found the Hospital. The day rooms were warm and comfortable, and brightened with flowers. The dormitories too were in good order.

We have serious misgivings as to the safety of the patients sleeping in the ladies' top gallery owing to the inflammable nature of the material of which this part of the building is composed. The exits from this quarter have been made as efficient as possible, but nevertheless we consider that in the event of an out-break of fire, the building would burn so rapidly, that the possibility of saving all the patients would be doubtful.

Fire
precautions.

We have little doubt that we have only to call attention to this matter to ensure its early consideration by the committee, who have always shown themselves so fully alive to the interests of the Hospital.

We are glad to be able to state that since we were here further improvements have been carried out.

Improvements.

The most important of them comprise the completion of an outside balcony to the infirm ward on the ladies' side; the re-arrangement of the heating of the Ladies' No. 2 Gallery, and the enlarging of windows in this and in the Male No. 1 Gallery.

Appendix E.

Bethel
Hospital,
Norwich.

Three new internal fire hydrants have been introduced, and the hose is kept ready attached ; several additional fire extinguishers have been purchased.

The fire appliances are regularly inspected once a quarter by the water company's officer.

The house adjoining the tennis ground has recently fallen into the possession of the Committee, who propose to convert it into a recreation pavilion.

The plans will shortly be submitted to our office.

Attendants.

The staff for day duty consists of 8 attendants and 11 nurses, and there is a night watch on each side.

Of the total staff 2 of each sex have been here less than 1 year, but 3 attendants and 2 nurses have been over 5 years.

The case books continue to be well and carefully kept.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, ST. GEORGE'S ROAD, S.E.

28 July 1903.

Bethlem Royal
Hospital,
St. George's
Road, S.E.

Improvements.

WE have during yesterday and to-day inspected this Hospital and seen all the resident patients and voluntary boarders.

The Hospital is maintained in good order. Among the improvements carried out since our visit in the spring we may mention the laying out of a new airing court for the gentlemen and the relaying out of the garden of one of the ladies' wards ; the plastering of the rough walls in the Ladies' No. 1A Ward, which has been also redecorated throughout and provided with an additional exit. Redecoration has been also carried out in the Ladies' No. 4 Ward and the Male Infirmary. Other improvements comprise further introduction of electric light.

The improvements in hand consist of the redecoration of the Recreation Hall, and the laying of a 6-in. fire main outside the building with the necessary fire appliances, and the provision of gates into all the airing grounds to enable the fire engines and escapes to enter.

We found 2 wards, 1 on each side, closed for redecoration and repairs. That on the male side is shortly to have the rough walls plastered. In going through this ward we regretted to find that some obsolete urinals were being replaced by new ones ; the experience of most asylums where modern pedestal closets have replaced urinals has been entirely favourable.

Fire precautions.

We understand that the Committee are considering the general question of combating an outbreak of fire and of additional exits from the wards which will include the exits which we suggested at our last visit.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since that visit comprise the admission of 65, the discharge of 67, of whom 32 were recovered ; and the deaths, all due to natural and ordinary causes, of 3. There are to-day on the books the names of 208 certified patients in the proportion of 96 males to 112 females, and there are also on the books the names of 8 gentlemen and 7 ladies who are voluntary boarders.

Of the patients, 8 gentlemen and 14 ladies, and of the voluntary boarders, 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies, are at the convalescent branch at Witley, and there are 2 ladies who are away on leave or trial.

We have given careful attention to all the cases. Among the patients we found one or two who are so far convalescent as to be shortly discharged, and several whose mental improvement is manifest. Their names are given in the Patients' Book. One of the male voluntary boarders has been found unsuitable for boarder treatment, and steps are being taken for his certification.

Appendix E.
—
Bethlem Royal
Hospital,
St. George's
Road, S.E.
Condition of
patients.

In both divisions the patients were in general contented; many spoke favourably of their treatment, and none made complaint on that score.

The general health is good and has been so since our former visit, the Hospital having been free from epidemic and zymotic disease.

According to the records 3 patients have been mechanically restrained by gloves on 542 occasions for 1,808 hours and for medical and surgical reasons, and 6 patients have been secluded on 88 occasions for 442 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

As regards amusements we learn that, in addition to lawn tennis, croquet, and other summer games, about 131 are in the habit of attending the associated entertainments which are frequently held in the winter. Fourteen patients go out alone or on parole, and 54 walk out attended; carriage exercise is found for 120.

Amusements.
Exercise.

The staff is maintained at an adequate strength, and the duration of service is very satisfactory, over 50 per cent. having been over 5 years in the Hospital service.

Staff.

The medical functions of the Hospital are discharged with great efficiency, and its charitable operations continue to be conducted with liberality, upwards of 70 per cent. of the patients being received gratuitously.

The case books are carefully kept.

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

16 July 1903.

SINCE our visit to this Hospital in February last 55 patients have been admitted, 13 have left recovered, and 24 have been discharged or removed to other care, and 11 have died; the deaths being all due to ordinary causes.

Manchester
Royal Lunatic
Hospital,
Cheadle.
Statistics.

These changes leave on the books the names of 355 patients, in the proportion of 151 gentlemen to 204 ladies. There are also on the books the names of 12 gentlemen and 14 ladies as voluntary boarders.

Of the patients, 8 are away on trial or leave to friends, 6 are at Dyffryn Aled, and 15 at the branch houses at Colwyn Bay. There are 6 of the voluntary boarders at Dyffryn Aled, and 5 at Colwyn Bay.

During yesterday and to-day we have seen all the resident patients with the exception of a gentleman who refused to see us. We had a few appeals for discharge; apart from these and one complaint of rough usage at the hands of an attendant the patients were contented and free from complaints. As regards the complaint, we found on inquiry that the matter was investigated by the medical officers at the time of the occurrence, which took place in March last, and no bruises or injuries were discovered, and it appears that the patient himself, as he admitted to us, first attacked the attendant.

Condition of
patients.

The general health of the Institution is good, there being only 4 patients confined to bed during our visit; and there has been a

Appendix E.	complete absence of zymotic disease since we were here in February.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	We give the names of a few patients who manifest marked mental improvement in the Patients' Book.
	The general appearance of the patients and their condition in matters of dress and personal tidiness reflected creditably upon the staff.
	All the boarders appear to be suitable cases for boarder treatment.
Restraint and seclusion.	According to the records, 4 patients have been restrained on 65 occasions for a total of 635 hours, and 19 patients have been secluded on 249 occasions for 1,755 hours.
	The only serious casualty since our visit occurred to a lady who is residing in one of the villas, and who sustained a fracture of the forearm last week in a fall down some stairs.
Employment. Exercise.	As regards employment and exercise, we learn that 20 gentlemen make themselves useful in the garden or farm. An average of 29 patients go out unattended, 125 go out walking with attendants, and 85 have carriage exercise. The church services are usually attended by 32 per cent., and the associated entertainments by 39 per cent. of patients.
Divine service. Amusements.	Yesterday there was a cricket match, in which some of the patients took part as players, and a fair proportion attended as spectators.
	The Hospital and its dependencies are maintained in excellent order, and the gardens and grounds well kept and bright with flowers. Throughout the Institution there is every appearance of comfort.
Condition of Hospital.	We find the new Hospital completed and in part furnished. It will be ready for occupation in the course of a few days. The building is well planned and equipped, and will form a useful adjunct to the establishment; it will also relieve the over-crowding which is to some extent existent, and which is in part due to the giving up of the villa at Shadow Moss.
Improvements.	Among the improvements completed since our visit, we may mention the fixing of an iron fire escape staircase at Brookside Villa, and of smoke doors at Beech House and Heald Green, the provision of a fire escape, and internal hydrants in the main building and Hospital, with hose and appliances, and of reels and hose in the adjoining villas. Electric fire alarm stations in the corridors are nearly finished, and the lighting by electric light is in operation.
	The examination of the above list of improvements shows how alive the Committee are to the well-being of the Hospital and its inmates.
Branch House.	We gather that the Branch House at Dyffryn Aled (which we recently visited) is shortly to be given up, but another house will probably be acquired in its stead.
	We are glad to observe in the Hospital report a suggestion, in which we cordially concur, for the provision of a separate building for the treatment of patients suffering from phthisis.
Staff.	The staff is maintained at an adequate strength, and has been lately increased in view of the early opening of the new Hospital.
	The Hospital continues to do much charitable work; over 66 per cent. of the patients pay less than the average weekly cost of maintenance.
	The case books are very well kept.

DYFFRYN ALED.

Appendix E.

12 July 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and seen the 8 patients and Dyffryn Aled. 6 voluntary boarders who are in residence.

All the boarders are suitable to remain here as such with the exception of a gentleman who is not capable of managing for himself, and whom it would be better to have certified. He is not contented to stay here.

With this exception, all the patients and boarders are contented; and without exception all were comfortable and appeared to enjoy the place and its surroundings.

The house throughout is in good order.

THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

19 November 1903.

THIS Hospital, which we have visited for the second time this year, The Coppice, continues to be maintained in excellent order. The day rooms were Nottingham. warm, well furnished, and presented a comfortable appearance.

At our former visit we suggested an inspection at regular intervals Fire of the fire appliances. We learn that this has been carried out, the appliances. inspection having been made by the Chief of the Nottingham Fire Brigade, who put the staff through a course of instruction in the use of the appliances. We hope similar inspections will be arranged for at short and regular intervals.

Since our visit 5 months ago 8 patients have been admitted, Statistics. 6 have been discharged, of whom 4 were recovered, and 2 have died, both from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 99 patients—46 gentlemen and 53 ladies. We have seen them all. Their general appearance in regard to dress and personal neatness testified to their being well attended to in these matters by the attendants. Apart from one or two appeals for discharge, we found general contentment with their treatment in both divisions.

We noted only one patient, a recent admission, as manifesting any marked mental improvement. The general health is good, and has continued to be so since our last visit.

There is no recorded use of either seclusion or mechanical restraint.

We learn that 42 patients are usually present at the Sunday Divine service. services, and the same number generally attend the associated amuse- Amusements. ments; 80 patients do some useful kind of work; 2 walk out alone, Employment. and 35 go out with attendants, while 30 have regular carriage Exercise. exercise.

There is a staff of 12 attendants on each side for day duty, and Attendants. 2 attendants and 3 nurses for night duty. The duration of service is excellent; only 1 has been here less than 1 year, while 53 per cent. of the nurses and 28 per cent. of the men can count over 5 years' service.

The weekly cost of maintenance per head amounts to 2*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and the percentages of the payments for the patients work out at 14 per cent. as paying less than 1 guinea, 76 per cent. as paying from that sum up to 2 guineas, the remainder paying over 2 guineas.

The case books are fully entered up, and the cases are carefully noted.

Appendix E.

COTON HILL HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

11 July 1903.

Coton Hill
Hospital,
Stafford.

WE have to-day visited this Hospital and inspected the various wards and the villa.

We found all the rooms clean and in good order, the beds and bedding being well attended to.

Recommendations.

We much regret to find that the connecting doorways and screens on the landing at the villa, which we consider to be essential to the safety of the patients in case of fire, have not been supplied, and again urge their provision. The bookcase suggested at the last visit has been provided for the No. 3 Ladies' Gallery but not for the No. 3 Men's Gallery, and we have again noticed the deficiency of books in the rooms.

There are now on the books of the Hospital 123 patients and 3 voluntary boarders.

Condition of
patients.

We have seen all these persons and find them generally quiet and contented. We are of opinion that their detention is proper, and that the boarders may remain in that capacity. There are none away either on leave or on trial.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.

There has been no mechanical restraint, but 1 female has been secluded, on one occasion, for 8 hours. The patients usually attending Divine service on Sundays are 38, those attending the associated entertainments are 40, and 42 are, on an average, usefully employed in and about the Hospital. Four patients walk out alone, 48 walk out attended, and 48 have carriage exercise.

Since the last visit 13 patients have been admitted and 7 have been discharged or removed, of whom 3 were recovered. One patient has died from natural causes. There has been no inquest or post-mortem examination.

Staff.

The staff comprises 17 male and 20 female attendants for day duty, and 5 male and 3 female for night duty. Of the attendants 11 are under 1 year's service and 13 over 5 year's service. Three attendants have left since the last visit. One of these, a nurse, was summarily discharged for striking a patient on the fingers with a brush.

We find that the average cost of maintenance is 1*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* per week, and that about 50 per cent. of the patients are maintained at payments which are, in many cases, much below this sum.

The Hospital is thus well discharging its duty as a charitable institution.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

30 October 1903.

Holloway
Sanatorium,
Virginia
Water.

Improvements.

SINCE our visit to this Hospital in February last some important improvements have been effected. The new filters and Adam's distributor in connection with the sewage works have been completed, and also the new dining hall and nurses' quarters and the new dining hall on the male side.

We also notice two new handsome stained-glass windows in the chapel which have been added since our visit.

As a further protection against fire we are glad to report that the following precautions have been adopted by the Committee :—

A professional fireman is now engaged in addition to a deputy fireman, both being resident at the Hospital.

Three internal hydrants have been provided at the Retreat, one on each floor.

A fireproof asbestos curtain across the corridor on the ladies' side has been added—a novel experiment.

Two outside iron staircases, one on each side of the Hospital, have been erected.

Two additional Bailey's fire escape ladders have been provided, one on each side.

Alternative exits have been made in the outside walls of the padded rooms on the ladies' side.

A doorway and a door at the Red House, and a smoke screen at Holly Cottage, have been provided in accordance with our recommendation made at our last visit.

Rules for the guidance of the staff in case of fire have been drawn up, and a system of intercommunication by telephone between all the galleries and the medical officers and head attendants is now being established.

In this connection we may mention that during a very severe thunderstorm on the afternoon of Sunday, the 19th of July of this year, the roof on the south side of the main building was struck by lightning. At 4.30 p.m. the electric fire-alarm bell rang, and at 4.50 smoke was seen issuing from the roof. In less than a minute the brigade was at the seat of fire, and six hoses were playing on the building, and it is satisfactory to report that in 45 minutes the fire was completely extinguished, and that there was an abundant supply of water at a good pressure.

Apart from the necessary damage occasioned by the fire, and the disorder resulting therefrom, we found the Hospital in its usual excellent order, but we would point out that the ashphalting of Airing Court No. 7 on the male side is in need of repair.

We would also again refer to the inconvenient situation of the Male Hospital on the same side, and we would suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, that the Hospital might with advantage be transferred to another site.

There are to-day on the books the names of 376 patients, 163 being gentlemen and 213 ladies. With the exception of 26, who are absent on leave, we have seen all the patients, and we can report in very favourable terms on their dress and personal neatness, and we noticed a fair number of patients who appear to be improved mentally.

The general health was very satisfactory, two patients being confined to bed.

57.1 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service on Sunday, 59.8 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments, 51.8 per cent. are usefully employed on an average, 23 patients walk out alone, and 7.28 per cent. walk out attended, 57.9 per cent. have carriage exercise. There are also 22 voluntary boarders in residence, one of whom we think should be carefully watched. Since our last visit 80 patients have been admitted, 54 discharged, 31 having recovered, and 11 have died from natural causes. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff comprises 78 men and 75 women for day duty, which figures give 1 male attendant to every 2 male, and 1 nurse to every

Appendix E.
Holloway
Sanatorium,
Virginia
Water.
Fire precau-
tions.

Roof set
on fire by
lightning.

Statistics.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.

Attendants.

Appendix E.
 Holloway
 Sanatorium,
 Virginia
 Water.

3 (nearly) female patients; 11 attendants and 13 nurses are also employed for night duty. Of the total staff 15·7 per cent. of the men and 17 per cent. of the women have served under 1 year, while 34·8 per cent. of the former and 36·3 per cent. of the latter have served over 5 years. No attendant has been dismissed for misconduct, but 29 have left the Hospital service.

As regards the weekly cost of maintenance 13 patients are received gratuitously, 16 pay 10s. and less than 1*l.* 1*s.*, 87 pay 1 and less than 2 guineas, and 290 pay 2 guineas or more.

HOVE VILLA, BRIGHTON,

10 November 1903.

Hove Villa,
 Brighton.

THIS branch of the Holloway Sanatorium continues to be maintained in excellent order and to afford every comfort to those who have the advantage of temporary residence in it.

It is a most useful addition to the therapeutic resources of the Sanatorium.

Since the last visit the garden has been improved and made more available for the exercise of the patients, who have also frequent walks and drives outside.

Precautions
 against fire.

The patients at present here are 4 gentlemen and 18 ladies, and there are also 2 male voluntary boarders, who may properly remain as such. They all seemed contented and comfortable, and none of them complained in any way of their treatment. Their safety in the event of fire has been promoted but not secured by recent alterations, and I have no doubt whatever that further measures are necessary with this object. On the gentlemen's side the landing in the open air, outside the three-bedded room, should be continued by fixed stairs, and a screen and door be fixed on the landing at the end of the short passage to prevent the access of hot air and smoke in case of a fire below. On the ladies' side there should be a screen and door near the head of the stairs on the landing to secure access for patients sleeping in rooms on both sides of the landing to the room in which a door leads on to an outside iron staircase.

THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

17 November 1903.

The Lawn,
 Lincoln.

WE have to-day visited this Hospital for the second time this year and find on the books the names of 72 patients, 28 gentlemen and 44 ladies.

Condition of
 patients.

We have seen and spoken with them, and can report them as quiet and free from excitement and complaint. In both divisions their condition in matters of dress and personal tidiness was satisfactory.

We found 5 patients confined to bed; the general health is good and has continued to be so since our visit in June last.

Statistics.

There have been only 9 admissions since our former visit, but neither among them nor among the older patients did we observe any one manifesting any marked improvement.

The changes since we were last here comprise, in addition to the 9 admissions, 8 discharges, 6 on recovery, and 1 relieved ; the remaining case being transferred to another Hospital.

Appendix E.
The Lawn,
Lincoln.

There have been 2 deaths, both due to natural causes.

There is no recorded use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We learn that 52 patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays ; 49 are generally present at the associated entertainments ; 36 are usefully employed, and 53 have carriage exercise once a week at least.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.

Parties of each sex had a change in the summer to the seaside.

The Hospital is maintained in very good order. We are glad to find that a beginning has been made with the better ventilation of the single rooms in the manner suggested at our last visit.

Condition of
Hospital.

We noticed the light deficient in one or two of the sitting rooms, the gas being somewhat poor. No doubt, when the funds permit of it, the Committee will see their way to an extension of the electric lighting of rooms.

As regards the maintenance charges, we learn that 12·5 per cent. of the patients pay 20s. or less a week ; 66·6 per cent. pay from 1*l.* to 2*l.* ; and 20·9 per cent. pay over 2*l.* The cost of maintenance per head per week is 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* It will thus be seen that over 78 per cent. of the patients are received at sums below the cost of maintenance.

The staff comprises for day duty 10 attendants and 14 nurses, and there are 2 on each side for night duty.

Staff.

Of the total staff 4 attendants and 7 nurses have been less than a year in the service of the Hospital, while 2 of the former and 4 of the latter can count over 5 years' service.

The case books are well and carefully kept.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

29 October 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Hospital and found 179 patients on the books. Of these 3 are away on trial and 10 are at Nether Court. We saw all the patients now resident in the Hospital, viz., 56 males and 110 females. Their health appeared good, there only being 1 in bed.

St. Luke's
Hospital, Old
Street, E.C.
Statistics.

There were no complaints of their treatment or attention, and their general tone was that of contentment.

We saw 5 cases in which the patients had improved mentally ; their names are in the Patients' Book. There has been no mechanical restraint, but 10 have been secluded on 18 occasions for a total period of 72 hours, since our visit in February 1903.

Seclusion.

Since that date 48 patients have been admitted, and 57 have been discharged or removed, of whom 23 were recovered.

Statistics.

There have been during the same period 8 deaths from natural causes, including 1 from enteric fever. This patient had been in the Hospital for over 5½ years, and it is not known how she contracted the disease. There has been no other case of enteric fever for many years.

Appendix E.	There was no inquest, and post-mortem examinations took place in 5 cases.
St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.	Of the patients now in the Hospital 57 usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and 94 usually attend the associated entertainments.
Divine service.	One hundred and nineteen, being 44 males and 75 females, are usefully employed in and about the Hospital. Eighty-two walk out attended, and 32 have occasional carriage exercise.
Amusements.	The staff for day duty comprises 11 male and 18 female attendants, for night duty 2 of each sex. Of the total attendants 33 per cent. are under 1 year's service and 36 per cent. are over 5 years' service. Eight attendants have left since our visit in February, none have been dismissed or allowed to resign to avoid dismissal.
Employment.	
Exercise.	
Attendants.	
Improvements.	We found the Hospital generally in a satisfactory condition. All the female wards have been re-papered and thoroughly cleaned, the male wards have been whitewashed and thoroughly cleaned. Single rooms have been generally brightened up, and to some extent re-decorated, and the interior throughout looks bright and comfortable. The suggestions in reference to the upper dormitory have been carried out according to our wishes, and the room is now and has been for some time used for purposes of isolation. There are no patients there at present. The dinner served to the patients was amply sufficient and well served. The average weekly cost of maintenance per head is 17. 8s. Of the present patients 14.6 per cent. are received gratuitously; 20 per cent. pay less than 15s. per week; 48.8 per cent. pay from 15s. to 21s. inclusive, and 16.6 per cent pay over 21s. There is thus a great amount of charitable work done by this Institution. The case books are very well kept.

NETHER COURT, RAMSGATE.

7 November 1903.

Nether Court,
Ramsgate.

I HAVE to-day visited this branch house of St. Luke's Hospital, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order, and that careful attention is paid to the comfort and well-being of the patients. It thus forms a very useful adjunct to the Hospital, and several of the 10 lady patients who are now resident herein gave grateful expression to their appreciation of its benefits, and of the kindness shown to them by Miss Hicks and her staff of nurses.

Since the last visit by one of my Colleagues, an additional doorway has been made between rooms on the top floor, giving better access to the outside alternative iron staircase, and the conservatory, which adjoined the dining room, has been turned into a very good and spacious recreation room.

These and other recent improvements are an excellent indication of the importance which the Committee attach to this house as a part of the curative machinery of St. Luke's Hospital, and they will no doubt make such arrangements as will enable increasing proportions of the Hospital patients to share its benefits.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

Appendix E.

24 November 1903.

Warneford
Hospital,
Oxford.

SINCE our visit to this Hospital on the 24th of June last 12 patients have been admitted; 16 have been discharged, of whom 6 were recovered, and 3 have died, all from natural and ordinary causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 41 gentlemen and 48 ladies as certified patients, all of whom we have seen. There are also 3 voluntary boarders in residence, whom we have also seen and who may properly remain here on that footing. One lady will probably be soon leaving for home on recovery; and in addition to her we saw a gentleman and 3 ladies manifesting mental improvement. A few patients appealed for discharge, but apart from these cases there was contentment in both divisions. We had no complaint of rough usage.

Statistics.

The general health is good; we find only one patient confined to bed.

There has not been any recorded use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but seclusion has been found necessary in 3 cases for a total of 40 hours.

Seclusion.

About 70 patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays; 50 take part in the associated entertainments, which comprise dances, concerts, and theatrical performances. A fair proportion is usefully employed; 6 patients go out alone on parole; and all who are physically able go out attended. In the summer all the patients turn have carriage exercise.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Employment.

Exercise.

We can give a very favourable report of the present condition of the Hospital. The day rooms were warm and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding in excellent order.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 17. 11s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and as many as 35 per cent. of the patients are received at sums under 1 guinea a week; 29 per cent. pay over that sum up to 2 guineas; the rest paying over 2 guineas. These figures afford satisfactory evidence of the charitable work of the Hospital.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty, 11 men and 13 nurses, and on each side there is a night watch.

Attendants.

Of the total staff 18.5 per cent. have been less than 1 year, and over 40 per cent. over 5 years.

Since our last visit only one attendant has left.

The case books are fully and carefully kept.

Dr. Miller has recently succeeded Dr. Walker as Assistant Medical Officer.

Medical staff.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

10 November 1903.

WE have visited this house and found all the day and sleeping rooms in good condition and the general arrangements satisfactory. The sanitary arrangements on the male side are now complete.

Wonford
House,
Exeter.

There are now 130 patients and 1 voluntary boarder on the books of this house, of whom 55 are gentlemen and 75 ladies; the boarder is a lady. Three patients, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies, are away on trial, 12

Statistics.

- Appendix E. are at Dawlish, viz., 2 gentlemen and 10 ladies. Since our last visit (in May) 15 patients have been admitted and 9 discharged or removed, of whom 6 were recovered, and 3 have died from natural causes.
- Wonford House, Exeter. We saw all the patients and the boarder now in residence, viz., 116, except one lady, and find them to be properly detained.
- One lady has been restrained since our last visit on one occasion for 19 hours, and 7 ladies have been secluded on 156 occasions for a total of 1,058½ hours.
- Divine service, &c. The patients usually attending Divine service on Sundays are 56, and those attending the associated entertainments are 57, 11 walk out alone, 24 walk out attended, and 65 have carriage exercise.
- The health of the patients has been good. There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease since our last visit. Some of the patients are improved mentally. Their names are in the Patients' Book.
- Staff. The attendants for day duty are 33 and for night duty 4. Of these 5 are under 1 year's service and 20 are over 5 years' service; 6 have left since our last visit.
- As the drains at the Dawlish House are about to be re-constructed, a house has been taken at Teignmouth to receive the patients now in residence at Dawlish until the re-construction is completed.

PLANTATION HOUSE, DAWLISH.

12 September 1903.

Plantation House, Dawlish.

I HAVE to-day seen the 2 gentlemen and 12 ladies who are at present in residence here.

I have not seen 1 lady, who is away on leave. All the inmates are in good health. The house generally is in good order, but some re-decoration is needed in two of the bedrooms on the first floor. Since the last visit some necessary repairs have been made in the roof and frontage, and the upper rooms have been much improved by the enlargement of the windows. The drains of the house have been inspected, and some re-construction of them is shortly to be undertaken.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

10 November 1903.

York Lunatic Hospital.

WE have to-day paid our second visit of inspection to this Hospital, and can report that all our recommendations have been carried out, with the exception of the work of providing the single rooms with outside handles, which is now in progress.

State of wards.

We found the Institution in very good order, the galleries being bright and cheerful, and the dormitories clean and sweet. Some of the mattresses, however, required re-making.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 140 patients, 74 being males and 66 females. Of these, 57 are pauper patients, and 1 is on trial.

Condition of patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence, who presented a satisfactory appearance as regards dress and personal tidiness, and were in good health, with the exception of 5 males and 1 female, who were in bed.

No complaints of ill-treatment were made to us.

Several patients, whose names will be found in the Patients' Book, manifested mental improvement.

Appendix E.
York Lunatic
Hospital.

70 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, and rather less than that proportion are attracted by the service in chapel on Sunday and by the associated entertainments held during the week.

Four patients walk out alone, 58 walk out attended, and 68 have carriage exercise.

As regards the average weekly cost of maintenance, 1·2 per cent. are received gratuitously, 10·8 per cent. pay 10s. a week or less, 24 per cent. pay more than 10s. a week not exceeding one guinea, 59 per cent. pay more than one guinea not exceeding two guineas, and 48 per cent. pay more than the sum last mentioned.

There is one gentleman who is here as a voluntary boarder.

Since our visit on the 16th March last 26 patients have been admitted, 20 discharged or removed, 9 having recovered, and 7 have died from natural causes, which in one instance only were verified by post-mortem examination.

There has been no inquest or serious casualty, and the Hospital has been free from epidemic or zymotic disease. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 1 male patient has been secluded on 1 occasion for half an hour.

The staff of attendants is adequate, there being 15 attendants of each sex employed for day duty, and 2 men and 3 women for night duty.

Staff.

Of the total staff 20 per cent. have served under 1 year, while 32 per cent. can count more than 5 years' service.

The case books are well kept.

THE RETREAT, YORK.

11 November 1903.

WE have to-day paid our second visit to this Hospital, and are glad to be able to report that our recommendations made at our previous visit have been or are being carried out, including the removal of the temporary recreation hall to the cricket field where it now serves the purpose of a pavilion and gymnasium, and the erection of external iron staircases for escape in case of fire.

The Retreat,
York.

Precautions
against fire.

In addition to these improvements a new water main is being laid down and new fire hydrants are being fixed throughout the building, the necessity for which was clearly demonstrated to-day at an alarm of fire given during our inspection.

We hope that before long the Committee may see their way to erect a permanent recreation hall in place of that which has been removed, as the service on Sunday and the entertainments have now to be held in the saloon of the fourth gallery on the ladies' side.

Suggested
improvements.

We think that the looped pipes of the cistern above the new slop sink in the Central Gallery on the same side should be cased in.

There are to-day on the books the names of 175 patients, 69 being gentlemen and 106 ladies. Of these 10 are absent on leave at Throxenby Hall, the new permanent branch of this Institution at Scarborough, which was opened in July last, and which provides very excellent accommodation for patients 10 ; are on leave elsewhere, and 2 at our visit were out for this day.

Statistics.

Appendix E.
 ———
 The Retreat,
 York.

With the exception of these we have seen all the patients, and were satisfied with their appearance in the matters of personal neatness and dress. No complaints were made to us. Seven patients were in bed, most of them being so confined for the feebleness due to old age, otherwise the health of the Hospital was good. But one patient, a gentleman, manifested mental improvement.

Divine service.
 Amusements.
 Employment.
 Exercise.

About 83 patients attend the service on Sunday and are present at the weekly entertainments, 57 are usefully employed on an average, 14 walk out alone, and 68 attended, and 106 have carriage exercise.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head is 2*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, 30·8 per cent. of the patients paying a guinea a week or less, 20·3 per cent. paying more than one and not exceeding two guineas, and 48·9 per cent. paying more than two guineas.

There are 6 boarders, of whom we have seen 5, the sixth being at Throxenby Hall.

Since our visit in March last 24 patients have been admitted, 17 discharged, 8 having recovered, and 2 have died from natural causes, verified in one instance by post-mortem examination.

There has been no inquest or serious casualty, and the Hospital has been free from zymotic disease.

No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 15 patients have been secluded on 65 occasions for 256 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours in all.

We found the Hospital at our visit to-day in very good order, and we noticed that a considerable amount of painting and papering has been done with satisfactory results.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants comprises 25 male attendants and 41 nurses, 5 of the latter being employed in private nursing outside the Hospital.

There are also 5 men and 7 women who are employed for night duty.

Twenty-seven attendants of both sexes have served under 1 year, and 25 more than 5 years. No attendant has left the Hospital for misconduct affecting the patients.

The case-books are very well and carefully kept.

THROXENBY HALL, SCARBOROUGH.

28 September 1903.

Throxenby
 Hall, Scar-
 borough.

I HAVE to-day visited this house which has been acquired by the Committee of the York Retreat as a seaside branch for that Hospital.

It is very pleasantly situated in its own grounds about 2 miles from Scarborough, has been put throughout into very good repair, provided with modern sanitary appliances, and decorated and furnished in excellent taste. All the defects which were pointed out when it was first inspected with a view to its acquisition have been remedied, and safe alternative exits, with additional inside and outside staircases, provided for escape in case of fire.

It now affords very good accommodation, and is most suitable for its purpose, adding materially to the therapeutic resources of the Retreat.

Seven patients were resident during my visit, but it is available for the accommodation of as many as 20.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

Appendix E.

25 February 1903.

At the conclusion of our visit of inspection to this institution we can give a favourable report of its condition and management.

Royal Albert
Asylum,
Lancaster.
Statistics.

We find on the books the names of 586 patients in the proportion of 397 males to 189 females, all of whom are in residence, with the exception of a girl who is on leave. The admissions since the institution was last visited by members of our Board have been 77; the discharges 49, and the deaths 22. There is nothing to call for special mention in connection with the deaths, excepting that 5 of them were due to influenza (a severe form of which has visited the Asylum, attacking 152 patients and 31 members of the staff) and 1 to enteric fever, which attacked 5 other patients.

The general health is now very satisfactory; there were a few feeble cases in bed in the infirmary, but the others whom we saw there were suffering from milder ailments. The nursing arrangements are satisfactory, as may be evidenced by the complete freedom from bedsores for some time past.

Condition of
patients.

According to the records, no patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since the last visit of Commissioners.

We can speak very favourably of the condition in which we found the resident patients. They appear, in both divisions, to be very happy and on good terms with those in charge of them, while their dress and personal tidiness showed that proper attention was paid to these matters which form so important an item in the training of patients of the class for whom the institution provides.

We saw the children both at their recreation and work in the class rooms, where education of a simple kind and kindergarten instruction was being given, the number participating in these benefits necessitating an increase in the number of teachers.

With reference to the remarks made by our Colleagues last year on the subject of the workshops, we are glad to report that, through the munificence of Mr. H. L. Storey, new and detached industrial schools and workshops are being built.

Improvements.

In the course of our inspection we observed sanitary improvements being carried out, including the substitution of many modern w.c. fittings for earth closets.

Among other improvements in hand is the introduction of electric light in the main building.

The dormitories and bedding are in good order, but the means of escape in case of fire from some parts of the Institution are not satisfactory. We would specially call attention to the absence of a second exit from the Infectious Hospital, which is over the infirmary; and we would suggest the erection of outside staircases at the end of the Brooke Wing Dormitory Corridor, and to the North-west Wing Corridor on the girls' side. The alternative exits from these quarters, which are on the second and third floors, are by shoots only.

Fire precau-
tions.

The Asylum continues to do much useful work, and the charitable element is well maintained.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 13s. 5½d. per head, while the weekly payments amount to only 7s. 7d. per head.

Appendix E.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, REDHILL, SURREY.

7 May 1903.

Earlswood
Asylum,
Redhill,
Surrey.
Statistics.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Institution on the 30th January 1902, 59 patients have been admitted, 37 discharged or removed, and 19 have died.

These changes leave on the books the names of 516 patients, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of 3 of each sex who are absent on leave, and we can report favourably on their general personal condition and dress. The health also is satisfactory, only 6 males and 10 females being in bed.

Deaths.

All the deaths were due to natural causes, but in one case of sudden death an inquest was held. The large proportion of 58 per cent. of the deaths were the result of phthisis and other forms of tuberculous disease, a fact which emphasises the importance of some separate provision being made for the treatment of this class of disease, which is now recognised as of an infectious character.

The causes of death were ascertained by post-mortem examination in the very creditable proportion of 90 per cent.

In 15 per cent. bedsores were present, which, even considering the nature of the cases, is a somewhat large percentage.

There has been no case of zymotic disease, and the only serious casualty has been the accidental compound fracture of the bones of the leg of a female patient, who is now practically convalescent.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

From the returns furnished to us we learn that the epileptics at present form 18 per cent. of the entire patients. Under 3 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night—a fact which speaks very well for the night nursing.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

One hundred and sixty-two patients usually attend service in chapel on Sunday, and 310 are usually present at the associated entertainments, 100 patients walk out on special holidays beyond the Asylum estate, and all the patients except those who are helpless and crippled walk out daily beyond the airing courts.

Employment.

One hundred and fifty seven male and 30 female patients are usefully employed in various ways on the land, in the several workshops, and in the domestic offices.

We saw a good dinner to-day neatly served in the hall. It consisted of roast beef and potatoes and suet pudding, to which we think that sauce might have been added with advantage.

We have to-day inspected all parts of this Institution, and have found it in good order. Most of the floors are now dry-rubbed, and the rooms were bright and cheerful, and the beds and bedding were in good condition.

Improvements.

We noticed with satisfaction that signs of progress were visible everywhere.

The new lavatories on the female side are a marked improvement, and we hope the Committee will be able shortly to extend a similar provision to the male side. We regret to observe that the plans of means of escape in case of fire from the dormitories, which were reported by our Colleagues at their last visit to have been prepared, have not yet been carried into effect.

As this is a matter which involves serious risk to the patients, we trust there will be no further delay.

Some minor but valuable improvements have been effected since the last visit. Appendix E.

The staff of attendants comprises 42 men and 28 women for day duty, there being also 3 of the former and 4 of the latter employed for night duty. Earlswood Asylum, Redhill, Surrey.

The record of service is very good, only 13 per cent. of the entire staff having served under 1 year, while 38 per cent. have served over 5 years. No one has been discharged for misconduct. Attendants.

The medical staff has been varied by the resignation of Dr. Jones, and the appointment of two medical officers to assist Dr. Caldecott, who continues to discharge his duties with vigour and efficiency. Medical staff.

We are very glad to learn that the Committee have so reorganised the administration of the Asylum that he has now, subject to their direction, paramount authority in all its departments.

EASTERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, COLCHESTER.

17 April 1903.

SINCE the last visit paid to this Asylum by Members of our Board, 35 patients have been admitted, 11 have been discharged, and 24 have died. The deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes, but more than half of them were tubercular in character. Post-mortems were made in all but one of the deaths. Eastern Counties' Asylum for Idiots, Colchester. Statistics.

There were to-day on the books the names of 247 patients, in the proportion of 155 males to 92 females. Of the former sex 9, and of the latter 11, are at the Crossley House at Clacton. The rest we have seen either in their respective class or sitting-rooms and again at their mid-day meal. The proportion who are usefully employed is satisfactory, being over 71 per cent. Fifty-five, or over one-third of the males, are engaged in industrial work, such as tailoring, shoemaking, mat-making, carpentering and brushwork. They were so engaged at the time of our inspection, and the finished work was very creditable. This branch of the Asylum training has been very successful in the industrial exhibitions which have from time to time been held in different parts of the country. A fair proportion of the boys engage in the farm and garden work, and, no doubt, with the acquisition of additional land, which we are glad to record has been recently purchased, the numbers so engaged will be added to. Employment.

The girls are, in addition to simple education, taught sewing, mat-making, and other industrial work.

In both divisions the appearance of the patients afforded satisfactory evidence of their being happy and contented and on good terms with those in direct charge of them. We should not omit to mention that a musical drill occurred during our visit. It was well carried out, the children betraying great keenness and a capital idea of rhythm.

We were present at the dinners, where a good meal of boiled beef with vegetables, and pudding to follow, was expeditiously served, and good order prevailed.

The general health of the Institution is good, only 7 patients were confined to bed, in 5 instances with phthisis, which continues to be the leading disease, and which makes it so important that all such cases should be kept, as far as possible, apart from the others.

Appendix E.
 Eastern Counties' Asylum
 for Idiots,
 Colchester.

The patients have, apart from influenza, been free from epidemic disease since the last visit, and there has been no serious accident calling for mention, and no patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained.

The establishment continues to be maintained in very good order, all the rooms being sweet and clean and the beds and bedding properly attended to.

Improvements.

Among the improvements carried out since our Colleagues' visit we may mention the provision of radiators in the annexe and the Peckover Schools, where additional heating had been found necessary. The heating in the Birkbeck Wing might, with advantage, be improved as funds permit.

Fire precautions.

Our Colleagues last year drew attention to the absence of satisfactory means of escape from some of the dormitories in case of fire. We gather that the matter is engaging the attention of the Committee, who contemplate erecting one or two iron staircases. We think that such stairs are needed from the sick ward of the female annexe, and from the corresponding room in the East Suffolk Ward, and also from the top floor of the main building, where some of the staff sleep.

On the first floor of the annexe doors of inter-communication should be opened up between the Framlingham Dormitory and the two next adjoining rooms to the male side, so as to ensure access to the alternative stairs, in case of the other stairs being blocked with hot air and smoke.

The detached building, which in part is at night occupied by patients and in part forms the Isolation Hospital, is built of wood and felt. In view of the experience gained of such buildings at the Colney Hatch fire we think this building should not be used by patients; but that a building of a permanent character should be provided.

Among the improvements in hand is the substitution of modern closets and the substitution of terrazo for the wood floors. The proposal to have the walls of these annexes tiled appears to be hardly necessary, as the present walls present a smooth surface, which is capable of being washed down.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at an adequate strength, and the duration of service is satisfactory. The head attendant, after 44 years' service, has been presented with the gold medal of the Asylum Workers' Association.

Of the 247 patients, 105 are received gratuitously, 52 pay from 6*d.* to 6*s.* a week, 41 are paid for by guardians, the remaining 49 pay from 30*l.* to 140*l.* per annum.

We would suggest the desirability of filling in the column provided for that purpose in the Register of Patients a description of the bodily condition of the patients.

CROSSLEY HOUSE, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

18 April 1903.

Crossley House,
 Clacton-on-
 Sea,

I HAVE to-day visited this House and seen the 9 male and 11 female patients who are at present in residence.

I found them happy and well cared for. No one was in bed, and, with the exception of one or two who had some tubercular trouble, they appeared to be in good health.

All parts of the house were in proper order and well ventilated.

Appendix E.

I was assured that patients are now never placed to sleep in the room on the top floor. The two dormitories which the female patients occupy, are unprovided with an alternative exit in case of fire. I think these rooms should be made to communicate, and a doorway opened up in the external wall, and a staircase provided leading to the ground.

Crossley House,
Clacton-on-Sea.

Miss Barkway has the assistance of two nurses, a gardener, and a cook and housemaid.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL SCHOOL, COMBE DOWN, BATH.

10 May 1903.

WE have to-day visited this Hospital School and found 21 children on the books, being 9 girls and 12 boys. We saw all these children except one girl, who is away at Brighton with her mother. We found them in good condition and physical health, but they all are properly in detention here. The house and rooms were in some places somewhat untidy, as the house was being cleaned and re-arranged for the summer. On the whole it was well kept, clean and healthy, and the children appeared well cared for and happy.

Magdalen
Hospital
School, Combe
Down, Bath.

MIDLAND COUNTIES ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

10 March 1903.

WE have this day visited this Asylum which has been much added to since the last visit of our Colleagues. An Isolation Hospital for 2 of each sex is now completed.

Midland
Counties
Asylum
for Idiots,
Knowle, War-
wickshire.
Statistics.

The Asylum now contains 83 patients, 44 males, of whom 1 is away, and 39 females. We saw all the patients at the Asylum, and found them, as to their dress and their appearance, in satisfactory condition. Several are employed in the workshops and otherwise about the premises. We saw some satisfactory specimens of carving, &c., done by the boys and girls.

Now that the building is completed, the older parts are to be taken in hand and redecorated. We suggest that the Committee should also consider as to the sufficiency of exits in case of fire, and the means of preserving the immunity of the exits in such event from hot air and smoke.

Since the last visit in June 1902, 15 patients have been admitted, 6 discharged, and 2 have died, both from natural causes.

The health of those now in residence appears to be generally good, and they are evidently under kind and careful management.

Appendix E. WESTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, STARCROSS, EXETER.

22 May 1903.

Western
Counties
Idiot Asylum,
Starcross,
Exeter.

WE have to-day visited this Institution and are pleased to find that it continues to be maintained in a high state of efficiency.

There are at present on the books the names of 270 inmates, namely 181 boys and 89 girls. We have seen them all with the exception of one boy, who is at the Exeter Infirmary suffering from disease of the knee-joint. Two of the boys were in bed, these being the only inmates at present under medical treatment. Indeed we have been struck by the robust and healthy appearance of the great majority, both of boys and girls. As bearing on this subject there can be no doubt that the gymnasium, which has now been established for rather more than a year, has contributed to the maintenance of health and the improvement of physique; and we regard it as a most beneficial adjunct to the institution. We saw several of the lads at club drill and gymnastics which they performed in a very creditable manner.

We have also had the opportunity of seeing both boys and girls engaged in the work of the various departments, there being no inmate of the institution who is not employed in some industrial occupation. It was manifest that the children are being very carefully trained, and some of the work turned out is of no mean excellence.

The children are all neatly dressed and well behaved. They seemed to be happy and contented, and to take pleasure in their various occupations. We saw the dinner served in the hall. It consisted of hot meat with two vegetables, followed by rice pudding.

Since our Colleagues' visit on March 17, 1902, there have been admitted 59 children, and 60 have been discharged, 8 of whom have obtained remunerative employment and are either entirely or partially gaining their own livelihood. There has been one death, from phthisis. The institution has been free from any epidemic disease.

All the patients, except 9, are paid for by boards of guardians, and 180 are out-county patients. The maintenance charges are now, 10s. 6d. per week for home patients, *i.e.*, belonging to the four western counties, and 14s. per week for out-county; whilst the private patients pay from 5s. per week and upwards.

The staff comprises 28 male and 14 female members on day duty, and 1 male night attendant.

The arrangements for alternate exits and other means of escape in the event of fire are satisfactory. There is a fire drill monthly, and an adequate water supply and hydrants. The five escape ladders have been protected by netting and the balustrades raised in accordance with the suggestion of our Colleagues, and a smoke door has been fixed in the north block.

We found the dormitories, class-rooms and workshops maintained in good order and cleanliness throughout.

Appendix F.

Appendix F.

STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

14 November 1903.

We paid the customary annual visit to this Asylum on the 30th and 31st ult., and completely inspected the whole of the buildings. We saw all the patients then in residence, and gave to each one the opportunity of speaking to us. The female inmates and the majority of the males appeared to be contented, but a few of the latter showed that they were unable to appreciate the circumstances which have led to their being sent to the institution. The behaviour, too, was orderly, except in the case of a few men of the more dangerous and violent class. We had some appeals for discharge or for transfer to their county asylums. A few of the male inmates complained of their treatment, and we had special interviews with four of them. One patient, in particular, who did not desire an interview, handed to us a lengthy document in which he set forth various matters impugning the arrangements and management. On inquiry we were satisfied that there was little foundation for his statements, whilst we were assured that in every instance in which specific charges have been made there is always immediate investigation by the superintendent, and, if necessary, by the Council of Supervision.

State Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor.
Condition of patients.

From the returns which have been made to our office we learn that on the day of our visit there were in residence 560 male and 189 female patients, numbers which left vacant accommodation for only 6 of the former and 3 of the latter sex. Thus the additional accommodation for men gained by the recently erected new wing has been practically entirely utilised, and the question for yet further provision for the care of criminal lunatics becomes once more a pressing one.

Statistics.

The following table gives the distribution of these patients in respect to the grounds for their being sent to Broadmoor :—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial or judgment.	38	20	58
Found insane by jury on arraignment.	151	44	195
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, or found guilty but insane.	269	120	389
Reprieved on the ground of insanity	21	—	21
Certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude.	76	4	80
Ditto whilst undergoing shorter terms of imprisonment.	5	1	6
	560	189	749

Appendix F.
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 State Criminal
 Lunatic
 Asylum,
 Broadmoor.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues in July 1902, there have been 138 patients admitted ; 31 have died, and 38 have been discharged or removed. Of the latter number exactly one-half have been sent to other Asylums as pauper lunatics on expiration of sentence, and we saw to-day one such patient, who still remains an inmate of Broadmoor. Of the remainder, 12 have recovered and been discharged "conditionally" and one absolutely, whilst 6 on recovery have been removed to prison.

The daily average number resident between 11th July 1902 and 31st October 1903 inclusive, was :—Males, 547 ; females, 187 ; total, 734.

Deaths.

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in 1902 was 3·32 ; that of recoveries on admission, 6·89. The average age at death was 57 years. A coroner's inquiry was held in each case, all the deaths being due to natural causes, including 3 from pulmonary tuberculosis, 2 from general paralysis, and 2 from senile decay.

There have been three serious but non-fatal casualties—one a case of self-mutilation ; the others involved fractures of bones, a male patient fracturing his left ulna by an accidental fall, and a female sustaining a fractured clavicle by being accidentally caught between the mangle and the wall in the laundry. A barrier has since been erected to prevent any recurrence of this accident.

The only zymotic disease which has visited the Asylum has been influenza, which attacked 40 patients and 13 members of the staff.

Of those in residence at the date of our visit 34, or 4·5 per cent., were suffering from epilepsy, and 2 from general paralysis. There were 18, or 2·4 per cent., who were regarded as being actively suicidal, and 17 as possibly so. The number of epileptic and suicidal patients sleeping under constant observation was 36.

Divine service.

We learn that 138 patients—or a proportion of 18·4 per cent.—attend divine service in the chapel ; and nearly 25 per cent. attend prayers in the wards. There are also services for the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans respectively, attended by 18 of the former and 13 of the latter faith.

Exercise.

Parties of female patients are from time to time taken out for walks about the estate ; and since the last visit of Commissioners cricket has been played on 52 occasions, attended by an average of 74 male patients. Recreative entertainments have been given almost every fortnight, and have been attended by about 260 patients on an average. We were present at one of these entertainments—a dramatic performance by friends of the staff—on the afternoon of the 30th October. It was attended by no fewer than 297 patients, and appeared to be much appreciated by them.

Amusements.

Employment.

As regards employment we are informed that during the week previous to our visit 216 of the men and 132 of the women had been engaged in some useful occupation, as many as 43 of the former working in the gardens and terraces.

It is gratifying to find that there has not been a single instance of the employment of mechanical restraint during the period of 15 months that has elapsed since the previous visit ; whilst we have been favoured

with the following record of the amount of seclusion employed during the same term (11th July 1902 to 31st October 1903 inclusive) :—

—				No. of Patients.	No. of Instances.	No. of Hours.
Males :—						
Class 1	-	-	-	41	2,207	10,926
„ 2	-	-	-	80	4,378	16,628
„ 3	-	-	-	18	2,603	11,550
Females :—						
Class 1	-	-	-	3	573	4,127
„ 2	-	-	-	46	2,349	16,927
„ 3	-	-	-	38	4,937	15,863

Appendix F.
State Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor. Seclusion.

The actual number of male patients secluded was 126, and of female patients, 64, several of each sex being in more than one class.

It may be explained that Class 1 includes all instances of seclusion in which the object to be gained is the prevention of injury to others or to ensure the patients' safe custody. Class 2 comprises those who are under medical treatment in bed. Class 3 includes those only who occupy their rooms during any portion of the day at their own request, the door of the room being closed to prevent access by others.

The health of the inmates at the time of our visit appeared to be very good, there being only 5 of each sex in bed, whilst, according to the Journal, 35 males and 29 females were under medical treatment.

We saw a good dinner, consisting of roast mutton with dumplings and two vegetables, being prepared in the kitchen on the second day of our visit.

We found the wards and rooms maintained in good order. There was an ample supply of books and other sources of recreation.

Amongst the alterations and improvements which have been effected since the previous visit have been the erection of two new gas urns in the kitchen, and of two new steam boilers at the waterworks. The furniture repairing shop has been enlarged, and certain useful alterations have been made in the farm buildings.

The question of the provision of facilities for escape in case of fire has been carefully considered, with the result that a trap-door exit has been constructed at the end of the Female Infirmary Ward to enable infirm patients to be lowered into the corridor below by means of a chair worked by a pulley. Such mechanical means are so liable to defect in actual working in an emergency that we are glad to learn that the arrangement may probably be regarded as but a temporary expedient. For as it will very likely be decided to extend this portion of the Asylum in the near future, any such extension will allow of a staircase being built in a suitable position. The Infirmary Ward can also now be cut off from the adjoining gallery by means of fire-proof doors; and we would suggest the propriety of substituting glazed doors instead of the open iron gates at the head of the stairs in the upper corridor in order to shut off the latter from penetration by smoke and hot air should a fire break out in the floor below. As a further means for facilitating escape from the Female Asylum the bars of one

Fire precautions.

Appendix F. of the windows at the north end of each of the wards of Block 2 have
State Criminal been made to open, and the bars have been removed from the windows
Lunatic of the female attendants' quarters.

Asylum, The staff of attendants comprises 105 men and 33 women, and the
Broadmoor. records of their length of service are gratifying. Over 57 per cent. of
Staff. the male attendants have been in the service more than 5 years, whilst
nearly 50 per cent. have served more than 10 years. Of the female
attendants nearly 42 per cent. count above 5 years' service, whilst over
12 per cent. count above 10 years.

We were accompanied at our visit by Mr. Brayn and his colleagues,
who afforded us much assistance and information.

Appendix G.

Appendix G.

ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

5 June 1903.

ON May 23rd 1903 we visited and thoroughly inspected the Royal Military Hospital at Netley, receiving every information and assistance from the principal medical officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Kay, who accompanied us. Royal Military Hospital, Netley.

We saw all the patients in residence. They comprised 1 officer and 42 men, and we were quite satisfied with their general condition and appearance. Statistics.

One man was in bed, suffering from general paralysis, complicated by a bed sore, and another in a very feeble state of health was sitting in the garden. The rest appeared to be generally in good health, and none of them complained of their treatment. There had been no mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The changes since the previous visit on the 22nd of April 1902, were reported to have been as follows :—

Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	400
Discharges	-	-	-	-	-	444
Of whom had recovered	-	-	-	-	-	269
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	3

The deaths were all from natural causes, which were ascertained in each case by post-mortem examination. Deaths.

It will be seen from the large number of admissions that this State Institution is called upon actively to discharge the functions of a hospital for the treatment of cases of acute insanity, and the resulting 67 per cent. of recoveries shows that it does this with satisfactory efficiency.

Its resources seem, however, to be at times over-taxed, and it may be doubted whether some addition to its capacity is not only desirable but necessary. This appears to be especially the case as respects the Infirmary, the accommodation afforded by which is both inadequate and inconvenient. Additional accommodation needed.

A building on modern principles, on the ground-floor, with ready access to the pleasant gardens, which are trimly kept, would be of the greatest service in the treatment of that particular class of case which forms the larger proportion of those who are admitted into this Hospital.

In reply to our enquiries we were informed that 75 per cent. of the patients usually attended Divine service on Sundays, and 50 per cent. the associated entertainments, while 65 per cent. are usefully employed, means of in and out-door amusement being also provided. Divine service. Amusements. Employment.

We noticed, however, a conspicuous absence from the wards generally of interesting and amusing books.

The patients are in charge of 16 day and 2 night attendants, 66 per cent. of whom have had less than a year's, and 27 per cent. upwards of five years' experience. Attendants.

The airing-ground, which was last year referred to adversely, has been thoroughly redrained and repaired, and the redrainage of the whole Institution is about to be undertaken.

Appendix G.
—
Royal Military
Hospital,
Netley.
Condition of
the Hospital.

The Hospital generally was very clean, and, upon the whole, in good order, but there are several points in which improvement is desirable.

Some of the w.c. seats are in need of renewal in hard wood without joints ; the wastes from the lavatory basins should be open to inspection and cleansing, and the sanitary appliances generally be brought more closely up to a modern standard ; and the floors should be coated with boiled linseed oil, and dry-rubbed.

It is also, in our opinion, very necessary that the whole question of the provision of adequate exits for escape in case of fire should be carefully and thoroughly considered.

Appendix H.

Appendix H.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

6 June 1903.

ACCOMPANIED by Fleet-Surgeon O'Grady and Surgeon Hall we have to-day made a complete inspection of the Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth, as the result of which we are again able to report very favourably of the care and treatment bestowed upon the patients, who now number 154, namely, 45 officers and 109 men.

We gave to every one the opportunity of speaking with us, and except on the score of detention had no complaint but what was based on some delusion.

The patients were orderly in their behaviour, and their personal condition and dress were satisfactory.

They were well nourished and in good health, if we exclude those suffering from general paralysis, who were as many as 20 per cent. of the total number. The 12 patients in bed were all suffering from this disease.

Of the patients, 4·6 per cent. were epileptics, and 2 per cent. were considered to be actively suicidal; 16 per cent. were reported as having wetted their bedding last night.

There are vacancies for 72 patients.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 12th April 1902, 22 patients have been admitted, 5 discharged, of whom 4 had recovered, and 20 have died.

The deaths were all the result of natural causes, which, in the satisfactory proportion of 95 per cent., were verified by post-mortem examination.

It is highly creditable to the nursing that, although as many as 50 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, on none of the bodies at death was there a bed sore, and that none of the patients whom we found in bed to-day were suffering from this complication.

It is also satisfactory to be able to report that the Hospital has been free from disease of a zymotic character, that there has been no serious casualty, and that it has not been found necessary to mechanically restrain or seclude any patient.

From the returns furnished to us we learn that 22 per cent. of the patients attend chapel on Sunday, and that the 22 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith are visited, weekly, by a priest; that 30 per cent. engage in some form of useful employment; that 34 per cent. attend the associated entertainments: that 17 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Hospital grounds; that 34 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which as many as 66 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, a number we should like to see diminished.

The patients' dinner, which we saw in the kitchens as it was about to be sent to the wards, was substantial and well cooked.

The extensive alterations, which include the removal of the old lath and plaster partitions, the installation of the electric light throughout the buildings, and the cementing of the walls of all the

Royal Naval
Hospital,
Great
Yarmouth.

Condition of
patients.

Statistics.

Deaths.

Divine service.
Employment
Amusements.
Exercise.

Alterations in
progress.

- Appendix H. — rooms occupied by patients, are still in progress, and are not expected to be completed for at least another year. These alterations, when finished, will effect a great improvement in the Hospital, and tend greatly to the comfort and well-being of the patients. Meanwhile they necessarily occasion a considerable amount of disorder, but we found the wards occupied by patients very clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in proper order.
- Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth. Attendants. The staff is maintained at adequate strength, there being 29 attendants for day duty, which gives a proportion of 1 attendant to every $5\frac{1}{3}$ patients. There are also 3 attendants for night duty.
-

Appendix I.

Appendix I.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN
LICENSED HOUSES.

BETHNALL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, E.

5 October 1903.

SINCE this house was last visited 42 patients have been admitted, 27 have been discharged, of whom 19 were on recovery, and 13 have died.

Bethnall
House,
Cambridge
Road, E.

All the deaths were, with one exception, due to ordinary and natural causes, and were followed in 6 instances by post-mortem examination.

The exceptional death was that of a woman, an epileptic, who was found to have swallowed rubbish, which had perforated the bowel and induced peritonitis. In this case an inquest was held.

There are to-day on the books the names of 289 patients, in the proportion of 137 males to 152 females, the private cases numbering 29 males and 50 females. There are 7 patients away on leave or trial; with these exceptions, and also of a patient who escaped 2 days ago and has not been recaptured, we have seen all the patients, and also a lady who is here and may properly remain as a voluntary boarder.

We noted a few patients as manifesting mental improvement; their names are given in the patients' book, where are also given the names of some patients respecting whose mental condition further observation is desirable. Apart from some aged feeble cases and patients suffering from general paralysis, the health of the patients is good. We had no complaint calling for mention, and found the patients fairly contented, free from excitement, and in a satisfactory condition in regard to their personal tidiness.

According to the records 2 patients have, since the last visit, been mechanically restrained for $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all to prevent self-injury, and 2 patients have been secluded for a total of 9 hours.

Employment is found for 111 patients, and 38 go out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds.

The house is maintained in good order; several rooms have been recently redecorated and others are about to be so treated.

The beds and bedding were properly attended to.

Dr. Will proposes to partition off a portion of the long dormitory in the buildings in order to provide separate sleeping quarters for some of the nurses.

We approve of the scheme, which, when carried out, will secure for all the nurses who are not on night duty bedroom accommodation separate from patients.

Dr. Will has also agreed to open a window in one of the sculleries on the female side to insure better ventilation of the room.

The staff of attendants comprises 22 men and 23 nurses. One of the former and 3 of the latter have left of their own accord since the visit in June last, their places having been filled by either probationers or permanent members.

Appendix I.

Bethnall
House,
Cambridge
Road, E.

Of the total staff 10 men and 9 nurses can count less than a year's service, but 7 men and 4 nurses have been here over 5 years.

Dr. Crimp, the assistant medical officer, has recently left and his place has been temporarily taken by Dr. Cole.

The case-books are carefully kept.

BROOKE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON, N.E.

8 October 1903.

Brooke House,
Upper Clapton,
N.E.

WITH the exception of two gentlemen and one lady who were out walking, and three ladies who were absent on leave, we have seen all the patients—26 being males and 32 females—whose names are on the books of this house.

There are also three lady voluntary boarders. We found the patients in a satisfactory condition in the matters of dress and personal neatness, and they appeared to be comfortable and well cared for. Last Sunday 31 patients were present at the service held in the institution: 13 patients take driving and walking exercise, and two are on parole.

At an entertainment which is to be given to-morrow evening 35 patients will be present, as well as a considerable number of friends.

Since the last visit one lady has been admitted and shows sound mental improvement, and three gentlemen and one lady have been discharged, two of the former and one of the latter having recovered. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Excluding the two head attendants, there are eight day and one night attendants of each sex, in addition to whom there is a large domestic staff employed in the house.

The house continues to be maintained in good order, and we can report that the case-books are very well kept.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

6 October 1903.

Camberwell
House,
Peckham
Road, S.E.

WE inspected this house yesterday and can report that it continues to be maintained in good order. We think, however, that the w.c. accommodation in some of the wards should be improved. In the north building there are no closets on the ground floor available for patients, and we are of opinion that a sanitary spur, with not less than 4 closets, should be erected in connection with each division of this block. We also think that the two closets in the male infirmary should be properly ventilated, and that the closet in the West house, which is at present used for photographic purposes, should be returned to its original use. The ventilation of the two closets in the basement of the female infirmary should be improved, and in the "ladies' side" a closet should be provided on the ground floor. We also think that in the "male dayroom" a third closet is required.

We found the dayrooms and dormitories in a generally satisfactory condition, but on the male side more careful attention should be paid to the bedding and toilet necessities.

At our visit we found on the books the names of 380 patients, in the proportion of 118 males to 262 females. Of these, two belong to the pauper class, but one will shortly be placed on the private list and the other removed. Four patients were absent on leave. The condition of those in residence, as regards dress and personal neatness, was generally satisfactory, and we can report that no complaints were made to us calling for mention.

Appendix I.
Camberwell
House,
Peckham
Road, S.E.

The general health of the institution is good, nine patients and one voluntary boarder being confined to bed. Of the former, one was suffering from a fractured thigh.

Of the total patients, 231 are usefully employed on an average, 155 usually attend the associated entertainments, 72 walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds, as many as 25 being on parole, and 25 have the benefit of carriage exercise.

Last Sunday 32 males and 61 females attended the service provided in the dayroom, and 13 patients attended services of one kind or another in the neighbourhood.

In addition to the patients there are three gentlemen and six ladies who are in residence in the character of voluntary boarders.

Since the visit to the house of the 26th of June last, 55 patients have been admitted, 104 discharged or removed, of whom 14 had recovered, and 14 have died. One of the patients who died was found shortly before his death to have sustained a fracture of three ribs. In this case a coroner's inquest was held and the circumstances were fully considered by our Board.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but two ladies have been secluded on 6 occasions for a total of 31 hours. The staff of attendants, including 4 men and 6 women for night duty, consists of 40 male and 55 female attendants; 9 of the former and 16 of the latter having served under one year, and 13 of the former and 7 of the later more than 5 years. 18 attendants, including those on probation, 16 being males and 2 females, have left since the last visit, but only one of these—a man—was dismissed.

The case-books are, on the whole, well kept, but there are some omissions to which we have drawn the attention of Dr. Edwards.

CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK.

8 October 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and found the names of 33 patients on the books, viz., 17 males and 16 females. There are no voluntary boarders at present. Since the last visit on 30th June, 1 male and 1 female have been admitted. One lady was admitted as a voluntary boarder but was shortly afterwards certified as insane. One lady voluntary boarder has left. Three patients have been discharged, of whom 2 were recovered. One gentleman has been secluded at intervals for periods ranging from 3 to 6 days. We saw all the above-mentioned 33 patients. Three are in bed. The others appeared in good bodily health. Their mental condition appeared unchanged, except in the case of one lady. The rooms were in good order and the house was generally in a satisfactory condition.

Chiswick
House,
Chiswick.

Appendix I

CLARENCE LODGE, CLAPHAM PARK.

6 October 1903.

Clarence
Lodge,
Clapham Park.

WE called to-day to pay our statutory visit and found all the patients away at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Since the last visit 2 patients have been admitted, one of whom subsequently died of natural causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 9 patients.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

FEATHERSTONE HALL, SOUTHALL.

9 October 1903.

Featherstone
Hall, Southall.

THIS house, which we have visited to-day, continues to be maintained in its usual very good order. The outside staircase has been completed and, though somewhat steep, will, we think, prove satisfactory means of escape in case of fire.

There should, however, be provided a gate at the bottom; and we have suggested to Dr. Bailey that the key of the exit from the bedroom should be kept in a glass box near the door.

The points of suspension in the w.c.'s have been protected. No change has occurred since the last visit among the patients, who now number eight.

Of these 4 were out walking, the rest we have seen and found in a satisfactory personal condition and in good health. Six of the patients have carriage exercise once or twice a week, and five of them generally attend church on Sunday.

There is no record of the employment of either restraint or seclusion.

At present there are six nurses on duty by day and one by night.

FENSTANTON, STREATHAM HILL, S.W.

6 October 1903.

Fenstanton,
Streatham
Hill.

THERE are to-day on the books the names of 30 patients, all of whom we have seen with the exception of a lady who is away at the seaside.

We notice some mental improvement in one or two cases. The general health is good.

We found the house maintained in good order and comfortable, and the patients neat in dress, generally contented and apparently properly cared for.

We think that the locks of the dormitories should be so altered as to enable one key to open all the doors, and so facilitate the removal of patients in emergency.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint, but 3 patients have been secluded on 21 occasions for a total of 69 hours.

The changes since the house was last visited consist of the admission of 2 ladies, one of whom has since died, and the death of two other ladies.

All the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes.

There are 9 nurses in attendance on the patients by day and 2 by night.

FLOWER HOUSE, SOUTHEND, CATFORD.

Appendix I.

6 October 1903.

Two patients have been admitted here since this house was last visited ; one of them on transfer from another Institution. Both are proper cases for detention. Flower House,
Southend,
Catford.

There has been no other change among the patients, who number 17. There is also a gentleman residing here as a voluntary boarder. Six patients are at the seaside.

We have seen the resident patients, none of whom manifest marked mental improvement.

The general health is good.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We find the house maintained in very good order.

THE GRANGE, EAST FINCHLEY.

9 October 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and inspected the rooms. They are in good order, and the patients seemed contented and comfortable, with the exception of one lady to whom we gave a private interview. Two of the patients are improving, the others appear unchanged in their mental condition. There are at present on the books 8 patients, ladies, all of whom we saw. Since the visit on the 3rd July last there have been three admissions and one discharge. No seclusion or mechanical restraint, and no death, has taken place. Three ladies were in bed. The others appeared in good bodily health. The painting and redecoration are now complete and have been successfully carried out. The Grange,
East Finchley.

GROVE HALL, BOW.

3 October 1903.

THERE are in this house at the present time 112 patients. Of these there are 87 soldiers classed as private patients, 13 civil private patients, and 12 paupers. Grove Hall,
Bow.

There are no female patients at present.

We saw all these patients, and, with the exception of 5 in bed, mostly from old age, the general physical health was good.

There were no complaints, but there was no case in which there was any marked mental improvement.

There has been since the visit on 3rd July last no restraint or seclusion.

Since that visit 2 females have died, 3 have been discharged recovered, and 27 have been removed to other institutions.

Of the males, 24 have been discharged, of whom 5 were recovered, and 19 were transferred to other places.

One male patient died. All 3 deaths were from ordinary causes. No inquest was held.

A large portion of the building is now unoccupied. We inspected all the occupied rooms and found them in fair condition.

Appendix I.

HALLIFORD HOUSE, SUNBURY.

3 October 1903.

Halliford
House,
Sunbury.

THERE are to-day on the books the names of 11 gentlemen and 13 ladies, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of 5 gentlemen who are out walking. The general health of the inmates is good, and all are neatly dressed and in general contented. No patient manifests any marked mental improvement.

With the exception of one of the sitting-rooms in the gentlemen's division, which needs doing up, the house is in good order.

The ladies' garden is not maintained in such a tidy and bright condition as we should have liked to see it.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The only change among the patients has been the transfer of two ladies to other institutions.

HAYES PARK, HAYES.

2 October 1903.

Hayes Park,
Hayes.

WE to-day visited this house and found on the books 14 ladies and one voluntary boarder. Three of the ladies were out, with this exception we saw all the patients and the voluntary boarder; the latter may remain as a boarder. Two of the patients were in bed. The health of the others appeared good. Their mental condition remains unchanged. Since the last visit three ladies have been admitted and two discharged, of whom one was recovered. We inspected the various rooms, which we found in good order. There has been considerable redecoration of the interior of the house and some improvement in the grounds. Both house and grounds are in excellent condition. There has been no restraint or seclusion.

HENDON GROVE, HENDON.

9 October 1903.

Hendon Grove,
Hendon.

WE have to-day visited this house and inspected the sitting and sleeping rooms. They are in good order, and the redecoration has been completed during the absence of patients at the sea. There are now on the books 10 patients and 1 lady boarder. We have seen them all, except one lady who was out. There was none in bed, and their health appeared good, but with one exception their mental condition remains the same as on former visits. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 3rd July last, 1 lady has been admitted, 1 has been discharged on removal to another house, and 1 has died. Her death was from natural causes. There has been no restraint or seclusion.

HOXTON HOUSE, HOXTON.

6 October 1903.

Hoxton House,
Hoxton.

THIS house, which we have visited to-day, continues to be maintained in fair order, the dayrooms and dormitories being clean and comfortable. We wish, however, to strongly condemn the practice of boiling kettles on the dayroom fires, which we think is attended with considerable danger to the patients.

There are on the books to-day the names of 164 patients, 65 being males and 99 females. Appendix I.

Of these 65 are on the private list and two ladies are absent on trial. Hoxton House,
Hoxton.

We found the patients in a fairly tidy condition as regards their dress and personal neatness, and for the most part orderly and well-behaved.

Of the total numbers 68 patients are usefully employed on an average, 100 are usually attracted by the associated entertainments, 12 walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds, and only two patients have carriage exercise. 55 patients attended the services held last Sunday in the recreation hall. There are also in residence two voluntary boarders, of whom we saw one to-day, who may properly continue on that footing.

Since the last visit 34 patients have been admitted, 21 discharged, 17 having recovered, and 8 have died from natural causes, which in 3 instances were verified by post-mortem examination.

There has been no use of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to the case of one lady who was secluded on 3 occasions for 20 hours.

The staff of attendants comprises 15 men and 17 women, of these 5 males and 7 females have served under one year, while 2 of the former and 1 of the latter have served over 5 years. Nine attendants in all have left since the last visit, of whom 3 were dismissed or allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

The requisite number of entries have, as a rule, been made in the case-books, but we should be glad to see rather fuller notes regarding some of the cases, especially in respect to their treatment.

MOORCROFT HOUSE, HILLINGDON.

2 October 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and found the arrangements altogether satisfactory. Two additional external staircases have been added to Laurel Lodge. Moorcroft
House,
Hillingdon.

There are on the books 40 gentlemen and 5 ladies; 2 of the former were out. Of the rest we saw all the patients of both sexes. The general health was good. We did not see any case in which the mental improvement could be certified. Since the last visit there have been 3 admittances, 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, and 4 discharges, 3 gentlemen and 1 lady. Two of the gentlemen were recovered.

In the course of an interview with one of the patients he made an assault upon one of the Commissioners.

The medical staff consists of 3 medical officers and a clerical assistant. There are 2 night attendants for the male side with 1 head and 13 day attendants. At Laurel Lodge, which is calculated for 6 ladies, there are 1 lady superintendent and 1 night nurse and 4 day nurses.

There has been no restraint or seclusion. The death was from natural causes.

Appendix I.

NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING.

6 October 1903.

Newlands
House,
Tooting.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 18 gentlemen, all of whom are in residence and have been seen by us. Since the last visit 3 patients have been admitted, of whom 2 have since left on recovery. The only other change has been the transfer of a patient to other care. The patient recently admitted and still here is properly detained. The general health of the inmates is good, but, mentally, no one manifests any marked progress towards recovery.

There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house is maintained in good order. The staff of attendants consists of 7 for day and 2 for night duty.

NORMANSFIELD, HAMPTON WICK.

3 October 1903.

Normansfield,
Hampton
Wick.

THIS house, which we have to-day visited for the second time this year, continues to be maintained in excellent order.

There are on the books the names of 135 patients, in the proportion of 85 males to 50 females. Three of the former and one of the latter are away with their friends. The rest we have seen. We were present during some of the dinners, where good order prevailed. In regard to their personal tidiness and matter of dress, the condition of the patients of both sexes gave satisfactory evidence of proper care and attention being paid to these matters.

The general health is good; we found only one patient confined to bed.

There has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint.

The changes since the last visit comprise the admission of 5 and the discharge of 3 patients.

There has been no death.

The staff is maintained at an adequate strength.

The patients, or the majority of them have the benefit of a simple course of instruction, and suitable amusements are liberally supplied.

We have also visited Trematon, the Conifers, and the Maisonette, all of them being houses on the estate but not included in the license. They contain respectively 14 males, 11 females, and 3 males, all of whom we saw with the exception of the inmates of Trematon. We saw no cases among the resident inmates who require certification.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, FINSBURY PARK.

8 October 1903.

Northumber-
land House,
Finsbury Park.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 29 gentlemen and 50 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of one of the former and three of the latter, who are at present absent on leave.

We can report favourably on the personal condition of the patients, who were neatly dressed and comfortable and contented apart from the subject of detention. The health also was satisfactory, no patient being in bed. We think that the number of patients who attend the services on Sundays, and who are present at the weekly entertainments, might with advantage be increased, those who attend the former being only 27 in number, whilst the latter do not usually attract more than 22. Twenty-six patients take walking or driving exercise, and 8 are allowed out on parole.

Appendix I.
—
Northumber-
land House,
Finsbury Park.

Since the last visit 6 patients of each sex have been admitted and 4 of each sex discharged, one gentleman and one lady having recovered. One lady has died from natural causes. The staff of attendants comprises 9 men and 12 women for day duty and two attendants of each sex for night duty.

We found the house in very good order throughout, and we noticed that the shelter in the grounds, to the want of which reference has been previously made, has been completed.

The case-books are carefully entered up.

One lady has been secluded for one hour.

OTTO HOUSE, WEST KENSINGTON.

14 October 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and inspected the rooms. We found the rooms in good condition and comfortable. The patients are now 21 on the books; one lady is away on leave. We saw all the patients here and found them well in health, but none improved in mental condition. There were no complaints, and there has been no restraint or seclusion. Since the last visit 2 ladies have been admitted and 2 discharged recovered.

Otto House,
West Kensington.

PECKHAM HOUSE, PECKHAM.

2 October 1903.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 107 male and 238 female patients, all of whom, with the exception of 18 males, belong to the private class.

Peckham
House,
Peckham.

The changes since the last visit consist of the admissions of 32 patients; the discharges of 11, of whom 6 were on recovery; and the deaths, all due to natural and ordinary causes, of 4. Five patients are away on leave or trial.

We have seen all the resident patients and also the two voluntary boarders. The general health in both divisions is good, only 3 males and 4 females being confined to bed. We give in the Patients' Book the names of those patients who appear to be mentally better, and also of 2 ladies, with whom we had special separate interviews.

On the whole the patients were fairly contented, some, of course, expressed dissatisfaction with their detention, but none complained of illusage.

The condition of the dress and the personal tidiness on both sides were satisfactory.

Appendix I.

Peckham
House,
Peckham.

According to the returns 25 patients go out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds, 65 have carriage exercise, and a few have parole.

The first of the winter associated entertainments takes place this week.

Since the last visit no patient has been mechanically restrained, but seclusion has been employed in the cases of 11 ladies who have been thus treated on 55 occasions for 256 hours.

The house is maintained in good order, and the dayrooms and dormitories are well kept on the whole; the rooms and passages in No. 10 require redecoration, and the padded room on the female side needs additional ventilation.

We think that the means of escape from the dormitories in the private house in case of fire would be further secured by the arranging for keys to the alternative exit doors being kept in glazed boxes in close proximity to those doors.

Since the last visit one attendant has been dismissed for conduct not affecting the patients.

The suggestion made at that visit with reference to the provision of additional separate sleeping quarters for both attendants and nurses has been carried out.

THE PRIORY, ROEHAMPTON.

8 October 1903.

The Priory,
Roehampton.

WE have to-day visited this house and find on the books the names of 78 patients, viz., 40 male and 38 female, and 3 voluntary boarders (female). We saw all the patients except one gentleman, who was away for the day. We consider they are all properly detained and that the boarders may properly remain in that capacity. We gave private interviews to 3 patients. There were no complaints of treatment or otherwise except on the ground of detention. There were two ladies in bed. Except for this the health of the patients appeared to be good. Since the last visit in June 1903, there have been admitted 9 males and 5 females, and 2 ladies as boarders. The discharges have been 2 males and 5 females recovered, and 1 male and 1 female relieved. There have been 3 deaths from natural causes, 2 females have been secluded on two occasions for a total period of 300 hours. There has been no mechanical restraint. We also inspected the dayrooms and the sleeping apartments, which we found in excellent order.

VINE COTTAGE, NORWOOD GREEN, SOUTHALL.

9 October 1903.

Vine Cottage,
Norwood
Green,
Southall.

AT our visit to-day we have found thirteen ladies, whose names are on the books of this house.

Of these, one lady—a recent admission—is stated to be a Chancery patient, but no authority for her detention was produced for our inspection. We have called Dr. Titterton's attention to this matter; we have no doubt, however, that the lady is of unsound mind. This lady's admission, and that of another, are the only changes since the

last visit. The general arrangements for the care and treatment of the patients proposed by Dr. Titterton, who is now in residence, appear to be satisfactory, but ought to include provision for divine service on Sunday and daily prayer.

The staff will comprise a head attendant and 3 nurses for day and one for night duty. At present there are only two day nurses. We found one lady in bed with a cold. There is no record of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house was in proper order.

Appendix I.

Vine Cottage,
Norwood
Green,
Southall.

WOOD END HOUSE, HAYES.

2 October 1903.

WE to-day visited this house and found the sitting and bedrooms in good order. There are now on the books the names of 17 ladies, one of whom is on leave. With the exception of this lady we saw all the patients. Their bodily health is good. One lady is about to be discharged recovered, and one lady is about to leave on a month's trial. With regard to the others, their mental condition appears unchanged. One lady has been admitted and 2 have been discharged, one on recovery, since the visit of our Colleagues in July last. There has been restraint applied to one lady on three occasions for a total of 28½ hours. There has been no seclusion.

Wood End ;
House, Hayes.

WYKE HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

9 October 1903.

THERE are to-day on the books the names of 20 gentlemen and 17 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of one gentleman, who is absent on leave. The patients were in a generally satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal tidiness, but one of the gentlemen is a very wet and dirty case, who requires constant attention. The health is good though two ladies were confined to bed. One patient has improved mentally. There are also in residence two voluntary boarders. On Sunday 10 patients generally attend church. Six patients are allowed out on parole.

Wyke House,
Isleworth.

Seven attendants of each sex are employed for day, and one of each sex for night, duty. Since the last visit seven patients have been admitted and five discharged, two having recovered. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but four patients have been secluded for about 25 hours on ten occasions. The house was in very fair order, but we think that the gentlemen's dayrooms need brightening. The case-books are well kept. Dr. Coombs has left the institution, but no one has yet been found to fill his place.

Appendix I. ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT PROVINCIAL
LICENSED HOUSES.

ASHBROOK HALL, HOLLINGTON.

15 October 1903.

Ashbrook
Hall, Hol-
lington.

WE have to-day visited this house for the second time this year, and we notice that our recommendations made at the last visit, with reference to the provision of a smoke-screen and doors of inter-communication between the bedrooms on the first floor, have not been carried out. A letter from the landlord has been placed before us, in which he declines to allow these necessary alterations to be made, and in these circumstances we have no alternative but to express our opinion that this house is at present unfit for the accommodation of insane patients.

The house is maintained in good order.

There are to-day the names of six ladies on the books, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of one who was absent on leave.

The ladies in residence were comfortable and in good health, and their dress and personal condition were satisfactory. Two patients have been discharged since our last visit, and one voluntary boarder has left.

There is no record of either restraint or seclusion.

ASHWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

22 July 1903.

Ashwood
House, Kings-
winford.

WE have visited this house to-day and seen all the patients in residence. The rooms have been in some cases refurnished and re-decorated and are generally in excellent order. The patients number 28, viz., 18 ladies and 10 gentlemen and there is 1 voluntary boarder. We saw them all and found them in good bodily health, but, with one exception, no marked improvement in their mental condition. One lady was in bed and one lady is improving. There were no complaints, and the patients appeared to be well cared for. Since our last visit 5 patients have been admitted, 1 has been discharged, and 1 has died from natural causes. There has been no restraint or seclusion and no inquest.

BAILBROOK HOUSE, BATH.

16 November 1903.

Bailbrook
House, Bath.

WE have to-day visited this house and found the rooms and necessary arrangements for the patients in good order. The external gallery suggested at our last visit so as to afford additional facilities for exit in case of fire has been carried out, and in our judgment constitutes a valuable addition to the premises. Telephonic communication has also been established throughout the house. We also visited Lambridge house, where 5 patients and 1 boarder are staying. The latter may remain as a voluntary boarder. The numbers on the books at present are 42, viz., 8 male and 31 female patients, and 1 male and 2 female boarders ; of them 4 ladies and 1 boarder were out, the rest were seen. One gentleman and 2 ladies were in bed, but not for any serious cause. Since our last visit 7 patients have been admitted, of

whom 3 were recertified and readmitted on the same day. Two patients left on transfer not improved, 1 was discharged recovered, and 1 died from natural causes. One lady boarder was also admitted and is properly here in that capacity. There has been no seclusion, but one lady was continuously restrained during the night for a period of eight hours until a month ago. Another lady was restrained continuously for a period of about six weeks to prevent self-injury, and a third lady was restrained on 7 occasions for a total period of 168 hours. There is no marked improvement in the mental condition of patients.

The staff includes 5 lady companions and 2 lady nurses, and 2 gentleman companions, in addition to 4 night nurses and 1 night attendant.

The case-books are well kept.

Appendix I.

Bailbrook
House, Bath.

BISHOPSTONE HOUSE, BEDFORD.

19 November 1903.

The only changes among the patients since we visited this house have been the discharge of one lady on recovery and the transfer of another to other care.

Bishopstone
House,
Bedford.

There are to-day on the books the names of 6 ladies, all of whom we have seen. No one manifested marked mental improvement.

We found the house maintained in proper order, and the patients, who are all in good health, appeared to be comfortable and well cared for.

The staff consists of 5 nurses in addition to the matron.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

In the course of our inspection we called Dr. Goldschmidt's attention to the desirability of protecting the naked gas lights in the bedrooms with glass globes.

BOREATTON PARK, BASCHURCH.

16 July 1903.

We have to-day visited this house and found the rooms, both day and night, in excellent condition. The fire-screens on the landings suggested by us at our last visit have been provided, and the external staircase from the top floor on the female side is approaching completion. We advise that a key in a glazed box be placed on each side of the door leading from the corridor to the two single rooms on the female side.

Boreatton
Park,
Baschurch.

The billiard-room and staircases have been redecorated, and the house generally has a very cheerful and bright appearance.

The patients on the books are 9 ladies and 8 gentlemen, and 1 lady boarder. Of these, three are away at the sea.

We saw all the rest, who seemed well in health, but no marked improvement in the mental condition of any. The voluntary boarder is properly here. Since our visit in March last there have been two admissions and one discharge recovered.

There has been no mechanical restraint, but three persons have been secluded 145 times for a total period of 154 hours.

One patient alone of these was in seclusion on 119 occasions for a period of 119 hours, the seclusion having been imposed for the purpose of rest.

Appendix I.

THE BRIARS, SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

18 October 1903.

The Briars,
Sandown, Isle
of Wight.

WE have to-day seen the four ladies whose names are on the books of this house.

They were all comfortably resting in bed at our visit, and gave every indication of being well cared for and happy.

There has been no change among the patients since our visit in May.

The house throughout continues to be maintained in its usual excellent order.

BRISLINGTON HOUSE, BRISTOL.

30 November 1903.

Brislington
House,
Bristol.

WE have to-day visited this house, together with Heath House and the cottage. We found them all in good order and satisfactory.

There are on the books 72 patients, viz., 31 males and 41 females, and also 2 male and 4 female boarders. Of these, 2 ladies are on leave. There were also 5 patients and 5 boarders not at home at the time of our visit. We saw 61 patients and 1 voluntary boarder, who was properly so classed. The patients seemed well and did not complain.

The dining-rooms have been redecorated, and the rooms generally were bright and cheerful.

Since our last visit there have been 7 admissions and 7 patients discharged, of whom 1 was recovered. No patient has died.

Two voluntary boarders, one of each sex, have been admitted.

One patient (a lady) had fracture of both bones of her leg, caused by her jumping from a wall.

Five ladies have been mechanically restrained on 39 occasions for a total period of 488 hours.

No patient has been secluded.

Twenty-eight patients have been usefully employed on an average in and about the house; 49 usually attend the associated entertainments; all walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds, and 35 have carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants is 15 males and 16 females, of whom 11 are under 1 year's service and 9 are over 5 years' service; 10 have left during the past year, and 1 male and 3 females have been dismissed for misconduct not connected with their treatment of patients.

CHALK PIT HOUSE, SUTTON.

26 October 1903.

Chalk Pit
House, Sutton.

WE have to-day seen the three ladies who are patients in this house, of whom one is a recent admission and properly detained.

They were all in good bodily health, and are evidently well cared for. Since our visit in May, one lady, who was here as a voluntary boarder, has left, and another lady, who was received as a voluntary boarder, has been certified. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We found the house in very good order throughout.

CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

Appendix I.

26 October 1903.

WE have to-day seen the four ladies whose names are on the books of this house.

Church Street,
Epsom.

They were neatly and suitably dressed, and in good health and comfortable. Since we were here in May last two ladies have been admitted. There is no record of restraint or seclusion. The house continues to be maintained in very good order.

We have signed the licence.

COURT HALL, KENTON, EXETER.

8 November 1903.

THERE are now 7 ladies patients, and one lady boarder.

The changes since our last visit have been that one lady has been admitted and one lady boarder has left.

Court Hall,
Kenton,
Exeter.

We saw all the ladies now in residence and find them to be properly detained. They appeared well-cared for and contented, and their physical health is good.

The house is kept in good condition throughout, and the arrangements generally are satisfactory.

We signed the licence.

DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON.

14 November 1903.

SINCE our last visit in March to this house two gentlemen have been admitted, one discharged, and one has died from natural causes. These changes leave on the books the names of 13 males, and 11 female patients, all of whom we have seen, no one being absent on leave.

Dinsdale
Park,
Darlington.

We found all the gentlemen and ladies comfortable and contented and in good bodily health, one lady being in bed from temporary excitement. The dress of the patients was neat and satisfactory. One gentleman manifests some mental improvement. On Sundays some few of the patients go to church, and on Fridays the vicar of the parish calls and holds a service occasionally.

A good many meets of the hounds are held in the neighbourhood and are attended generally by more than half the male patients on foot.

There is no record of the employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

On the male side of the house a man and his wife and two junior attendants are employed, and on the female side, excluding the lady superintendent, there are three nurses for day duty and one for night duty.

The house continues to be well maintained, the dayrooms and bedrooms being in good order, and clean and cheerful.

We have signed the licence.

The case-books are properly kept.

Appendix I.

DOWNSIDE LODGE, CHILCOMPTON, BATH.

10 May 1903.

Downside
Lodge, Chil-
compton, Bath.

WE have this day visited this house and inspected the day and sleeping rooms and found them all in good order. The same 3 imbecile ladies who have been here, 2 since 1865 and 1 since 1869, are still in the same condition, and, along with a lady who is here as a single patient, constitute all the residents except Miss Page and the staff.

The 3 ladies seemed in good health and contented, and were evidently well cared for.

FAIRFORD RETREAT, FAIRFORD.

23 November 1903.

Fairford
Retreat,
Fairford.

WE have to-day inspected this house and seen all the resident patients with the exception of a gentleman who is out walking, having free parole.

The changes among the patients since it was visited in June last consist of the admission of 8 patients and the discharges of 6, of whom 4 were on recovery. There has been no death. These changes leave on the books the names of 16 gentleman and 23 ladies as certified patients; but of these a gentleman and a lady are absent on trial. There is a gentleman who is residing as a voluntary boarder. He is not here for treatment but has come to reside here to have the companionship of his wife and daughter, who are both here as patients.

We found the resident patients comfortable and free from complaint. One lady complained of absence of visitation for some considerable time by her friends. We give her name in the Patients' Book, where will be found the names of 2 ladies, both admitted since the last visit, who are mentally convalescent, and are about to go out shortly on trial. We gave special attention to the newly-admitted patients; among them is a lady received late last night from a nursing home at Bournemouth. She is a proper case for detention.

Parties go for daily walks, and several go out alone on parole. Weekly carriage exercise is found for some of the patients.

Also social entertainments are provided in the winter months, either in the house or in a public hall in the town.

In the summer cricket and lawn tennis is provided.

So many of the patients as can be trusted to do so, attend the services on Sundays in the parish church, but no service is provided in the house for those who are unfit to go to church.

The house is maintained in proper order. On the ladies' side the supply of water is apt to run short, and to-day the supply to the w.c.'s and lavatories had run out. We think the water should be pumped up earlier in the day than we found to be the case.

The staff comprises 1 head and 3 attendants, and a matron and 3 nurses for day duty.

On the ladies' side there is a nurse on night duty, and on the male side a gardener does night duty.

There is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We have signed the licence.

FIDDINGTON HOUSE, MARKET LAVINGTON, DEVIZES.

Appendix I.

1 December 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house, which we found in excellent condition.

Fiddington
House, Market
Lavington,
Devizes.

It has been nicely repaired, and the rooms, passages, corridors repapered and decorated, and the woodwork repaired. The whole house appears bright and cheerful. The dining-room also is redecorated and new stoves are placed.

There are now on the books 22 patients, viz., 12 gentlemen and 10 ladies. They appeared well in health; no one was in bed. With one exception we noticed no marked mental improvement.

Since our last visit 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been admitted; 1 lady and 1 gentleman have been discharged, the former on recovery. The voluntary boarder has left. One gentleman has died from natural causes. There has been no restraint or seclusion.

FISHERTON HOUSE, SALISBURY.

2 December 1903.

WE have visited this house and found it in good condition throughout. The cottage was also in the same satisfactory state.

Fisherton
House,
Salisbury.

There are now on the books and resident in this house 434 patients, of whom 131 are private and 303 paupers.

We have seen all these patients and have given private interviews to several.

The males are 186 and the females 248.

On going through the wards we found some patients very unruly and noisy, owing in great measure to the large number of unruly and violent cases sent from the County of London Asylums within the past month.

Since our visit in May last 167 patients have been admitted and 272 removed or discharged, of whom 22 were recovered.

There have been 12 deaths, followed by 7 post-mortem examinations. There were no bedsores, and no inquest held. There has been no restraint and no seclusion.

172 of the patients, being 96 males and 76 females, are usefully employed on an average; 173 usually attend the associated entertainments; 90 usually walk out beyond the grounds, and 11 have carriage exercise.

The staff of attendants is 61, of whom 53 are under 2 years' service, and 8 are over 5 years' service.

29 attendants have left since our last visit, and 2 females have been dismissed, one for striking a patient, and one for an offence not in any way connected with the patients.

Dr. Reid is at present the sole assistant medical officer.

Drs. Manning and Davidson have recently left.

Appendix I.

GLENDOSSILL AND HURST HOUSES, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

23 July 1903.

Glendossill and
Hurst Houses,
Henley-in-
Arden.

WE to-day visited these houses and found the rooms and arrangements on the female side in good order. Those on the male side were fairly good, but less neat, and we found a slight escape of gas, which should be attended to. There was also a deficiency of books for the use of the patients on the male side. Of the patients now in residence there are 32. There is also one voluntary boarder and one patient on leave.

We saw those in residence and found them in good bodily condition; two only were in bed. We are unable to report any of them as showing marked improvement in their mental condition.

Since the last visit there have been three admissions and 2 patients discharged recovered, and there was one death from natural causes.

Two persons have been subject to restraint on 12 occasions for a period of 84 hours.

Twenty-three have been secluded on 9 occasions for 59½ hours.

THE GRANGE, ROTHERHAM.

5 November 1903.

The Grange,
Rotherham.

HAVING inspected this house to-day for the second time this year, we can report that our recommendations made at our last visit have been satisfactorily carried out, the second staircase having been reconstructed and the smoke screen erected. Some redecoration has also been done, and enables us to report that the house is in good order throughout. Since we were here in March last 5 patients have been admitted and two discharged, one patient having been recertified in consequence of a technical defect in the order. These changes leave on the books the names of 18 ladies, all of whom we have seen to-day, and found in fairly good health and comfortable and suitably clothed. Three patients have been secluded on 4 occasions for 8 hours in all.

A service is held here by the vicar once a fortnight, which is attended by most of the patients. About 8 patients have carriage exercise once a week.

There are in addition to the matron 3 nurses for day duty, and one nurse is employed for night duty. One voluntary boarder is in residence at present, and may properly remain on that footing. The case-books are well kept.

GRETA BANK, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

19 July 1903.

Greta Bank,
Burton-in-
Lonsdale.

AT our visit this afternoon we have found this house maintained in good order, and the patients, all of whom were in the garden, appeared to be comfortable and were free from complaint. No one manifests mental improvement.

Since our visit in February last one lady has died from natural causes and 2 others have been transferred here from other Institutions. The numbers to-day on the books are 9.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. Some of the case-book entries are in arrear.

THE GROVE, CATTON, NORWICH.

Appendix I.

3 December 1903.

At our second visit for this year to this house we find on the books the names of 16 ladies as certified patients and 4 others as voluntary boarders. One of the latter is not a suitable case to remain here on that footing, and we understand that steps are being already taken in this behalf. We are informed that the friends of this lady propose that she should execute a power of attorney in respect to her property. We have told Miss McClintock that she should not allow her patient to sign any such document. The changes since our former visit comprise the admission of one lady and the discharge of 2 others on recovery, one of whom continues to reside here as a voluntary boarder. The lady recently admitted is mentally better, but with this exception no patient manifests any marked mental improvement. We found the patients generally contented, comfortable, and apparently properly attended to. One lady appealed for a change; her name is given in the Patients' Book. She told us she signs cheques for the payments made in respect to her care. This we cannot but regard as an altogether irregular proceeding. A lady complained of never having been visited by her own relations since she came into residence here. The house is maintained in good order, and the rooms were warm and comfortable. The bars to the window of one of the servants' rooms have been removed in accordance with our suggestions. We have signed the licence.

The Grove,
Catton,
Norwich.

GROVE HOUSE, ALL STRETTON.

15 July 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and found all the rooms and dormitories in excellent condition. The communicating doors which at our last visit we suggested should be erected as further precaution in case of fire have been satisfactorily carried out. We found on the books 36 patients and 1 boarder. They seemed in good bodily health and happy, but there was no marked improvement in their mental condition except in those mentioned in the Patients' Book.

Grove House,
All Stretton.

We had no complaints. There was no restraint or seclusion. One of the patients was away on leave; her case is referred to in the Patients' Book. Two patients have been admitted since our last visit in March; 4 have been discharged, of whom 2 were recovered; and there has been 1 death from natural causes.

HAYDOCK LODGE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

14 July 1903.

SINCE we last visited this house 30 patients have been admitted; 25 have been discharged, of whom 11 were recovered, and 4 have died. Three of the deaths were due to ordinary causes; the fourth death was due to suicide, a male patient having succeeded whilst out walking with his relatives in throwing himself down a pit shaft. In this case there was an inquest. There are to-day on the books the names of

Haydock
Lodge,
Newton-le-
Willows.
Suicide,

Appendix I.
 Haydock
 Lodge,
 Newton-le-
 Willows.

63 gentlemen and 82 ladies, making a total of 145 patients ; of these 8 gentlemen and 9 ladies are away on leave at the seaside or with their friends. We have seen all the resident patients with the exception of 2 gentlemen who are out walking.

We found several patients manifesting mental improvement ; their names are found in the Patients' Book, where is also the name of a gentleman respecting whose property some inquiry should be made at our office. We think arrangements should be made for a lady, who wishes for a change, to be transferred to other care. She is very discontented here. We had only a few appeals for discharge, and, without exception, they were free from complaints of rough usage.

According to the records one patient has been restrained by gloves on six occasions for a total of $51\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 4 patients have been secluded on 25 occasions for 299 hours in all.

The house is maintained in fair order. The second exit door at the end of the second division ladies' ground-floor dormitory has been made, and the upper room at the end of the upstairs gallery is appropriated to the use of nurses, but for them no alternative exit is made.

We think arrangements should be made for a nurse to be on duty between 8 and 11 p.m. in the single room gallery of the ladies' second division, and the exit door should be made to open outwards. The arrangement for exit from the ladies' second division dormitories through the male side is not satisfactory. The door is opened by a special key which is kept by the head nurse, who sleeps at some distance. In the event of fire escape would be doubtful. An outside iron staircase leading from the end of this gallery direct to the airing court would alone afford a satisfactory means of escape. The observation dormitory of the gentlemen's second division is in effect dependent upon one exit, for if the near stairs got blocked with hot air and smoke access to the alternative exit would be cut off. In the gentlemen's first division the keys to the doors leading into the centre from which a second exit is attainable are kept by the housemaid. These keys should be kept in glazed boxes in close proximity to the escape doors. In conclusion, we think all the dormitories in both the second divisions require entire reconstruction ; several of these dormitories are scarcely suitable for occupation. We would call attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the outside w.c.'s in the gentlemen's airing court, and to the defective ventilation of the first-class dining-room.

HEIGHAM HALL, NORWICH.

3 December 1903.

Heigham Hall,
 Norwich.

WE have to-day paid our second visit of inspection to this house, and can report that since our former visit of the year much has been done towards improving the condition of the male side, which is now maintained in good order.

We have observed the introduction of several fire grates, redecoration of sitting rooms, and also that the two billiard-rooms have been partly refurnished.

The ladies' side is in good order, and the patients appeared to be comfortable.

We saw on both sides some of the dinners, which were well cooked, plentiful, and varied.

Since we were last here 13 patients have been admitted ; 5 have left on recovery, and 2 others not improved ; and 1 patient has died, the death being due to natural causes.

Appendix I.
Heigham Hall,
Norwich.

There are to-day on the books the names of 26 gentlemen and 44 ladies as certified patients, and there are also 2 ladies residing here as voluntary boarders, but one of these entertains ideas which render her continuing to reside here otherwise than as a certified patient unsuitable.

We saw no patient in residence evincing any marked improvement, but 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies who are mentally better are away on leave or trial.

All the resident patients were tidy in dress and personally neat, and no one complained of rough usage or neglect.

According to the records 1 lady has been mechanically restrained since our former visit for surgical reasons, and 2 ladies have been secluded on 26 occasions for 206 hours in all.

Amusements, at which the patients associate, are held regularly in the winter months, and draw an average attendance of 44 patients.

The same number generally attend the services which are held every Sunday in the house, and 8 ladies attend the Church services also ; 30 patients go out at least once a week beyond the grounds, and 25 have regular carriage exercise.

A staff of 19 attendants is kept, of whom 7 have been here over 5 years. The only change has been on the ladies' side, where a nurse left for another situation.

The case-books are well kept.

We have signed the licence.

KINGSDOWN HOUSE, BOX, WILTS.

15 November 1903.

WE to-day found the house in good order throughout.

The fitting of the fire appliances is nearly completed. We gave a fire alarm and the hose was attached and in working order in less than a minute.

Kingsdown
House, Box,
Wilts.

In the ladies' dormitories the beds are now separated from each other by light curtains, giving them the effect of cubicles and ensuring a certain amount of privacy. A new covered doorway has been constructed over the head of the staircase from Female No. 3 dormitory. There are at present in residence 40 patients, viz., 7 gentlemen, 31 ladies, and 2 voluntary boarders (ladies). Since our last visit in May 13 ladies and 3 gentlemen have been admitted, 3 males have been discharged, of whom 1 has recovered, and 4 females, of whom 2 have recovered, and 3 ladies have died from natural causes. The health of all the patients is good, one gentleman and 2 ladies only being in bed. One of the ladies was suffering from a fracture caused by slipping on the floor. Two ladies show mental improvement. There has been no mechanical restraint, but 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been secluded on 21 occasions for a total period of 80½ hours. We saw all the residents except one voluntary boarder, who was out.

We have signed the licence.

Appendix I.

LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, SALISBURY.

1 December 1903.

Laverstock
House,
Salisbury.

WE found to-day on the books of this house 43 patients, viz., 23 gentlemen and 20 ladies, and 3 ladies voluntary boarders. With the exception of two ladies away on leave we saw all the patients and the voluntary boarders. They looked well, and, except on the ground of their detention, made no complaints. Six ladies and 3 gentlemen were in bed. The voluntary boarders are properly residing in that condition with the exception of one lady, who, we think, should be certified.

Since our last visit 8 patients have been admitted and 5 have been discharged, one on recovery. There have been no deaths among the patients, but one voluntary boarder has died under circumstances duly reported to our Board. One lady was admitted as a voluntary boarder, and was afterwards certified.

One patient has been secluded on one occasion for one hour, and one patient has been restrained with gloves on 2 occasions for the total period of 16 hours. Two ladies are improving. With regard to the other patients there is no marked change in their mental condition.

We found the house in good condition throughout, and the patients were quiet and well behaved.

MARSDEN HALL, BURNLEY.

18 July 1903.

Marsden Hall,
Nelson,

SINCE we visited this house in February last 3 gentlemen and two ladies have been admitted, and one gentleman has been transferred to another Institution. There are to-day on the books the names of 10 gentlemen and 9 ladies, all of whom we have seen. They all appear to be comfortable and contented. Mentally no one manifests marked mental improvement. A party of the patients has just returned from a stay at Barmouth. The gentleman and lady who at our last visit occupied rooms with no second exit from them, have been removed to rooms from which there is such an exit. The house is maintained in good order. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

MIDDLETON HALL, MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE.

14 November 1903,

Middlet
on Hall, Middle-
ton St. George.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 10 gentlemen and 16 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of one of the former, who was out walking.

The patients were free from complaint, and their dress and personal tidiness were satisfactory. Two patients were in bed. One patient of each sex manifested mental improvement.

A few patients attend the parish church on Sunday, but no service is held in the house for the patients who are unable to go out. This, we think, should be done.

A few patients have carriage exercise.

Since our visit in March 10 patients have been admitted ; 7 discharged, two having recovered ; and 2 have died from natural causes.

Appendix I.
—
Middleton
Hall, Middle-
ton St. George.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We were not altogether satisfied with the condition of the house, a good many of the sitting-rooms and bedrooms being still unpapered and presenting a shabby and untidy appearance.

The staff comprises 5 men and 3 women for day duty and one attendant of each sex for night duty.

The case-books are well kept.

We have signed the licence.

THE MOAT HOUSE, TAMWORTH.

11 July 1903.

THERE are at present 7 patients in this house, one having died on the 7th July. We have seen them all and found them well and well cared for.

The Moat
House,
Tamworth.

There is no marked improvement in their mental condition. The house is maintained in its usually excellent condition, and the patients' rooms are in the same good order in which we have found them on previous visits.

There has been no restraint or seclusion.

The death was from natural causes ; there was no inquest or post-mortem examination.

NORTHWOODS HOUSE, WINTERBOURNE, BRISTOL.

29 November 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and have found it in good order throughout. A new marble bath has been added to the female side, and is a valuable addition to the comfort of the patients. There are now on the books 34 patients and one lady boarder. Of these, 2 gentlemen and one lady are away on leave ; the lady boarder was out during the period of our visit. We saw all the patients except those away, and found their bodily condition good. Their mental condition has undergone no alteration. Two were in bed. Since our last visit 6 ladies and 4 gentlemen have been admitted, and 2 ladies have been discharged, of whom one was recovered. One gentleman has died from natural causes. There has been no restraint, but 6 ladies have been secluded on 17 occasions for a total period of 45 hours. Divine service was performed this afternoon in the house, and was attended by a majority of the patients.

Northwoods
House, Winter-
bourne,
Bristol.

We gave private interviews to 3 ladies.

OVERDALE, WHITEFIELD.

14 July 1903.

SINCE our visit in February last one lady has left relieved, and another lady who came into residence in March last has left only recently.

Overdale,
Whitefield.

There has been no other change.

Appendix I.
 Overdale,
 Whitefield.

There are to-day on the books the names of 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies as patients.

One lady manifested considerable mental improvement. She is not quite well and recognises she is not yet fit for discharge.

There are also 3 ladies here as voluntary boarders, all of whom are suitable cases for boarder treatment.

The general health is good.

The house and grounds are maintained in good order.

Since our visit no patient has been restrained, but 3 patients have been secluded on 13 occasions for 119 hours.

PERITEAU HOUSE, WINCHELSEA.

15 October 1903.

Periteau
 House,
 Winchelsea.

WE have to-day seen the four ladies whose names are on the books of this house, and found them in good bodily health, neatly and suitably dressed, and free from complaint.

No patient manifested mental improvement.

Two patients have been discharged since our last visit.

No patient has been secluded, but a modified form of mechanical restraint has been applied every day in the case of one lady.

We found the house in very good order throughout, but the looped pipes in the w.c.'s should be protected.

THE PLEASAUNCE, HEWORTH MOOR, YORK.

10 November 1903.

The Pleasaunce,
 Heworth,
 York.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 20 ladies, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of one patient who is absent on leave.

All the patients in residence were suitably clothed and gave every indication of being well cared for.

No complaints were made to us. The health was good, only one lady being confined to bed for illness.

No one promises early mental recovery. On Sunday about a dozen patients usually attend the evening service held in the house, and some few go to church for morning service.

Some of the patients attend entertainments in York when well enough to go.

We found the house in excellent order throughout, and we are able to report that all our recommendations made at our last visit have been carried out. To these we wish to make one addition to the effect that a Chubb key of the garden exit from the north wing be kept in a glass box in the nurses room.

Since we were here in March last 3 ladies have been admitted, and one has died from natural causes.

No one has been mechanically restrained, but one lady has been secluded on two occasions for 24 hours in all.

The staff consists of 4 nurses for day duty and one for night duty, excluding the matron.

The medical records are well kept. We have signed the licence.

PLYMPTON HOUSE, PLYMPTON.

Appendix I.

7 November 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and found 14 male and 21 female patients. Since our visit on the 23rd May last 3 male and 2 female patients have been admitted. One male and 1 female patient have been discharged not recovered, and 1 female patient has died from natural causes. We saw all the patients in residence. Their health seemed good physically, but their mental condition, except in two cases, is unchanged. There were no complaints. The sitting and sleeping rooms were in good condition, and the house was well cared for and bright throughout. Our recommendation as to the electric bells from the several exits has been carried out. There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion. The case-books are well kept.

Plympton House,
Plympton.

REDLANDS, TONBRIDGE.

13 October 1903.

WE have to-day visited this house and found it in excellent order throughout. We would call attention, however, to the looped pipes in the w.c.'s, which need protection, and we should be glad to see the books in the several dayrooms always accessible to the patients. Since our last visit the recommendations, which we then made, have been carried out, and we are glad to learn that gas is now being laid on for lighting the Institution in place of the oil lamps hitherto used, and that a connection has been established with the South Kent Waterworks for the supply of water.

Redlands,
Tonbridge.

We have to-day seen the 8 patients of each sex whose names are on the books of the house, and can report favourably of their dress and personal tidiness.

Their health was also satisfactory, no one being confined to bed. We have also seen the gentleman voluntary boarder who is in residence here. No patient shows mental improvement.

Since our visit in May last one patient has been admitted and two discharged. One patient has been mechanically restrained on one occasion for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and one patient has been secluded on two occasions for $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

Service is held on Sunday in the Recreation Hall, in which, on week days, entertainments are provided.

The staff of attendants comprises 4 men and 6 women for day duty and one attendant of each sex for night duty.

ST. GEORGE'S RETREAT, BURGESS HILL.

17 October 1903.

SINCE our last visit to this house 4 patients have been admitted, 8 discharged, one having recovered, and one has died from natural causes. All the patients who have left, except two, were gentlemen who have been transferred to other Institutions in consequence of the alteration in the licence, whereby ladies only are now received in this house.

St. George's
Retreat, Bur-
gess Hill.

Appendix I.
 ———
 St George's
 Retreat, Bur-
 gess Hill.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed. The above changes leave on the books the names of 60 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of two patients who are at Brighton. We found them neatly dressed and evidently well cared for and in good health, 3 patients only being confined to bed. No complaints were made to us calling for mention.

The house was throughout in very good order, and we notice that it has been brightened since our visit in May last, but the screen at the head of the stairs, which we referred to in our former report, has not yet been filled in with plate glass. This work we are informed will be carried out shortly. We have signed the licence.

ST. MARY'S HOUSE, WHITCHURCH.

15 July 1903.

St. Mary's
 House Whit-
 church

WE have to-day visited this house and seen the only lady resident here as a patient. Owing to the lapse of her papers she was re-certified on the 7th of July last. Her bodily health is good, but she is still subject to delusions as to her identity, and was not willing to speak except for a few moments. She appeared comfortable and well cared for, and her nurse appeared attentive.

There has been no restraint or seclusion.

We signed the licence.

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORMBY.

13 July 1903.

Shaftesbury
 House,
 Formby.

SINCE our visit to this house in February last 12 patients have been admitted, 6—of whom one had recovered—have been discharged, and 3 have died, all from ordinary causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 20 patients of each sex, being the full number for which the house is licensed. With the exception of 2 ladies, who are at the seaside, we have seen all the patients. Among them we found 2 gentlemen who show some mental improvement. We had no complaint calling for mention. The general health is on the whole good.

Only one lady was confined to bed.

We have made a special note in the Patients' Book.

Since we were last here one patient has been secluded for 8½ hours.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint.

The house is maintained in good order, new bath-rooms having been fitted up on both sides, besides redecoration of some of the sitting and dining-rooms.

The staff comprises 6 day attendants on the gentlemen's side and 7 on the ladies. There is also one on each side for night duty.

The changes since our visit are all due to the attendants leaving of their own accord.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, BEDFORD.

Appendix I.

20 November 1903.

SINCE we visited this house in June last 3 ladies have been admitted and 4 have been discharged, one of them on recovery. There has been no change on the male side, and there have been no deaths.

Springfield
House,
Bedford.

These changes leave on the books the names of 20 gentlemen and 25 ladies as certified patients; two ladies are away on leave or trial. We have seen all the resident patients, whom we found tidy in dress and personal appearance, and in general free from complaints. No one shows much signs of mental improvement, but the general health is good. Since our former visit there has been no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house in both divisions is maintained in proper order, and there has been some redecoration of rooms and galleries since we were here, and more is to be taken in hand. We noticed an absence of billiard cues in the billiard-room.

The most noticeable improvement is the recent introduction of gas in the sitting-rooms and passages. Dr. Bower tells us he found it impracticable to introduce electric light.

The land attached to the premises has been recently increased by purchase of additional land. The grounds now consists of 40 acres.

The staff comprises 8 nurses and 7 attendants for day duty, and on each side there is a night watch.

The case-books are well kept. We have signed the licence.

STRETTON HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON.

15 July 1903.

WE to-day visited this house and inspected the dayrooms and dormitories, which we found in excellent condition.

Stretton
House, Church
Stretton.

The extra precautions against fire which we recommended in March last have been adopted. The green-baize doors have been made solid, and the communications between the sleeping-rooms have been satisfactorily carried out.

Since our last visit there have been 6 admissions and 1 discharge not recovered. There are at present on the books 29 patients and 4 boarders. Of these we saw 25 patients and 2 boarders, the remaining 4 patients and 2 boarders being out at the time of our visit. 12 patients have been at Pen-maen-mawr and are recently returned. We saw all those now at home, and find their condition physically good, but no marked improvement in their mental state, except in the case of one named in the Patients' Book. They looked well cared for and made no complaint.

There has been no restraint or seclusion. We signed the licence.

TATTLEBURY HOUSE, GOUDHURST.

14 October 1903.

WE have to-day seen the one gentleman and six ladies whose names are on the books of this house.

Tattlebury
House,
Goudhurst.

They were neatly dressed and comfortable and in good bodily health.

Appendix I.

Tattlebury
House,
Goudhurst.

One lady was resting in bed.

Two ladies manifested mental improvement.

On Sunday most of the patients attend the parish church.

The staff of attendants comprises two male and six female attendants.

Since our last visit in May 4 patients have been admitted and 3 discharged, one having recovered.

There is no record of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We found the house in very good order, the rooms being bright and cheerful, and we noticed that since we were here a smoke door in the north corridor has been provided in pursuance of our recommendation at the last visit. Some new furniture and carpets have also been obtained.

TICEHURST HOUSE, TICEHURST.

14 October 1903.

Ticehurst
House, Tice-
hurst.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 46 gentlemen and 35 ladies.

Of these, 12 are at West Cliffe and 6 are on leave of absence elsewhere.

We have seen all those in residence, and can report favourably on their dress and personal neatness; the health of the institution is satisfactory, no one being confined to bed.

No complaints were made to us by the patients of their treatment, though several appealed for discharge.

In addition to the patients there are two voluntary boarders in residence—one of each sex.

Forty-two patients usually attend the associated entertainments.

All walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds, and 34 have carriage exercise.

No patient manifested marked mental improvement.

Since our visit to the house in May last five patients have been admitted and the same number discharged, three on recovery.

Two voluntary boarders have also been received.

There has been no death or serious casualty, and there has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff of attendants comprises 44 men and 49 women; of these 9 of the former and 20 of the latter have served under one year, and 15 male attendants and 12 nurses have been in the service of the institution more than 5 years.

Three attendants of each sex have left since our last visit.

We found the house in its usual very good order, but we think that the attendants' mess-rooms—more especially on the female side—are inadequate for their purpose, and we hope that Dr. Newington will see his way to effect the improvement that is needed.

TUE BROOK VILLA, LIVERPOOL.

13 July 1903.

Tue Brook
Villa, Liver-
pool.

SINCE we last visited this house 12 patients have been admitted; 4 have left on recovery and 2 improved, and one has been transferred to other care, and 4 have died; the deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes.

There are to-day on the books the names of 26 gentlemen and 23 ladies as certified patients ; and there is also a lady in residence as a voluntary boarder. The last mentioned is not here of her own wish, and is, in our opinion, certifiably insane. She can no longer remain as a voluntary boarder. Among the certified patients, all of whom we have seen, only one appeared to show any marked mental improvement. Apart from one complaint about the food and a few appeals for discharge, the patients were contented. In both divisions they were fairly tidy in dress.

The general health is good ; 2 patients were confined to bed for debility. One lady made special reference to her property. We think some inquiry should be made at our office in respect to it.

Since our last visit there has been no employment of restraint. One gentleman has been secluded on 5 occasions for 13 hours in all.

The house is maintained on the whole in fair order. Some of the rooms were untidy. We think there is room for improvement in the ventilation of the single rooms, and greater care should be taken in the making up of the beds to see that under-blankets are supplied. To-day only a few beds had under-blankets, and some of the bed linen is much worn.

We do not think the dormitories on the top floors are suitable for the patients owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the alternative exits. Failing the provision of an outside iron staircase, we think the patients should be moved downstairs, and pending such change an attendant should sit up on the 3rd floor between the times when the patients and the attendants respectively retire to bed. The staff comprises 5 attendants and 6 nurses for day duty ; on each side there is a night attendant. The changes in the staff since our visit are all due to attendants leaving to better themselves.

Appendix I
Tue Brook
Villa, Liver-
pool.

WESTBROOKE HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

20 October 1903.

THERE are on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of six gentlemen and four ladies, all of whom we have seen and found in good health, neatly dressed, and evidently well-cared for.

Westbrooke
House, Alton,
Hants.

No complaint was made to us calling for mention. There is also in residence a gentleman who is here as a voluntary boarder.

The only change which has occurred since our last visit has been the admission of one gentleman, whose detention is proper.

Several of the patients are going to an entertainment this evening. There is no record of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. The house continues to be maintained in very good order, and some further redecoration has been effected since our visit.

WEST MALLING PLACE, KENT.

13 October 1903.

SINCE our visit in May last to this house 2 patients have been admitted and 7 discharged, 5 having recovered.

West Malling
Place, Kent.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Appendix I.
—
West Malling
Place, Kent.

The above changes leave on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 21 ladies, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of one gentleman who is absent on leave.

The patients in residence were in a satisfactory condition in the matters of health, dress, and personal tidiness, and were free from complaint calling for mention.

There are at present 3 gentlemen and one lady voluntary boarders, all of whom we have seen. We refer specially to one of the gentlemen in the Patients' Book.

On Sunday 8 or 9 patients usually attend service at the parish church.

The staff of attendants includes 5 male attendants and 7 nurses for day duty, and one nurse for night duty.

We found the house in very good order, the dayrooms and bedrooms being comfortable and clean.

We again request that a doorway should be made between bedroom 4 and bedroom 5 in order to facilitate escape in case of fire. Our other recommendations have been carried out.

WITHAM ASYLUM, WITHAM, ESSEX.

19 October 1903.

Witham
Asylum,
Witham,
Essex.

WE have to-day paid our second visit of inspection of this house, and find resident in it only the same 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies who were here at our previous visit. We have seen them all and found them comfortable and apparently well attended to. The patients being mostly old chronic cases, no one promises much mental improvement.

One lady was in bed. One gentleman had a bruise on his face, sustained a few days ago by an accidental fall.

There is, however, no mention, as there should be, of this occurrence in the medical journal.

The house throughout is in excellent order.

The additional exit from the bedrooms on the ladies' side has been completed and is quite satisfactory.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff comprises 2 attendants on each side.

WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.

3 November 1903.

Wye House,
Buxton.!

SINCE our visit in March last the arrangements for extinction of fire, to which we then alluded, have been completed, and are, in our opinion, satisfactory.

We have to-day found the house in very good order throughout, the sitting and bedrooms being clean and cheerful.

There are on the books the names of 14 patients of each sex, all of whom we have seen and found tidily dressed, comfortable, and in good health, no one being in bed. No patient manifested marked mental improvement.

One gentleman expressed a great wish to see his relations, by whom, we understand, he is now visited.

On Sundays a service is held here in the afternoon by the vicar of Buxton, and some of the patients also attend service in the parish church. The arrangements for amusing the patients are satisfactory, an entertainment being generally provided in the hall once every fortnight or three weeks during the winter. About half the patients of each sex have carriage exercise, and also walk out attended, and some of the gentlemen play golf.

Appendix I.
Wye House,
Buxton.

There is one gentleman voluntary boarder who may remain on that footing.

Since we were here one patient of each sex has been admitted, and the same number discharged, and one gentleman has died from natural causes.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. Exclusive of the matron and 2 head attendants, the staff comprises 4 men and 5 women for day duty, there being one attendant of each sex employed for night duty.

The case-books are very well kept.

Appendix K.

APPENDIX K.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

7 April 1903.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Caterham.

ON the 26th March 1903 we paid our annual visit of inspection to the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham and saw the patients resident therein.

We found the Asylum generally in excellent order and the patients well cared for.

The dayrooms were bright, cheerful, and comfortable, but some of them seemed to us to be overcrowded, and we suggest that in each an open bookcase, filled with simple but interesting cheap books, be placed.

The dormitories were very clean and well kept, and the beds and bedding in quite satisfactory order.

We were glad to notice that the staining and dry-rubbing of floors was gradually replacing the much less sanitary operation of scrubbing.

Much-needed additional w.c. accommodation is about to be provided in new sanitary annexes, when we hope that it will be found possible to abolish urinals, as has already been done with advantage in so many Asylums.

The opportunity should also be taken to provide hard-wood seats for the w.c.'s, and to remove or otherwise make safe the looped pipes and other projections which offer temptation to suicide, as well as to reorganise the lavatories, which are shabby, and the wastes of which are carried inside the buildings into direct communication with the drains.

The new laundry is in full operation and answers its purpose well, males and females being now able to be employed in complete separation; and a new building for the accommodation of the laundry staff is about to be erected.

The airing grounds are to be taken in hand, and planted and improved as soon as the erection of the sanitary annexes shall have made it possible, and new walking roads are in process of being made in the grounds.

The state of the patients was, upon the whole, satisfactory. Although there was some excitement in the more crowded wards, they were generally quiet and contented, and many spoke gratefully of their treatment. Their dress was varied and neat, and their general health good, 48 only being confined to bed—none of them suffering from bedsores.

We saw a substantial dinner served to them.

Inquiring into and examining the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire and securing the escape of the patients, we found them to be not altogether satisfactory.

Although there is a fire brigade adequately manned and drilled once a week, the nurses also being instructed in the use of the internal hydrants, of which there is one in each dormitory, there is no fire alarm from each ward, and no fireman or stoker on duty by night.

We gave an alarm of fire in the main corridor, and in three minutes water was playing with commendable promptness on the supposed seat of the fire, but its volume was quite inadequate to the extinction of a fire except in its very early inception. In five minutes the steam fire engine and fire escape were on the spot with the full fire brigade, and in eight minutes the steam was up and the engine in vigorous action, but the delivery pipes were of insufficient diameter to discharge an efficient stream of water. It seems that water is available to the extent of 20,000 gallons in the tower, and of 280,000 gallons in the reservoir, from which it is raised by a steam pump.

Each of the dormitories has alternative exits, and two attendants or nurses sleep in rooms which open into them. In the old Isolation Hospital the windows from the nurse's room should be made available to give her access into the adjoining dormitory, and at the New Isolation Hospital a key of the night lock should be placed in a glazed box on the outer door.

We were, however, glad to learn that the Committee were considering the whole question of fire protection, and no doubt the defects which struck us will be promptly remedied.

The changes which had occurred among the patients since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board on 6 May 1902, were as follows :—

———	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - -	98	49	147
Discharged or removed - -	39	5	44
Of whom had recovered - -	2	—	2
Died - - - -	71	43	114

The numbers remaining were 1,928, of whom 882 were males and 1,046 females, and there were vacancies for 6 males and 19 females.

The maintenance charge was 9s. 3½d. per head per week. The percentage of deaths in 1902 was 5·7 only.

The proportion of epileptics in residence was 19 per cent. of all the patients, and that of general paralytics 0·6 per cent.

All the epileptics were sleeping under continuous supervision. Six per cent. of the patients wetted their beds on the night preceding our visit, certainly not an excessive proportion considering the character of the cases under care, many of whom are helpless and of degraded habits.

Thirty-nine patients were wearing strong dresses.

The average attendance at the chapel services was 29 per cent., and at the entertainments, which are frequent and varied, 30 per cent.; while walks beyond the grounds were afforded to 19 per cent., and 12 per cent. walked in the grounds but beyond the airing-courts, to which the undue proportion of 49 per cent. were altogether confined for exercise.

Appendix K.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Caterham.

Forty-eight per cent. of the men and 39 per cent. of the women were employed in some useful manner, additional working parties of men being taken to work on the land and in the laundry.

Mechanical restraint had not been made use of, and seclusion in the cases of 2 patients only, and for short periods.

With 3 exceptions the 114 deaths, in the very creditable proportion of 93 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made, were due to natural causes of an ordinary character, senile decay accounting for 31 per cent., phthisis for 9·6 per cent., and general paralysis for 5 per cent.

In three instances only, or 2·6 per cent., bedsores were present, which may be regarded as an indication of the careful and efficient nursing of the sick.

Inquests were held in the 3 exceptional deaths, 2 of which were due to accidental choking by food, and the third to an accidental fracture of the femur in a woman. Four other accidental fractures or dislocations of bones were the only serious but non-fatal casualties.

The staff of attendants and nurses comprised 53 of the former and 60 of the latter for day-duty, giving one attendant to $16\frac{2}{5}$, and one nurse to $17\frac{2}{5}$, patients, and 8 men and 11 women for night-duty.

Their record of service was not specially good, 27 per cent. having served less than a year, and only the same percentage 5 years and upwards.

No one had been discharged for misconduct.

Since the last visit Dr. Eliot, who had efficiently superintended the Asylum for 21 years, has retired, and been succeeded by the senior assistant medical officer, Dr. Campbell, who evidently devotes himself with energy to his duties, and has gained the goodwill of his patients.

He is usually assisted by three medical colleagues, but at present there is a vacancy, which we hope will be filled without delay.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

9 April 1903.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

ON the 30th ult. we visited the Darenth Asylum and were pleased to observe the excellent order in which it continues to be maintained. We understand that at a recent meeting of the Asylums Board certain proposals of the Committee with regard to the future scope and purpose of this Asylum, in the matter of the class of imbeciles to be received and certain details of administration therefrom arising, were adopted. The plan involves the setting apart of the "Schools" and the "Asylum" for the reception only of improvable imbeciles, the Sutton Schools being intended for the unimprovable. The Darenth establishment would therefore consist in future of a "training school" for improvable children, an industrial colony (in the present Adult Asylum) for improvable adults, and the "pavilion," which will still be used to accommodate children of the unimprovable class until such time as these buildings would be needed for extension of the industrial colony. The scheme provides for a radical re-organisation of the staff, of which the essential feature is the appointment of a superintendent for the whole institution, who shall also especially supervise the industrial colony, where he will be assisted by a matron, a craft-master, and attendants; the "training school" is to be in charge of a

headmistress (matron) assisted by a staff; and the "pavilions" of a medical officer, who shall also act as the medical attendant of the school and colony. It is further proposed to adapt the present isolation block for use in connection with the industrial colony, and to utilise the existing reception or probationary block for children as an isolation building for the school. When the sanction of the Local Government Board to these proposals has been obtained steps will be taken to adapt the Brighton Road Schools at Sutton, hereafter to be known as the "Belmont Asylum," to the purposes of an Asylum for unimprovable imbecile patients. In consequence of these contemplated changes it is not proposed to take any further steps at Darenth for the provision of a home for the Asylum female attendants or the erection of an additional isolation block for adults.

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We have no doubt that the foregoing scheme, which, it may be remarked, apparently involves an entire reversal of the policy recently adopted, has only been arrived at after very careful consideration. Its salient feature is the conversion of the Asylum proper into an industrial colony, with the sequential change in superintendence and reduction of the medical staff. This conversion can only be effected by very extensive transferences of patients between the Asylums of the Board, and as this must of necessity take a considerable time to effect, there will be a fairly long period during which it will be necessary to maintain the strength of the medical staff at its present level.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on the 16th June 1902, the following changes have occurred amongst the patients :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	88	91	179
Discharged - - - -	110	104	214
Died - - - -	18	28	46

These changes leave on the books the names of 1,034 males and 872 females, all of whom are resident in the Asylum and its schools with the exception of one of each sex amongst the children, who are in the Brook Farm Hospital suffering from scarlatina. According to the return of estimated accommodation these figures show 88 vacancies, namely, 40 on the male side and 48 on the female side.

The percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident in 1902 was 3·77.

Of the total number now on the books 695, or 36·4 per cent., are epileptics, and 11 are the subjects of general paralysis. All the epileptics sleep under constant observation, and the large proportion of these sufferers, as well as the general mental character and youthfulness of so many of the inmates, are sufficient to account for the fact that as many as 328, or 17·2 per cent., are reported to have wetted their bedding on the previous night.

Ten of the patients are wearing strong dresses by day. As regards employment we learn that 239, or 23·1 per cent., of the males, and 216, or 24·7 per cent., of the females are employed in some useful work, there being at present 94 of the former sex engaged in the workshops. The Sunday services in chapel are attended by 43·1

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per cent. of the total number ; whilst 107 patients of the Roman Catholic faith have a special week-day service. 31·5 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 12·5 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds, and 45·1 per cent. beyond the airing courts daily, to which 40·9 per cent. are confined by reason of physical inability or other causes.

There have been 46 deaths since the last visit, and in three instances bedsores existed at death. Post-mortem examinations were made in 43 cases, or the high proportion of 93·4 per cent. Phthisis was the chief cause of death, namely, in 23·9 per cent., and senile decay accounted for 15·2 per cent. There have been no inquests, whilst serious casualties involving fractures of bones occurred in three cases, in two from falls, and in one the cause of a fracture of the fibula could not be ascertained.

Considering the number of children received in the institution there have been very few cases of zymotic diseases, namely, 15 of varicella, two of scarlet fever, which also attacked a male attendant, and one of measles.

The only instance of mechanical restraint recorded has been the application of the wet pack to a male patient for one hour on account of hyper-pyrexia during status epilepticus. There has been no seclusion.

The staff of attendants comprises 68 males and 92 females for day duty, and 18 of the former and 32 of the latter for night duty. Of the male attendants 29·4 per cent. have been in the service of the Asylum less than one year, and of the nurses 30·4 per cent., whilst 23·5 per cent. of the former and 27·2 per cent. of the latter have served for more than five years.

The medical staff consists at present—in addition to the superintendent, Dr. Robinson—of 3 assistant medical officers, to whom there has been temporarily added a fourth in consequence of the pressure of duties entailed by the changes that have taken place.

At our visit we found the wards and dormitories kept in a state of excellent order and cleanliness. We also inspected the workshops and schools and observed with interest the training that was being then carried on.

We paid especial attention to the means for ready escape in case of fire, and found that these were quite adequate as regards second exits and their accessibility in the majority of the wards and dormitories. We noticed, however, that from the pavilion dormitories the only means of exit other than by the dayroom is through the windows, and considering the helpless and crippled state of many of the inmates of these blocks, we would venture to suggest the provision of doors opening outwards from each dormitory. We also think that in the main building the second exits from No. 6 and No. 8 would, for a like reason, be more readily available were doors substituted for the windows at present assigned for these purposes.

In the schools a like change might with advantage be made in the dormitory exits, whilst from the end-dormitory of No. 32 there is not any second exit at all. In connection with this subject we desire to call attention to the practice that now obtains of daily removing the box containing the key of the escape door from No. 10 ward, it being replaced every night by the head night attendant. The plan was adopted to prevent the key being taken away by patients, but we fear that disastrous results might ensue, should the box containing the key not be in its place, and that it had better be permanently kept there.

rather than have such a risk incurred. We understand that it is proposed to fix other boxes containing keys in certain of the corridors. As regards the risk of an outbreak of fire we would deprecate the continuance of the storage of a week's supply of turpentine in the medicine cupboards of the wards. This and other inflammable substances should be stored in bulk in a detached building, and be daily served out for use.

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Since the last visit some machinery has been added to the laundry, but this department is still in need of extension and improvement, especially in respect to a foul laundry, for which the provision is quite inadequate.

We can speak in favourable terms of the general appearance and dress of the patients whom we saw in the wards and of the children in the schools. Their health was good, there being only 5 male and 6 female adults in bed in the infirmary; one of the latter had a slight bedsore. In the isolation hospital were 8 children suffering from ophthalmia, 6 from ringworm, and 1 from varicella. As above stated 2 children are in the fever hospital suffering from scarlet fever.

We saw a good dinner of meat, bread and potatoes served in many of the wards.

In conclusion we cannot but regret that the project of constructing a separate residence for the female attendants and nurses has been abandoned. We trust this scheme will not be wholly lost sight of, since it would be just as advantageous and necessary in connection with the proposed régime as it is under existing conditions.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING.

28 October 1903.

WE visited this house to-day, and can report in favourable terms of the condition in which we found it, and the excellent manner in which it is conducted. There are at present the names of 141 children on the books, 88 of whom are boys. They all belong to the improvable class of imbeciles, and are trained in various pursuits, such as tailoring, shoemaking, basket-making and needlework, some of the girls being also engaged in the laundry and kitchen. There is also provision for elementary education, which is conducted in well-furnished classrooms.

We saw all these inmates, including 50 who, on our arrival, were out for a walk. They appeared to be in good health, with the exception of 8 boys and 7 girls, who are suffering from ophthalmia. These patients are isolated from the rest, and we were pleased to observe that full precautions have been adopted to prevent the further spread of this distressing malady, which broke out in the institution at the end of July, and rapidly assumed an epidemic form. There is reason to believe that its spread was aggravated by the failure to adopt suitable precautions when the disease first appeared. A considerable number of the children were attacked, 30 being sent to Caterham when the outbreak was at its height, and every case thereafter arising being isolated as it arose. As some time has elapsed since any fresh case has occurred it is reasonable to hope that the epidemic has now ceased. The only other cases of sickness needing mention were 3 cases of whooping-cough in the boys' wing. These

Rochester
House, Ealing.

Appendix K.
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 Rochester
 House, Ealing.

patients are lodged in a separate ward, which has a special garden attached to it. There has been very little other sickness during the past year.

In dress and personal appearance the children are neat and tidy. They seemed to be very happy, and there was ample evidence that they are treated with kindness and consideration.

We found the day-rooms, class-rooms, workshops and dormitories in good order. They are well ventilated and well lighted. The provision for escape in case of fire is satisfactory, and we pointed out the desirability of having a door in the corridor of the house occupied by the girls closed at night, so as to cut off the passage of smoke and hot air if a fire arose in the building below.

The chief improvement since the visit of our Colleagues in June 1902 has been the provision of a drying-room in connection with the laundry.

Since that date also the staff has been increased by the addition of two certificated governesses. There has also been a change in the office of medical attendant, the present holder being Dr. Chas. Stanley.

We were accompanied on our inspection by the matron, Miss Hargreaves, who gave us every information, and to whom much credit is due for the way in which the institution is fulfilling its objects.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

8 May 1903.

Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Leavesden.

ON the 26th of April we visited and made a complete inspection of the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden, and can report that it continues to be maintained in very good order.

We found that, since the visit of our Colleagues on the 22nd November last, 54 patients had been admitted; 11 discharged or removed, and that 62 had died. These changes left on the books the names of 1,750 patients, of whom 808 were males and 942 females.

In the course of our inspection we afforded every patient an opportunity of speaking with us, but had few complaints, and none of unkind treatment or want of consideration on the part of the attendants and nurses.

The patients were orderly and comfortable; their personal condition was satisfactory; their clothing good, and their beds and bedding in excellent order.

Twenty-nine men and 47 women were in bed. A considerable number of them were suffering from tuberculosis, but we were glad to note that of the total number of patients the proportion suffering from this disease was smaller than it was three years ago. This no doubt is largely due to the reduction in the number of patients accommodated in the Asylum, the numbers having been reduced from 2,000 to 1,750, but also to the segregation of those patients attacked, and to the various other means adopted to combat the disease.

Among the patients in bed we also noticed several who were suffering from dysentery. During the five months under review there have been 20 cases of this disease; 3 of erysipelas, and as many as 50 patients and 47 members of the staff have been attacked with epidemic diarrhœa. This last disease it is thought may possibly

have been due to the pollution of the water in the Asylum well. Whether this is so or not, the prevalence of these diseases, in our opinion, forbids at present any increase in the number of patients, 1,750, which, as already stated, has recently been regarded as the full complement of the Asylum.

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Leavesden.

With regard to water, we learn that a small quantity for drinking and culinary purposes only is obtained from the Rickmansworth Water Company, but, in practice, difficulty is experienced in keeping the patients and even the staff from drinking the Asylum well water, which is used for all other purposes. It is recognised that this well water becomes periodically polluted, and a sterilizer and softener has been provided, but it does not appear to have answered hitherto and was not working at the time of our visit. It seems to us very important that the Asylum should for all purposes have an adequate supply of water that is above suspicion.

From the returns furnished to us we learn that of the total number of patients 23·8 per cent. are epileptics ; 1·2 per cent. general paralytics, and that 3·8 per cent. wetted their bedding during the night preceding our visit.

About 24 per cent. of the patients usually attend one or other of the Church of England services in the Chapel on Sunday ; for the Roman Catholics, who number 157, there is a weekly service, and for those of the Jewish persuasion—32 in number—a service is held occasionally.

From 20 per cent. to 37 per cent. of the patients attend the entertainments ; only 9 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, but 48 per cent. are taken out daily on the grounds beyond the airing courts, to which about 23 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

Forty-nine per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women engage in some form of useful occupation.

A coroner's inquest was held in one case, namely, that of a woman who died from septic meningitis, secondary to a scalp wound, occasioned by a fall against a form.

All the other deaths were due to ordinary causes, which in the very satisfactory proportion of 96·7 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination. 4·8 per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis, 17·7 per cent. of phthisis, and there were two deaths from dysentery. Bedsores, although many were trivial in character, appear to have been of too frequent occurrence.

No other accident beyond the one mentioned above has occurred in the Asylum, but a patient was admitted with a fractured collar-bone and another with a fractured arm.

No one has been mechanically restrained or secluded.

We saw a substantial dinner, consisting of tinned corn beef, bread and two vegetables, served to the patients. Two men complained of the insufficiency of their allowances of bread at breakfast and supper. On examining the dietary scale, which has recently been revised, we found that six ounces is given to men and five ounces to women at each of these meals. We consider this allowance, if rigidly adhered to, insufficient for those patients who are in robust health.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order, and we were pleased to observe that further progress has been made in the improvement of the airing courts. We are afraid however that the rough gravel which has lately been laid on some of the paths will be found very destructive to the boots.

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 Asylum,
 Leavesden.

We can report that the new upholsterer's shop and disinfecting rooms, the boot-room for working patients, and the recreation rooms for male attendants, have been completed and brought into use, and that various other minor improvements have been effected.

Progress is being made in the erection of the isolation hospital, which will provide accommodation for three patients of each sex.

The works sanctioned, but not yet commenced, include the provision of 24 cottages for male attendants, a nurses' block, certain new sanitary annexes, a new steam fire pump, and a new water main for fire purposes, which is to be laid all round the buildings.

We were sorry to learn that the managers have decided to do nothing as regards removing and making safe the looped pipes and projections in the w.c.'s, referred to by our Colleagues.

We understand that the question of the safety of the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire is at present under consideration. In this connection we would strongly advise that the mixture of beeswax and turpentine used for polishing the floors should only be issued in very small quantities to the wards, and that it should be kept in tins, provided with caps, and not in open vessels as at present.

The staff for day duty comprises 51 male attendants and 60 nurses, which give a proportion of about one attendant to every 16 patients in both the male and female divisions. For night duty there are 15 male attendants and 18 nurses. 13 per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the women have not yet completed a year's service in the Asylum, while 23 per cent. of the former and 14 per cent. of the latter have served over five years.

One attendant has been dismissed for misconduct, but this was not connected with the patients.

Dr. Elkins continues to have the assistance of two assistant medical officers.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, TOOTING BEC.

9 May 1903.

Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Tooting Bec.

On the 25th ult. we visited and made a complete inspection of the new Metropolitan District Asylum at Tooting Bec.

The main building of the Asylum was opened on the 19th of January of this year, and is intended to serve as an infirmary for feeble and bedridden imbeciles and senile demented and as a receiving house for all imbeciles coming under the care of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. A separate block for imbecile children is now in course of erection in proximity to the main building.

The Asylum stands upon an estate of 22 acres. It has been designed in accordance with the latest and most approved principles of sanitary science, and is provided with every convenience and with adequate exits for escape in case of fire.

The central or administrative portion, with its principal frontage facing north-east, includes the medical superintendent's house, quarters for the assistant medical officers and matron, the kitchens, stores, and mess rooms, and a block for domestic servants.

On either side of this central portion are arranged a series of oblong blocks, five on the east side constituting the male division, and six on the west side the female division. The northernmost of these blocks are three-storied and provide very excellent accommodation, including

recreation rooms for 84 nurses and about the same number of male attendants. The other blocks are two-storied and devoted to the patients, those next to the nurses' and attendants' blocks being divided up into six probation wards, while the rest provide twenty-one infirmary wards.

The probation wards each afford accommodation for 22 patients; they differ somewhat in arrangement from the infirmary wards, which have been designed to accommodate 32 patients each. Every ward is composed of a large dormitory with dayroom attached and is provided with its own sanitary spur, bathroom, scullery, storerooms, and two rooms for single patients, which, in some instances, have been fitted up as padded rooms.

The wards are well furnished and warmed by stoves and by systems of hot water and low-pressure steam.

The blocks are connected with the central departments and with one another on the ground level by an open corridor; they are also coupled up in pairs on the first and second floors by means of iron bridges. Every block is provided with a lift for goods.

The buildings throughout are lighted by electricity, and for protection against fire there are internal and external hydrants and a system of electric fire alarms.

There is a very commodious laundry and a power-house, but no chapel or entertainment hall. It was thought that but few of the patients would be well enough to go to chapel, and that it would be better for a short service to be held in every ward. As regards the members of the staff we were told the idea was that they should have ample opportunities for attending a place of worship and for obtaining means of recreation outside the Asylum.

The main building provides accommodation for 750 patients in the proportion of 330 males to 420 females. A few of the wards are not yet occupied, but the organisation of the establishment is almost complete, and Dr. Beresford, the medical superintendent, is to be congratulated upon the excellent progress which has been made.

Of course a great deal remains to be done with regard to laying out and planting the airing courts and grounds, and we hope that this work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

We were much pleased with the condition in which we found the wards, and indeed the whole establishment.

We recommend that the pipes in the padded rooms be covered so that they cannot be reached by the patients, and that the bands and wheels of some of the machinery in the laundry be further protected in order to ensure the safety of the laundry staff against accident.

We learnt that since the opening of the Asylum 649 patients had been admitted; 37 discharged or removed; that 20 had died, and that at the time of our visit there were on the books the names of 592 patients, of whom 253 were men and 339 women.

A great many of the patients who were in residence had been taken over by the Metropolitan Asylums Board to relieve the pressure on the accommodation of the London County Asylums resulting from the Colney Hatch fire, consequently a large proportion of those whom we saw were not of the feeble, helpless class for which the Asylum was intended.

Eighty-six patients, or 14·4 per cent., were epileptics, and six general paralytics. No one was regarded as suicidal. Of the total number 5·5 per cent. were reported as having wetted their bedding on the night preceding our visit.

Appendix K.
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Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Tooting Bec.

There are 61 Roman Catholics, who are visited from time to time by a priest.

About 25 patients of each sex are able to engage in a little light work in the wards. There are workshops, but they have not yet been fully opened.

We had no complaint calling for mention, and the patients generally appeared to be contented and comfortable. We were quite satisfied with their personal condition, and their clothing and bedding were good.

The 20 deaths were in every instance, we are pleased to report, followed by post-mortem examination, and were with one exception all due to ordinary causes. The exceptional death, which formed the subject of the only coroner's enquiry, was that of a man, aged 81 years, whose death from senile decay was accelerated by acute inflammation of the arm, the result of a slight graze on the wrist.

There has been no zymotic disease and no employment of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been resorted to in one case for $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There have been four serious injuries, namely, two of fractured ribs, in each instance the result of a fall against a bedstead, and two of fractured wrists, which were occasioned by the patients slipping on the floor.

During the course of our inspection we saw a good dinner, consisting of stewed beef, dumplings, potatoes and bread, served to the patients.

We were glad to learn that officers have been appointed to superintend the bathing of the patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses has been arranged so that 3 attendants shall always be on duty in each ward by day and one attendant always in each ward at night.

At present there are 32 men and 45 women for day duty, and 11 men and 16 women for night duty.

Dr. Gordon and Dr. Ogilvie are the two assistant medical officers.

APPENDIX L.

Appendix L.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1904.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Near Hitchin - - -	S. E. de Lisle, L.R.C.P.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	Moulsford, Wallingford - -	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B.	J. T. Morland, 30, The Forbury, Reading.
Brecon and Radnor - - -	Talgarth R.S.O., Brecon - -	W. E. Jones, M.R.C.S.	H. F. W. Harries, County Hall, Brecon.
Bucks - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - -	John Humphry, M.R.C.S.	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn, Cambridge - - -	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke	Carmarthen - - -	E. Goodall, M.D.	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B.	Upton, Chester - - -	A. Lawrence, M.D.	A. Hornby, The Asylum.
" - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - -	T. S. Sheldon, M.B.	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall - - -	Bodmin - - -	H. A. Layton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	R. P. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland	Carlisle - - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D.	C. W. A. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	Denbigh - - -	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S.	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby C. - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - -	R. J. Legge, M.D.	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon - - -	Exminster - - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed.	H. Michelmore, The Castle, Exeter.
Dorset - - -	Dorchester - - -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D.	H. Till, 5, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	Winterton, Ferry Hill - -	W. St. J. Skeen, M.B.	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex and Colchester B. - - -	Brentwood - - -	G. Amsden, M.B.	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B.	Bridgend - - -	R. S. Stewart, M.D.	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Council Offices, Cardiff.
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B.	Gloucester - - -	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S.	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants - - -	Knowle, Fareham - - -	T. B. Worthington, M.D.	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City) - -	Burghill, Hereford - - -	C. S. Morrison, L.R.C.P. Ed.	H. E. Morgan, The Asylum.

Herts	-	-	-	-	Hill End, St. Albans	-	A. N. Boycott, M.D.	-	C. E. Longmore, Clerk of the Peace, Hertford.
Kent and Gravesend B.	-	-	-	-	Barming Heath, Maidstone	-	F. P. Davies, M.D.	-	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
"	-	-	-	-	Chartham, Canterbury	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	Henry Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	-	-	-	Lancaster Moor	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D.	Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	Allan Sewart, North-road, Lancaster.
"	"	"	"	"	Rainhill, Liverpool	-	J. Wigglesworth, M.D.	-	T. Garner, 49, Corporation-street, St. Helens.
"	"	"	"	"	Prestwich, Manchester	-	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	-	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
"	"	"	"	"	Whittingham, Preston	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston.
"	"	"	"	"	Winwick, Warrington	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	-	-	-	Leicester	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsay, Holland, Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln City).	-	-	-	-	Bracebridge, Lincoln	-	G. P. Torney, L.R.C.P.I.	-	W. T. Page, jun., Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	-	-	-	Rauceby, Sleaford	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	T. H. Holdich, Sleaford.
London C.	-	-	-	-	Banstead Downs, Sutton	-	D. J. Jones, M.D.	-	R. W. Partridge, London County Asylums Committee Office, 6, Waterloo-place, S.W.
"	-	-	-	-	(Heath Asylum) Bexley, Kent	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Purley, Surrey	-	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	-	R. Jones, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	W. J. Seward, M.B.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Hanwell, W.	-	R. R. Alexander, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Horton Asylum, Epsom	-	F. Bryan, M.B.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Manor Asylum, Epsom	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Epileptic Colony, Ewell	-	C. Hubert Bond, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	-	J. Cartledge, St. Leonards, East Sheen, S.W.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Monmouth	-	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	C. A. Markham, 1. Guildhall Rd., Northampton.
Northampton C.	-	-	-	-	Cottingwood, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	Henry D. Irwin, 9, Prudhoe Terrace, Tynemouth.
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	Radcliffe-on-Trent	-	A. M. Jackson, M.D.	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Notts C.	-	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	-	-	-	Bigton, Shrewsbury	-	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.	-	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	-	-	-	-	Wells	-	C. F. Laing, M.B.	-	John Coates, The Asylum.
Somerset and Bath C.B.	-	-	-	-	Cotford, Taunton	-	H. T. S. Aveline, L.R.C.P.	-	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
" C. and " Newcastle-under-Lyme B.	-	-	-	-	Stafford	-	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	"	"	"	"	Burntwood, Lichfield	-	J. B. Spence, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	"	"	"	"	Cheddleton, Leek	-	W. F. Menzies, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Suffolk (East and West)	-	-	-	-	Melton, Woodbridge	-	J. R. Whitwell, M.B.	-	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B.	-	-	-	-	Brookwood, Woking	-	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	M. E. Reed, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Sussex (East)	-	-	-	-	Hellingly	-	F. R. P. Taylor, M.D.	-	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
" (West)	-	-	-	-	Chichester	-	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P.	-	E. H. Blaker, West Pallant, Chichester.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	-	-	-	-	Hatton, Warwick	-	Alfred Miller, M.B.	-	R. C. Heath, 1, New-street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of	-	-	-	-	Whitecroft, Newport	-	Harold Shaw, M.B.	-	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Wilts	Devizes	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	J. T. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	Powick, Worcester	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P.	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	Robert Holtby, York.
W. Riding, and Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds and Sheffield C.B.	Menston, Leeds	J. G. McDowall, M.D.	Trevor Edwards, Wakefield.
" " and Doncaster B.	Wadsley, Sheffield	W. S. Kay, M.D.	Messrs. Dixon & Horne, County Hall, Wakefield.
" " " "	Wakefield	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.	- ditto - ditto.
" West Riding (for private patients).	Scalebor Park, Burley-in-Wharfedale.	J. R. Gilmour, M.B.	- ditto - ditto.
" E. Riding	Beverley	M. D. Macleod, M.B.	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGH.			
Birmingham	Winson Green, Birmingham	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
"	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	- ditto - ditto.
Brighton	Haywards Heath, Sussex	E. B. C. Walker, M.D.	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
Bristol	Fishponds, Bristol	H. A. Benham, M.D.	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Canterbury	St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury	Norman Lavers, M.D.	H. Fielding, Town Hall, Canterbury.
Croydon	Warlingham, Surrey	E. S. Pasmore, M.D.	F. C. Lloyd, Town Hall, Croydon.
Derby	Rowditch, Derby	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	G. T. Lee, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	Digbys, Heavitree	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	John Merson, M.D.	E. Laverack, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	Ipswich	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	W. Bantoff, Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	Humberstone, Leicester	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	E. W. Hiley, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	Stone, Dartford	Ernest W. White, M.B.	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Middlesbrough	Cleveland, Middlesbrough	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P.	Alfred Sockett, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. T. Callicott, M.D.	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	Hellesdon, Norwich	Wm. Harris, M.D.	A. H. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	E. T. Ronald, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	Blackadon, Ivybridge	W. H. Bowes, M.D.	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	Milton, Portsmouth	B. H. Mumby, M.D.	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.
Sunderland	Ryhope, Sunderland	James Middlemass, M.B.	F. M. Bowey, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex	D. Hunter, M.B.	F. E. Hilleary, L.L.D., Town Hall, West Ham, E.

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	W. Scowcroft, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. -	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	James Neil, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.	T. B. Hyslop, M.D.
„ - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ - (E.R)	The Retreat, York - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.

IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS : Registered under “The Idiots Act, 1886.”

Devon - - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross	E. W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - - -	Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Colchester	J. J. C. Turner, Superinten- dent ; H. B. Luard, M.B., Resident Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	J. Diggins, Principal and Secretary ; A. R. Douglas, L.R.C.P., Resident Medical Officer.
Somerset - - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Coombe Down, Bath.	Miss Jane Quinton, Superin- tendent.
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	C. Caldecott, M.B.
Warwick - - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	H. Williams, Secretary and Superintendent.

MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :

Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, South- ampton.	W. L. Chester, M.B., Lieut.- Colonel, R.A.M. Corps.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	S. T. O'Grady, L.R.C.P.I., Fleet Surgeon, R.N.

CRIMINAL ASYLUM :

Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crow- thorne.	R. Brayn, L.R.C.P.
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METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :					
Of both Sexes :					
Bethnal Green, N.E. -	Bethnal House, Cambridge Road -	Not more than 140	Not more than 200	300	R. Burra, and J. K. Will, M.D.
Bow, E. - - -	Grove Hall, Fairfield Road - -	290	110	400	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.D. Toronto, F.R.C.P.
Hoxton, N. - -	Hoxton House - - - - -	90	190	280	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :					
(a) Of both Sexes :					
Camberwell, S.E. -	Camberwell House, Peckham Road -	130	290	420	Commander W. J. Casberd-Boteler, R.N., and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Chiswick - - -	Chiswick House - - - - -	18	17	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E. -	Brooke House - - - - -	38	42	80	H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N. -	Northumberland House - - -	37	58	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., A. H. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge -	Moorcroft House - - - - -	-	-	*48	H. Stilwell, M.D., J. F. Stilwell, and R. H. Cole, M.D.
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - - - - -	25	20	45	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Peckham, S.E. - -	Peckham House - - - - -	105	255	360	A. H. Stocker, M.D., A. H. Stocker, and H. C. Halsted, M.D.
Roehampton, S.W. -	The Priory - - - - -	45	45	90	S. G. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury - - - -	Halliford House - - - - -	15	15	30	H. O. S. Ellis, Geo. Lavington, H. Dickinson, and W. I. H. Hooley, M.D.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERK TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Oscar B. Goldschmidt, M.B., and Mrs. K. I. Goldschmidt.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford	C. E. Prior, M.D.
Beds -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., and Miss Mary Bellars.	20	28	48	W. W. Marks, ditto	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton -	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	A. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	Miss B. M. Mules, and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	Jas. Beal, Exeter -	M. Farrant, M.R.C.S.
" -	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.D., Miss A. Aldridge, and Alfred Turner, M.D.	18	26	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth -	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., and Miss Amelia Cox.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington	J. Murphy, M.D. and
" -	Middleton Hall, Middleton	R. H. O. Garbutt, Robert Smith, M.D. and P. C. Smith, L.R.C.P. Ed.	35	30	65	- - - ditto -	G. H. Philipson, M.D.
Essex -	Witham -	F. C. Payne, L.R.C.P.	-	-	25*	John Cook, Witham -	E. A. Hunt, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	R. Eager, M.D., and W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokes-croft, Bristol.	J. Beddoe, M.D., and
" -	Fairford House, Fairford	A. C. King Turner, M.B. -	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester	J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
Hants -	Westbrooke House, Alton	Mrs. E. E. Warrilow, and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	W. R. Cossham, M.D.
" - <i>f.</i>	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto -	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Herts - <i>q.f.</i>	Hilfield Lodge, Aldenham	Surgeon-Major E. D. Farnar-Bringhurst, and Miss E. T. Brackenbury.	-	13	13	C. E. Longmore, Hertford	A. Hollis, M.D.
Kent -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tonbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	J. Brennan, West Malling	E. H. Lipscomb, M.B.
" -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P.I.	6	2	8	- - ditto - ditto -	T. Joyce, M.D.
						- - ditto - ditto -	- - ditto.

"	-	West Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam-	18	21	39	-	- ditto - - ditto -	-	- ditto.
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Nelson	Mrs. Bennett, Miss M. Bennett; and Miss A. G. Bennett.	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham	F. W. Collinson, M.D.		
"	f.	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	Robert C. Haworth, and Miss G. Rowlinson.	-	14	14	John Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.		
"	p.	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	65	85	150	H. Hatton, Warrington -	H. Langdale, M.D.		
" [Liverpool City].		The Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., and John A. Cooke, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, Heyman's Green, West Derby.	J. Barr, M.D.		
Lancaster	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., and Mrs. F. W. Gill.	20	20	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.		
Norfolk [Norwich City].		Heigham Hall, Norwich	A. Mottram - - - -	40	55	95	W. R. Cooper, Norwich -	C. Williams, M.R.C.S.		
Norfolk - f.		The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S. Edin., Mrs. Osburne, Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	-	21	21	W. E. Ripley, Norwich -	H. W. Crosse, M.B.		
Shropshire m.		Stretton House, Church Stretton.	C. W. C. Hyslop, Mrs. E. C. Hyslop, Horatio Barnett, M.B., and Mrs. M. E. Barnett.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	{ W. H. Packer, M.D. and E. L. Burd, M.D.		
"	f.	Grove House, All Stretton	Mrs. McLintock, Miss M. H. McLintock, Miss F. R. McLintock, and J. McClintock, L.R.C.P.	-	40	40	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.		
"	f.	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch.	S. T. Gwynn, M.D., and C. H. Gwynn, M.D.	-	6	6	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.		
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey, and E. H. O. Sankey, M.B.	12	18	30	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.		
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol-	Mrs. A. Fox and W. B. Morton, M.D.	50	56	106	Isaac Williams, Bath -	R. S. Smith, M.D. and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.		
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	L. A. Weatherly, M.D., and Mrs. G. M. Weatherly.	13	34	44†	- ditto - - ditto -	F. S. Cowan, M.R.C.S. and C. Reid, M.B.		
Stafford -		Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Ed.	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford	- ditto.		
"	f.	Moat House, Tamworth	Edward Hollins - - -	-	16	16	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.		
Surrey - f.		Church-street, Epsom	W. C. Daniel, M.D. Heid., M.R.C.S. -	-	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.	J. E. Barton, M.R.C.S.		
"	- q.f.	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S. - - -	-	3	3	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.		
Sussex	-	Ticehurst House	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawssett, M.B.		
"	f.	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss McNern, &c. - - -	-	75	75	- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.		

*Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

The total number not to exceed 44.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Sussex - <i>f.</i> " [Hastings Borough] <i>q.f.</i>	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O. Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	Mrs. Skinner - - - - Mrs. Hitch and Miss E. G. Adams -	-	5	5	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes. F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	F. Fawcett, M.B. { A. R. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S. C. H. Alfrey, M.D.
Warwick -	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss M. H. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S. - -	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
" - <i>p.</i>	Fisherton House, Salisbury	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	- ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.
" -	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavingson, Devizes.	Major J. M. T. Reilly, Mrs. Reilly, and J. S. Lush, M.R.C.S. -	16	14	30	- ditto - - ditto -	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" -	Kingsdown House, Box -	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	6 to 13	30 to 37	43	- ditto - - ditto -	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. <i>q.f.</i>	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Mary A. Taylor and Robert C. Haworth.	1	9	10	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P. and W. H. Stott, L.R.C.P.
" " [Rotherham Borough] <i>f.</i>	Thundercliffe Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	W. J. Board, Rotherham	A. Robinson, M.D.
York, City <i>f.</i>	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	G. I. Swanson, M.D. - - -	-	22	22	F. J. Munby, York	R. Turner, M.B.
Idiot Establishment :							
Somerset - <i>f.</i>	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath.	Miss C. I. Page - - - -	-	7	7	Isaac Williams, Bath	{ F. S. Cowan, M.R.C.S. R. S. Smith, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

